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THE
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
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PORTRAIT GALLERY
OF
REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF CHICAGO,
MINNESOTA CITIES
AND THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

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CHICAGO AND NEW YORK:
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

H. C. COOPER, JR., & CO., PROPRIETORS.

1892.

Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads, a director in several banks, and a man of social prominence. He died in Paris, France, in 1873, at the age of sixty-six, leaving seven sons, the second of whom is the subject of this sketch. The early education of Francis Kennett was conducted by governesses and tutors at his father's country-seat near St. Louis. Later he attended Washington University, St. Louis, and Seton Hall College, New Jersey, and in 1866 he went to Europe and spent several years in travel and study, becoming proficient in French and German, and acquiring a taste for art and literature. In 1874 he married Ella Frances Durand, only daughter of J. M. Durand, Esq., of Chicago, and in 1878 he engaged in business on the Board of Trade. During the first years of his business career he met with serious reverses, but by perseverance, close application and a strict adherence to cautious, conservative methods, he soon overcame all obstacles, and became a prominent figure in the front rank of the shrewd, active business men who have made the Board of Trade of Chicago the greatest and most influential commercial body of its kind in the world. To-day

Mr. Kennett is the senior partner in the large banking and commission house of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., of Chicago and New York, and his name is added to the list of those to whose energy and enterprise Chicago owes her phenomenal prosperity. Modest and retiring in disposition, he has never taken an active part in political or municipal affairs, but has always been a quiet and untiring supporter of men whose reputation and character were calculated to purify public office. He is an unostentatious, though free contributor to charity, and in his family circle and among his intimate friends his hospitality and liberality are proverbial. A marked characteristic is his tender regard for and devotion to his mother, a very highly educated and cultivated lady. His home is embellished with those luxuries and comforts which are the evidences of a refined taste, combined with worldly prosperity, and he is happy in the possession of a devoted wife and five lovely children. Though not a club-man in its broadest sense, Mr. Kennett is a member of the Chicago and Washington Park clubs of Chicago, and of the Manhattan and New York clubs of New York.

AUGUSTUS GEO. BULLOCH,

WORCESTER, MASS.

1526229

AUGUSTUS GEO. BULLOCH, Commissioner-at-Large, was born at Enfield, Connecticut, June 2, 1847. Resides now and always resided at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Son of Alexander Hamilton Bulloch and Elvira (Hazard) Bulloch. Alexander Hamilton Bulloch, who died in January, 1882, was one of the best known men in Massachusetts, where he was for many years prominent in literary and political circles. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts for five years, a member of its senate, one of the judges of its court, and finally Governor of Massachusetts in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. He was tendered the ministry to England by President Hayes, but was obliged to decline it on account of ill health. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst and Harvard Colleges. He was, perhaps, the finest orator Massachusetts has produced since Edward

Everett, and his orations and addresses have been collected and published.

Augustus Geo. Bulloch, the subject of this sketch, entered Harvard College in 1864, was graduated in 1868, receiving the degree of A.B. and three years later took the degree of A.M.

After graduation he traveled in Europe for a year, and on his return home, wishing to learn something of practical business, connected himself for a year or so with a banking house. But the natural tendency of his mind, his taste and inclinations was rather towards a study of law and literary and scholastic pursuits. After several years of study he was admitted to the bar of Worcester county. He practiced law for seven years, during most of which time he was associated with Senator Hoar and Judge Nelson of the United District Court, who at that time were practicing in Worcester. In 1883 the Directors of the State Mutual

Life Assurance Company, wishing to develop and enlarge its business, determined to select some young man of acknowledged ability and reputation to be at the head of it, and offered to Mr. Bulloch the presidency and treasurership. The State Mutual is a very old company with large surplus, and the highest reputation for conservatism and strength—one of the most prominent financial institutions of New England. It was not an offer to be declined. Mr. Bulloch accepted it January, 1883, and now holds the offices named. During his administration the assets of the company have more than doubled, and the business of the company is being pushed in all directions in a very profitable manner. It has a large business in the principal cities of the West, notably Chicago. A great many of its investments have been made in Chicago in mortgages on improved business property. Most of these have been placed under Mr. Bulloch's supervision. He has had for many years a large acquaintance among Chicago business men, and is well known also socially. His acquaintance and personal relations thus admirably qualify him to aid in all the work relating to the Exposition. His relations to many of the

members of the Chicago Directory are of an intimate personal character, and they have always had his hearty co-operation and enthusiastic support from the first session of the Commission as they undoubtedly will have until the last.

Mr. Bulloch is a member of various literary societies, among them the American Bar Association, the Archæological Institute of America, the American Antiquarian Society, etc. He is president and treasurer of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, director in several banks, railroads and other business corporations.

He is a Democrat in politics and has been from the first, but has but little time, and perhaps inclination, to take an active part in politics. He is the only Commissioner-at-Large appointed from New England. As chairman of the Committee on Fine Arts Mr. Bulloch has a very important duty to perform in the formation and administration of the Exposition, which his taste and education eminently qualify him to perform.

He married in 1871 Mary Chandler, daughter of Dr. Geo. Chandler of Worcester, and they have three sons, the oldest a student at Harvard College.

HENRY CLAUSSENIUS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HENRY CLAUSSENIUS, a prominent business man of Chicago, for many years German consul and now Austrian consul, was born on the first of February, 1825, at Eschwege, Electorate of Hessen—since 1868 province of Hesse-Nassau—kingdom of Prussia, and is the son of Anton Wilhelm Claussenius and Maria Louisa, *née* Wagner. His father was a justice of the circuit court at Eschwege and Bischhausen, and died February 5, 1831. His mother was a native of Cassel, and died in 1867. His grandparents were Rev. William Claussenius, of Allendorf, and Christian Wagner, of Cassel, court stationer of the Elector of Hesse and the King of Westphalia.

After the death of his father, which occurred when he was six years old, his mother was supported by a pension, and with him removed to her home in Cassel, where he was educated

at the expense of his near relatives, all of whom were high officials of the government of Hesse. Among them were William Eickenburg, presiding judge of the Court of Appeals and William Becher, privy secretary of the treasury.

After receiving his primary education he attended the Gymnasium and State Seminary, and qualified himself for teaching, to the entire satisfaction of his professors. At the close of his studies he was appointed teacher for Bischhausen, receiving a compensation of about one hundred thalers per annum. Owing to his meagre salary he left this position, and became private instructor and companion of Comte de Viomenil, of Rouen, who desired to learn the German language. With him he traveled through Germany, Italy and France, and on leaving the position, in 1847, established a private school at Bischhausen,



W. J. L. G. - 1890

H. Clausenius,

which he conducted with success till the revolution of 1848.

In March of this year he went to Erfurt, thence to Cassel, seeking in vain for employment, and finally, in 1850, dissatisfied with the political condition of his country, determined to emigrate to the United States of America. Accordingly, on the 13th of June, he took passage on the Bremen sailing-vessel *Agnes*, and, after a trip of sixty-three days, landed in New York with three Prussian thalers in his pocket.

He immediately found work, engaging in various kinds of employment—as paper-hanger and journeyman in an umbrella factory, sign and window-shade painter, and as a carver. Being a good draughtsman, he was quite successful in this last employment.

Knowing something of the English language, and understanding the German and French perfectly, his condition steadily improved, and he never had occasion to repent coming to a republic whose peculiar institutions afford so many chances for the development and advancement of the youth of other countries.

On the 2d of May, 1854, he married Miss Johanna Tilly, at which time he was doing a good paying business, employing five carvers and two apprentices, and clearing from twenty to thirty dollars per week, which then represented much more than at present.

His wife, who died a few years ago, was of a highly respectable family in the former Duchy of Nassau (her father having been a court official, who died early, leaving little means for the education of his three children), and through her acquaintance Mr. Claussenius was introduced to some American families in New York of highest financial and social standing, and also to the former consul-general of Prussia, Saxony, Baden, etc., the Hon. J. W. Schmidt, who was at that time senior partner of one of the oldest German mercantile firms of New York City. Early in 1855, Mr. Schmidt being about to make a visit to Europe, induced Mr. Claussenius to accept a position as private secretary in his consulate office, and give up his carving-shop to his brother George. Upon Mr. Schmidt's return from Europe he appointed Mr. Claussenius chancellor of the consulate-general, which position he occupied until May, 1864, when

he was appointed by the Prussian government consul for Chicago, being recommended for the place by Baron Von Gerolt, the well-known Prussian minister, for many years at Washington; by Baron Edward Von der Heydt (son of the Prussian minister of finance), and by consul-general Schmidt.

Arriving at Chicago he was further appointed consul of Saxony, Mecklenburg, Duchy of Altenburg, the Thuringian Principalities, Schwarzburg, Rudolstaad and Sondershausen, Duchy of Anhalt and Grand Duchy of Baden, etc.

After the war of Prussia against Austria, in 1866, he was appointed consul of the North German Confederation, and after the Franco-German war (1870-71) he was again appointed consul of the German Empire, including Alsace and Lorraine. He has always been very successful in discharging his duties to the satisfaction of the German government, and at the same time carried on a private business of his own, both at New York and Chicago.

In October, 1864, he established with but little capital a passage ticket, foreign exchange and collecting-house in Chicago, based on his own good name and credit. Doing only legitimate transactions on a small scale, his business is not one of the largest of Chicago, but is progressing slowly and surely. The great fire of 1871 swept away his house and office, library, etc., involving a loss to him of eighteen thousand dollars.

The panic of 1873-74 caused many a wealthier house to totter and fall, yet Mr. Claussenius has steadily prospered and rebuilt his private residence, eighty by one hundred feet, on the corner of Cass and Superior streets, where he now resides.

He has six children—Adolph, Edward, George, Henry, Mina and Bismarck, of whom Adolph, Edward and George are in his business.

Since the death of his partner, Robert Schnitzler, in 1873, Mr. Claussenius has been the sole proprietor of the firm of H. Claussenius & Co.

For his official services he has been honored by the respective governments with the following decorations, namely: First, Comthur's cross, first class of the Order of Albrecht the Brave, King of Saxony; second, knight's cross, first class of the Order of Lion of Zaeringin, Grand Duke of Baden; third, knight's cross of the Order of the Ernestinian House, Duke of Altenburg; fourth,

knight's cross, first class of Order of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

In social life, in establishing schools, benevolent societies, glee clubs, etc., he has taken an active part. He has been a member of the German Society, of New York, since 1863, also of other musical organizations, including the Liederkrantz and the Arion, two of the best known in the United States; member of honor of both societies.

He was one of the founders of the Nineteenth Ward School, and first vice-president of the board of directors; was also one of the founders of the Northeastern Dispensary of New York, of which he was German director and member of financial committee.

Like his own government, his views are anti-slavery, but he has taken no prominent part in American politics.

In 1865, in connection with a few German friends, he organized the old Germania Mænnerchor, of which he was first president, and several times re-elected. He was also, in 1868, president of the grand singer festival of Chicago, which proved such a financial and artistic success. He assisted in forming the German Relief and Aid Society for Emigrants, in order to keep them in the State, being aware that every able-bodied individual is a capital to the State in which he resides. He has several times been president or

vice-president of the Germania Society. In 1870 he was appointed chairman of the central committee for the relief of German soldiers disabled in the Franco-German war, which position he subsequently resigned. He is also director of the German-American Dispensary.

Mr. Claussenius visited his native land in 1875, and was received with great distinction by all the ministers and high-standing counselors at Berlin, Dresden, Munich, etc. Since then he has frequently visited Europe.

He is not a member of any church, but his religion may be defined in his own words—"Honesty toward all men; live and let live."

In the year 1878, when the German government had made Chicago a diplomatic consulate (consul missur), which would not be allowed to do a mercantile business, and obliged the incumbent to be sent to any foreign place, in Australia, Asia, etc., etc., Mr. Claussenius resigned, and became immediately after appointed imperial and royal consul of Austria-Hungary, which office and position he still holds. And here we can say that Mr. Claussenius is in the consular service of the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation" thirty-seven years (March 22, 1892). In the same year, 1878, Mr. Claussenius was appointed general Western agent for the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company, of Bremen, which office he still holds.

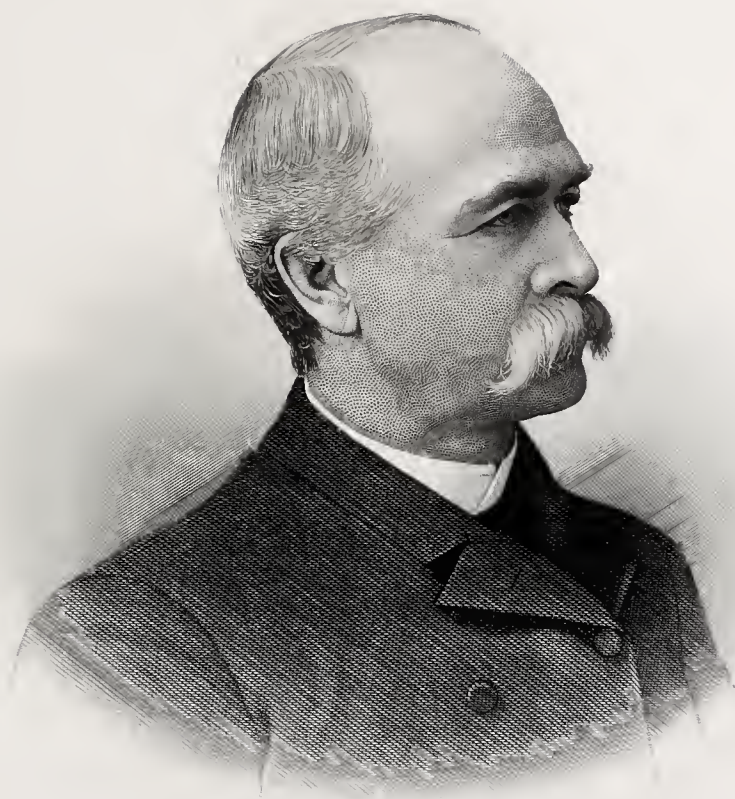
J. M. W. JONES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN this city of marvelous growth, both in wealth and in population, we have no hesitation in saying, that of our representative men four-fifths are our country neighbors. Physical development, power of endurance, indomitable courage, together with intellectual vigor, business instinct and inventive genius, gather into this great center from country homes. Poor, indeed, would be the mental and physical status of the urban population were it not for the constant influx of the agriculturist class. Like many of our best business men, the subject of this sketch, J. M. W. Jones, was born in humble circumstances on a New York farm. His capital in life's start

consisted only of robust health, great energy, indomitable perseverance and sterling honesty. With this capital and a limited education, young Jones started life. To-day he is one of Chicago's most prominent and respected business men.

He was born in 1821 at Hoosac, Rensselaer county, New York, and comes from a family remarkable for longevity—his great-grandmother having lived to the age of one hundred and six years; his grandmother to the age of ninety-seven, and his mother, who is still living, has attained her ninety-fifth year. He was the eldest son of a family of nine children, and received his early education in the district school and from such



Ames - Bing Pad Co. Chicago

James Jones

help as is usual in a country home. His days were those of most country boys willing and able to work. At the age of eighteen he removed to Troy, and for seventeen years was engaged the greater part of that period—either as employé or employer in the book and stationery business. As the proprietor of the Troy Book Store, Mr. Jones was widely known and highly respected. In the moments stolen from his business, he devoted himself diligently to study and succeeded in making up for the loss of a more liberal education in early life. Possessing an excellent memory and an inquiring mind, he will to-day compare favorably with those who have had the advantages of a college course. Having acquired a thorough business training and knowledge, Mr. Jones took Horace Greeley's advice to go west. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he determined to commence business. For that purpose he purchased the business of Messrs. Burley & Co., a blank book and stationery firm, 122 Lake street. This house had been established in 1835, before the city had been incorporated. The J. M. W. Jones Company is the lineal descendent of the old house and is, we believe, the oldest and most complete manufacturing firm of the kind in Chicago to-day. For ten years Mr. Jones carried on business with energy and success in the Lake street house, but in 1867 he removed to larger premises to accommodate his increased business. He again enlarged in 1869. The great strain and constant business anxiety began to tell on his health, and in obedience to medical advice and his family's wishes he took a vacation in Europe. Renewed in health and energy, he returned only to work more closely. The fire of 1871 brought disaster to Mr. Jones, as it did to hundreds of others. While the fire was still raging, and although he had lost everything but his real-estate, he secured other premises on Canal street and began again. This is characteristic of the man. Everything swept away, yet his indomitable courage was apparent. His credit was then as good as it is now, but in the panic of 1873 he allowed most of his real estate to go, that his credit might remain untarnished. His business reputation and honorable methods brought him safely through this crisis to which so many succumbed. We next find him at Nos. 104 and 106 Madison street with a larger business than

ever. The difficulties that overwhelmed other men only made him more energetic, earnest and successful. In 1879 he removed to the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, where he applied himself unsparingly to his increasing business.

Three years ago, Mr. Jones found that it would be greatly to the advantage of the company to have suitable premises of their own, specially built for the business. True to the business instinct which guided him, he again moved south, this time to Sherman street, near the New Board of Trade building. Every business man knows that the city's center of traffic has been and is steadily tending southward. It was Lake street, then Randolph Street, and now it is Madison street. There is no doubt that Van Buren street and even Harrison street will have their day. It is noticeable that every location made by Mr. Jones has been in the line and in anticipation of the city's change of traffic. Mr. Jones has built commodious premises with one hundred feet front by ninety-four feet deep and six stories high, and now occupies them in this rapidly improving thoroughfare. This is, we believe, one of the many proofs Mr. Jones has given of business foresight and sagacity. Quiet, unassuming and courteous, he makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact. Firm in the discharge of his duty, experienced in financial transactions, and safe in his investments, he is an acknowledged authority in the business world. During his long residence in Chicago he has proved himself to be a man of keen business insight, scrupulously honorable and of unblemished integrity. With a record unsullied and above reproach from the time he left his humble parents' farm in New York to the present, when he holds the responsible position of head of the oldest business firm of this city, J. M. W. Jones stands forth the type and the embodiment of the kindly, generous and unostentatious self-made man.

Mr. Jones takes an intelligent interest in politics. He has very strong convictions, but takes no active part in political struggles. He is an earnest and uncompromising free-trader, and holds the tariff to be a tax and an unjust one—a discrimination in favor of the wealthy corporations against the masses of the people.* He has never held any political office, and desires none. His political work consists of recording his vote for

the party that agrees with his political principles. While holding strong opinions of his own, he is tolerant and liberal in his treatment of others.

In 1859, Mr. Jones married Harriet, second daughter of George W. Snow, Esq., one of Chicago's oldest and most respected citizens. They have had six children—only three, one boy and two girls, are now living. In the love and affection of the family circle Mr. Jones finds his only happiness. To surround his wife and family with every comfort and luxury is his constant endeavor and his greatest pleasure. His residence is on Dearborn avenue on the North Side of the city.

The rule is universal: That trouble, affliction and death will visit every home. Mr. Jones has learned that however successful in business, however happy in the family circle, the rule is without exception.

"Into each life some rain must fall:
Some days must be dark and dreary."

His son, Warren Snow, born in 1861, a young man of great ability and of brilliant acquirements,

died when just entering into manhood, at the early age of twenty-seven years. Another son, Robert Lindell, born in 1868, highly educated, and with a gentle, loving nature, died when only twenty-two years old.

The office of loving parents, to watch and tend from infancy to manhood, the growth of the young mind as it opens into all the beauty and strength of mature development, affords one of the greatest of parental pleasures. When by an inscrutable decree, they lose by death the loved ones, to whom they looked forward in later years as a joy and a solace they suffer the bitterest of parental sorrows. To see the fine physical form and robust health—the hope of the father and the idol of the mother—cut down in early life wrings the parental heart with anguish. To them there remains but the memory of the loved ones; their loving, generous and kindly nature is ever present to the afflicted family; the favorite book, the vacant chair and the few last words are held in reverence. They bow in submission and they suffer in silence. *Mors janua vitæ.*

D. HARRY HAMMER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

D. HARRY HAMMER was born at Springfield, Illinois, December 23, 1840, and is the son of John and Eliza (Witmer) Hammer. His parents came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1837, the father having formerly been a merchant and manufacturer at Hagerstown, Maryland. The mother was a native of Maryland, and a daughter of Mr. John Witmer, a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1842, while Harry was yet a mere child, the family removed to the vicinity of Chicago, where his boyhood days were spent in attending the district schools. He applied himself to his studies with unremitting energy, and even then showed those brilliant qualities which have characterized his life and helped him to achieve the high position which he now occupies. He also, during his boyhood, acquired a thorough knowledge of the saddlery and harness trade. He taught school during the winters.

At the age of seventeen he began a course of study in the Rock River Seminary at Mount

Morris, Illinois. After graduating from that institution, he determined to devote himself to the legal profession, and accordingly entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1865. He afterwards spent some time traveling through the Western and Northern States, and finally began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, Missouri. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs after the close of the war, he abandoned the law for a time and worked at his trade, continuing thus employed until the following year, when he left St. Louis by reason of the cholera epidemic. He soon afterward became acquainted with Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor, of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, who was lecturing through the West, and, following his advice, removed to Chicago and resumed his profession. The move was a most happy one. Entering, with all the vigor of his young manhood, into the work of his profession, with a determination to succeed,



THE OGDEN

Dr. Harry Hammer,

he soon made a name at the Chicago bar, and built up an extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1879 Mr. Hammer was appointed by Gov. Shelby M. Cullom a Justice of the Peace of the city of Chicago for a term of four years, and in 1883 he was reappointed by Gov. John M. Hamilton for another term. The office was one for which he was well qualified, both by reason of his judicial mind and his practical knowledge of the law, to which, with his great popularity, may be attributed his almost unparalleled success, he having, during his term of service, disposed of about four thousand cases each year. Aside from his professional duties, Mr. Hammer has always kept himself well posted on matters of public interest, and besides being a most able and successful lawyer he is an enterprising and public-spirited man. Being a gentleman of cultivated tastes and fine literary attainments, he has always taken an active part in all movements tending to advance the interest of art and literary culture. His private library, comprising some five thousand volumes, is one of the finest and best-selected collections of books in the city of Chicago.

In 1890 Mr. Hammer made an extensive trip abroad with his family, and visited the countries of Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France and Bavaria, and witnessed the passion play at Ober-Ammergau. In 1891 he extended his trip through England, Scotland, Wales, Ire-

land, Italy and Spain, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Egypt, thus adding much knowledge to his already well-informed mind.

In political sentiment Mr. Hammer is and always has been a staunch Republican. He served in the Common Council as an alderman from the Fourth Ward in 1887 and 1888, with credit to himself and the city alike, and is at present (1892) a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook county.

Mr. Hammer married Mrs. Emma L. Carpenter, of Athens, Ohio, June 4, 1874. They have one child, Miss Hazel Harry Hammer, born July 4, 1881.

Mr. Hammer is in the very prime of life, endowed with a healthy constitution; he is a man of fine presence, and a highly interesting talker. His official life has brought him into intimate contact with many of the most prominent and notable men of this and other countries. Having accumulated an ample fortune, he lives in the enjoyment of all the comforts of a happy and cheerful home.

He is an active member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Knights Templar, Oriental Consistory, Medina Temple, Foresters, Royal Arcanum, and other societies; also a member of the Calumet, Union League and Washington Park clubs of Chicago, and president of the Veteran Union League, and member of the Old Settlers' Association of Cook county.

NOAH E. GARY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this article is a native of Illinois. He was born September 8, 1844, in Du Page county and is the eldest son of the late Erastus Gary, an old-time citizen of Wheaton, who came to Illinois, in 1832, from Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut.

He was of the Pilgrim Fathers' stock, his ancestors having settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1831. Noah E. received his education in the public schools and Wheaton College.

In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers. This regiment was on detached duty until the spring of

1864, when it was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps under General Hooker, and with him advanced on Atlanta. At Resaca Mr. Gary was severely wounded in four places and sent to Nashville to the hospital, and was mustered out of service as a sergeant, November 1, 1864, but could not walk without crutches until the following spring. He then returned to Wheaton and engaged in business pursuits and teaching school until the spring of 1868, in the meantime employing his leisure hours in the study of the law. He then entered the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Cook county, serving there as chief dep-

uty for the greater part of the time until October, 1872. He then commenced the practice of the law with E. H. Gary, his brother.

In 1870 Hon. Hiram H. Cody retired from the bench, and was admitted a partner in the firm under the style of Gary, Cody & Gary, which continued until 1887. Mr. Gary remained in partnership with his brother until January, 1890, since which time he has practiced law without a partner. While in partnership with E. H. Gary and Judge Cody, he paid particular attention to the examination of abstracts and chancery practice. In the years 1879-1880 he was president of the town council of Wheaton, and in 1870 was appointed master in chancery of Du Page county, which office he still holds.

He is a member and secretary of the Board of Education in Wheaton, and takes much interest in the public schools of that city.

Mr. Gary's practice has made him familiar with real-estate values, and he is a large holder of real estate in both Cook and Du Page counties.

In 1865 Mr. Gary married Ella M. Guild, of Aurora. She died in 1870. In 1873 he married Caroline H. Wheat, of Wheaton. There are surviving two children by the first marriage, Carleton N., a lawyer in good practice in Chicago, and Ella Ethelle, just finishing at Northwestern University. By his second marriage Mr. Gary has three daughters—Anna Louisa, Dora Bernice and Ava Grace. All of these children are the comfort of their parents.

The author of this sketch was forbidden to write any word eulogistic of Mr. Gary, whose pride seems to be confined to his ancestry and his descendants. He is the sixth descendant of his ancestors who settled in Roxbury, and knows the genealogy of his family better than any other Gary of his acquaintance.

Mr. Gary is the commander of E. S. Kelly Post, 513, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, and is secretary of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, of which Gen. Benj. Harrison is president.

HENRY J. REYNOLDS, M. D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE successful man is he who chooses his life-work with reference to his native abilities and tastes. The men who fail in their callings are not men without ability—often they are men of brilliant genius—but they are those who have turned the current of their life-force into a wrong channel.

The subject of this sketch has been eminently successful and to-day stands high among the medical practitioners of Chicago. The son of James and Sarah (Wilkinson) Reynolds, he was born in Meaford, Ontario, April 26, 1852. Both his parents were natives of Dublin, Ireland. His father was a successful farmer, and it was on the family homestead that young Reynolds spent his early years. Receiving his primary education in the district schools, he subsequently completed it at Toronto University. In 1871 he commenced the study of medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine. Four years later he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New

York, and was awarded the "Mott" prize against more than five hundred competitors—many of them old practitioners. He had an elder brother, who was a professor in Detroit Medical College and his preceptor and to whose early training he owes much of his present success. He also has a younger brother, Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, who is in practice in Chicago, while another brother, Edwin R. Reynolds, is a barrister in Toronto, Canada, where his parents have for many years past resided.

Dr. Reynolds practiced in Michigan for ten years, and there, while not yet thirty, he was vice-president of the Northeastern District Medical Society and vice-president of the Michigan State Sanitary Association.

In 1883 Dr. Reynolds settled in Chicago, where he has since occupied a prominent position. He has succeeded in building up a fine practice, and in adding to an already high reputation. This is an age of specialists. The learned professions of

to-day differ in many respects from those of former times and this is perhaps more especially true in our great cities. Time was when the lawyer and physician found it necessary to practice all branches of their profession; to-day, however, all this is changed. By following some special branch and applying all their energies better results are obtained, and the ultimate reputation gained much more valuable and lasting.

Dr. Reynolds' specialty is probably that of skin diseases and diseases of the genito-urinary organs, and in these particular branches of the profession he has perhaps few equals. He was one of the founders and formerly professor of skin diseases of the Chicago Polyclinic. He is professor of skin diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has been elected at various times to many other positions of responsibility in the medical profession. He is at present (1892) a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Association, International Medical Congress, and is also an honorary member of the Northeastern District Medical Society of Michigan.

Prominent as a contributor to medical journals, he is also an author of wide reputation, whose treatises on skin diseases and kindred ailments are accepted

as authorities not only in this country, but also in Europe. Among those already published are: "Synovitis of Knee-Joint;" "Puerperal Fever;" "Puerperal Eclampsia;" "The After-Treatment in Tracheotomy Cases;" "The Treatment of Eczema;" "A New Method of Producing Local Anæsthesia of the Skin;" "A New Method in the Treatment of the Vegetable Parasitic Diseases of the Scalp;" "Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra;" "On the Etiology of Urethral Inflammation;" "The Treatment of Pruritus," while his public lectures include those of Acne, Psoriasis, Lupus, Vitiligo, Favus, Lichen Ruber, Sycosis, Parasitic Sycosis, Syphilis, Elastic Skin and many others.

Dr. Reynolds is a member of La Salle Club, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Oriental Consistory, S. P. and R. S., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.

In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Reynolds' success is largely attributable to the fact that, in his profession, he is thoroughly at home. A man of liberal views, his actions have been governed by the strictest integrity, and by his open and fair dealing he has drawn around him a host of admiring acquaintances and many true, personal friends.

JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER, President of the South Park Board of Commissioners, and one of the leading real-estate dealers of Chicago, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1843. He obtained his school education and also his earlier business training in that city; his first experience in the real-estate business, in which he has continued all of his life, was as clerk in the office of Samuel A. Sargent & Co., in his native place. He occupied a position of trust with this firm for four years, but in 1868, the firm retiring from business, he was compelled to seek a new field, and removed to the West. His first real-estate venture in the West was in lands on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and becoming acquainted with Mr. Adam Smith, he was induced by him to settle in Chicago, whither he

removed in 1870, and immediately entered into business relations with Mr. Smith, who soon after began making improvements at Brighton Park, forming the Brighton Cotton Mill Company in 1871. Mr. Donnersberger was one of the investors in the enterprise, and he disposed of much of the property that had been sub-divided into lots, in such a manner as to be advantageous both to himself and fellow investors, and has handled most of the property sold in Brighton Park.

Mr. Donnersberger has been in the real-estate business continuously since 1864, and since 1875 has conducted his business in his own name. His transactions, however, have not been confined to that section, he having handled other large tracts of property in the south and west divisions of Chicago. He has also had charge of the purchase

of rights of way for several leading railroads in Chicago.

In 1873, Mr. Donnersberger was elected collector of the town of Cicero, and in 1874 was further honored by being chosen assessor of that town. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Cicero, and was re-elected in 1880, and served as president of the Board for seven years. In 1881, he was elected a member of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, and on December 3, 1883, was elected its president. In 1886, several vacancies occurred in the Board on account of the indictment and conviction of the "boodle" commissioners, and there was a public demand that these vacancies should be filled by men of undoubted honesty and integrity. Mr. Donnersberger was selected as one, and was appointed to fill the unexpired term of J. J. McCarthy.

On April 30, 1889, Mr. Donnersberger was appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County to the position of South Park Com-

missioner, the other members of the Board being Messrs. John B. Sherman, Wm. Best, Martin J. Russell and Jas. W. Ellsworth. At the last election for officers of this Board, Mr. Donnersberger was elected president. He has always been prominent in any enterprise he ever became interested in, as he is a hard and persistent worker. He is a prominent member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, a director in the Northwestern Horse-shoe Nail Company of Chicago, and President of the Chicago Glass Manufacturing Company. On December 27, 1863, he was married to Miss Wilhelmena HonKomp, at Cincinnati, Ohio; they are blessed with eight children, by name, Eva, Emma, Anthony, Mary, George, Aggie, Gertrude and Frank.

Such is an outline of his biography; it is that of one who has always tried to do by others as he would be done by, and who has filled the offices with which he has been honored in such a manner as to merit the confidence of all.

LEWIS L. COBURN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LEWIS L. COBURN was born at East Montpelier, Vermont, November 2, 1834, being the youngest of five children of Larned and Lovisa (Allen) Coburn. His father was a man of great activity, and owned one of the largest estates in Central Vermont. His prominence was more than local, and he was held in high esteem. At different periods a representative in the State legislature, he also held various offices in his town and county with honor to himself and lasting good to his constituents.

Our subject's paternal grandparents hailed originally from Massachusetts, removing at an early day to Washington county, Vermont. His maternal ancestors were early settlers in East Montpelier, and much esteemed by the community in which they lived.

Lewis worked on the farm in summer, and attended school during the winter months. At the age of fifteen he entered Morrisville Academy, afterwards that of Northfield, and subsequently that at Barre, Vermont, studying during the spring and fall terms, and teaching school during

the winter months and working on the farm summers. His reputation as a teacher was more than local, and he was employed to teach the largest and most difficult schools to manage in that part of the State. Having completed his preparatory course at Barre, in the summer of 1855, he entered the University of Vermont, from which, four years later, he was graduated with mathematical honors and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having decided to enter the legal profession, his studies while at the university were directed to this end, while during vacations he read law in the offices of Roberts and Chittenden, at Burlington, Vermont, and, on leaving the university, entered the office of Hon. T. P. Redfield, at Montpelier, for a short time. He entered Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated therefrom in 1861. Subsequently passing the necessary examination, he was admitted to practice in all the Courts of Massachusetts.

In February, 1861, he settled in Chicago. In other and older cities, several lawyers had won



H. C. Cooper Jr. & Co.

Lewis L. Cadburn

success by adopting patent law as their specialty, and Mr. Coburn decided to devote himself to this branch of practice, and was the first lawyer in Chicago who made this branch a special study. With the opening of the War of the Rebellion about this time, inventions multiplied to supply machinery to do the work of those called from home to serve their country. Inventions were numerous, the results often complicated, requiring the services of those well versed in the laws relating to patents.

Successful from the commencement, Mr. Coburn's business rapidly assumed large proportions, and in November, 1861, he took as his partner an old college friend and classmate, Mr. William E. Marrs, of the Vermont bar. The business continuing to grow, it at length assumed such proportions that it extended to the United States Courts of nearly all the Western States. In the summer of 1862, Mr. Coburn visited his parents. It so happened that a brigade of nine-months' men were then being enlisted in Vermont, one of the companies of which was being raised in East Montpelier and adjoining towns. Unanimously elected as the captain of this company, although his business interests were large and responsible, he did not hesitate; his duty to his country was urgent, and he accepted the position, leaving his partner to conduct the business meanwhile. As captain of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, he was in the front line at the battle of Gettysburg, in General Stannard's brigade, and led his company on a charge by which one of the batteries captured by the rebels was retaken. He was the first to reach two of the cannon. Amongst others who surrendered to him personally was Major Moore, of a Florida regiment, and a captain and lieutenant of a Mississippi regiment, whose swords and pistols he was permitted to keep.

On being mustered out of service he immediately returned to Chicago and the practice of his profession. His partner dying in 1868, Mr. Coburn was left alone with an enormous practice in the United States Courts. His constitution, however, was such that with the aid of a corps of clerks he was enabled to keep up and even increase an already extensive business. In 1875 he was joined by Hon. John M. Thacher, also an old classmate, and who for ten years had been in

the United States Patent Office, holding, when he resigned to join Mr. Coburn, a commissionership.

Mr. Coburn has a clear knowledge of mechanism, and readily grasps the principle of an invention, and his great experience and diligent study of all questions bearing upon inventions is such that the inventor who places a case in his hands finds his work greatly facilitated, while at the same time he obtains the advice and counsel of an attorney whose authority on such matters is incontrovertible. To state this is but doing Mr. Coburn justice, for his eminence in this particular branch of the law, is an admitted fact.

He has been connected as attorney with several of the most important patent litigations that have occurred in Chicago, among them being the Irwin tubular lantern patent suits, the barbed-wire suits, the beef-canning suits, and many others. The practice of his firm is one of the largest and most lucrative in the West.

He was married June 23, 1880, to Miss Annie S. Swan, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Shaler, in Brooklyn, New York.

Always a firm believer in Chicago's future greatness, even in its darkest and most critical periods, he has made considerable investments in real estate, and to-day reaps the reward of his sagacity, while he has lived to see the city of his adoption become the second in population in the Union—a city whose phenomenal growth has been the surprise and admiration of the civilized world. He has been closely identified with many of the important material interests, both politically and financially, of Chicago. When her finances were at a low ebb, he inaugurated the movement which led to a change in the South Town and City governments, and presided at the first public meeting. Not confining his interests, however, to municipal affairs, he has been, with others, the originator of several charitable and benevolent institutions, notably the Christian Union—now the Chicago Athenæum—also the Vermont Association of the State of Illinois, in the latter of which he has taken great interest, having been one of its most active supporters and officers from its inauguration, and at one period its president. He was also the first president of the Union League Club.

Frequently urged to become a candidate for political offices, he has hitherto uniformly de-

clined. He was proposed as a candidate for the State Senate, and almost unanimously indorsed by the press of Chicago, and by his many friends, as a candidate for the United State Congress to represent the First District of Illinois, but his business and other interests are so great, and the demands upon his time so many, that he has felt himself justified in declining these offers, honorable and flattering as they undoubtedly were.

A man of great natural ability, his success in his profession has been uniform and rapid, and,

as has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the acquirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Lewis L. Coburn has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose, and gained a most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects, and he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those who have business relations with him.

ELIAS F. GOBEL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

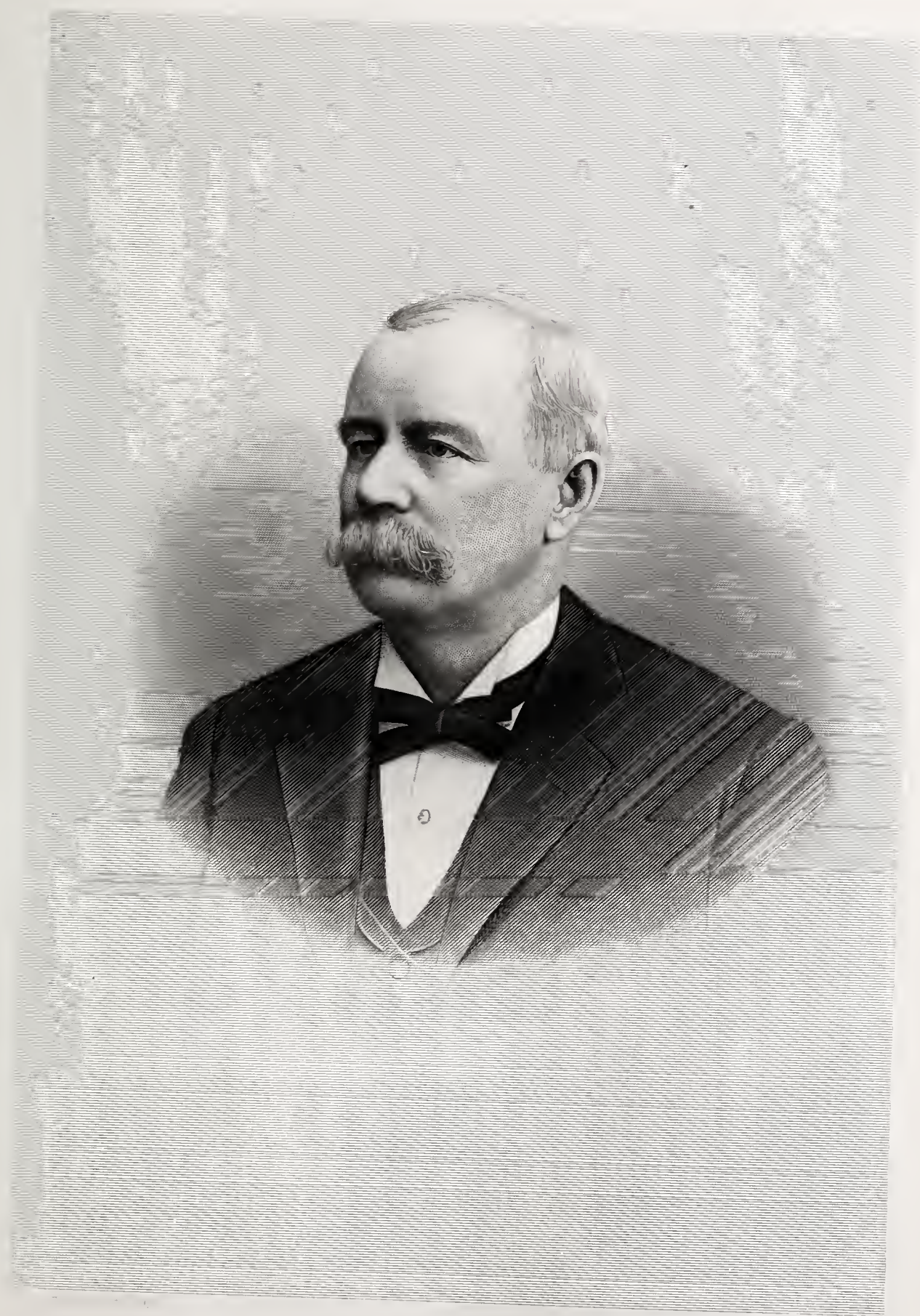
ELIAS F. GOBEL was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on July 1, 1834, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Martin) Gobel. His father was a farmer and also a carpenter, and worked at his trade when not engaged on the farm. Mr. Gobel had the misfortune to lose his mother when a child a little more than a year old; she dying August 30, 1835. In 1844 his father removed to the West, and located at Elgin, Illinois, where he died in 1850.

Elias received a common-school education in the public schools of Elgin, attending school until he was old enough to take care of himself. He then learned the mason's trade, and not only became a skillful workman in that line, but also by careful study and hard work, became thoroughly versed in the various branches and details of building. After serving three years as an apprentice, he was employed by the old Galena Railroad Company, now the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, as superintendent of construction of nearly all of the arch bridges on the line between Chicago and Freeport, and made for himself a splendid reputation.

His next great work was the construction of the approaches and piers for the second bridge that spanned the Mississippi River; it was at Clinton, Iowa. He also erected the stone shops at the same place. The successful completion of this great work placed Mr. Gobel in the front rank of contractors in mason work. At that time, 1861, he was also superintendent of construction

for the Iowa division of the same railroad and remained in the employ of that company until 1865, when he engaged in the mercantile business for two years.

Commercial life, however, was not suited to his taste, and closing out his business in 1867, he removed with his family to Chicago, where he has since made his home, and at once entered the employ of the city as inspector and superintendent of masonry. In 1868 he superintended the construction of the Washington street tunnel and two years later, the La Salle street tunnel. This work being completed in August, a short time previous to the great fire of 1871, he commenced business on his own account, as a general contractor and builder, and many monuments of his work may be seen in every part of Chicago. His first contract was on the Clark street bridge, where his derricks and all his tools burned in the great fire. After that calamity he rebuilt the masonry work for all the bridges on the river, excepting one or two. He also rebuilt for the city a great many of the police stations, engine-houses, also viaducts and other public buildings; among these were the West Side Water Works, the Fullerton Avenue and South Branch Pumping Works, the lake crib (a marvel of masonry), the Administration building, Cook County Hospital, the Polk, Lake and Twelfth street viaducts, the Merchants' building, the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, the Women and Children's Hospital, McCoy's European Hotel, and scores of other



E. H. Mabel

buildings of more or less prominence in other cities. He built the new State House at Indianapolis, and many fine government buildings in different parts of the country. His last great building, that is now in process of construction, is the new Post-office and Custom-house, at Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Gobel is a director in the Pioneer Fire-Proof Construction Company, also the Peerless Brick Company, at Ottawa, Illinois, and owns large interests in other prominent corporations.

He is a member of the Union League Club, is a Mason in good standing, and belongs to Fort Dearborn Lodge of I. O. O. F.

In religious matters he is a member, with his family, of the People's Church, Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor, and is liberal in his religious views. In politics he is a Democrat, adhering to his party lines in general politics; in local matters he supports the man whom he deems best suited to fill the office, regardless of party. He is also a

member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and Master Mason's Association.

Mr. Gobel was married in 1856 and has four children, Estella G., Harry E., Hattie M. and Charley G.

Mr. Gobel is of medium height, fair complexion, of robust build, and commanding presence; he is liberal and generous without ostentation, and a man of noble qualities of heart and mind. He gives liberally to all charitable and benevolent institutions, while his private charities are great; having for many years a large number of men in his employ, he has been kind, courteous and liberal with them, and has their fullest confidence and esteem.

Mr. Gobel is widely known, highly appreciated by the business public as a man of sterling character, honest, and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men. By his energy, perseverance, and fine business ability he has been enabled to accumulate an ample fortune.

FELIX KAHN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FELIX KAHN is one of Chicago's enterprising and thrifty business men whose success is the result of his own effort. Beginning life with no capital other than his native abilities, he has risen step by step to a place of prominence and influence, and it may justly be said of him, "He is the architect of his own fortunes."

A native of Duensbach, Wuerttemberg, Germany, he was born on November 28, 1843, the son of Jacob and Yetta (Steiner) Kahn. His father, who was a prosperous merchant at Wolpertshansen, Germany, lived to an advanced age and died in 1887. His mother is still living in Germany (1892). Felix attended the schools of his native place until his fourteenth year and then spent three years as a clerk in his father's store. In 1860 he immigrated to the United States, and went direct to Lacon, Illinois, and for two years was a clerk in the store of his older brother, Louis, who had settled there some years before. In 1862, he went to Mattoon, Illinois, and filled a similar position in the store of other brothers for two years, the last year (being then

of age) having an interest in the business. Returning to Lacon in 1864, he became a partner with his uncle, Henry Steiner, and himself conducted the business, his uncle removing to Chicago, till 1867, when he purchased his uncle's interest and carried on the business in his own name until 1871.

During the next six years he was a partner with his two brothers at Mattoon. During that time, on May 7, 1875, his brother Moses was lost at sea while en route to the old country, and in 1877 he bought the entire business and conducted it in his own name, and also another store which he had opened, until 1881. He then sold one of the stores and continued the other. During all these years Mr. Kahn had been schooling himself to correct business principles and habits, and had established a reputation wherever known, as an energetic, thorough-going business manager, prompt, reliable and self-reliant. His progress had been steady, and each year showed a satisfactory increase of capital, and he now felt that he must have wider scope for the

exercise of his abilities and employment. It was with a purpose of gratifying his laudable ambition that he closed out his business at Mattoon in 1882, and became the head of the well-known firm of Kahn, Schoenbrun & Company, manufacturers of fine clothing.

Their establishment is located at the southeast corner of Market and Adams streets, Chicago, and is one of the largest and best-equipped, not only in Chicago, but also in the entire West. During the decade that Mr. Kahn has resided in Chicago, he has taken high rank among commercial men and is a recognized leader in his class. As a financier he excels; cautious and careful in his investments, conservative in his judgments, his counsels are sought and his opinions carry conviction. He stands high, not alone in the business world, but also socially, and counts among his friends and associates many of Chicago's most elegant, refined and substantial citizens.

He has been a member of the Masonic Order for many years, and is also connected with the Standard Club, one of the most highly cultivated social organizations of Chicago. He is also a member of Sinai Congregation, and in religion, as in other

matters, entertains liberal views. He is especially tolerant of the opinions of those who honestly differ with him, and in all his intercourse and dealings with others, is charitable and just. As a rule he affiliates with the Democratic party in political affairs, but is not bound by the party ties, and in this, as in everything else, chooses to exercise his own judgment, and what he esteems the right and duty of every true citizen; votes for the candidate best fitted for the office without regard to what party he belongs to.

Mr. Kahn was married October 7, 1877, to Miss Carrie Kaufman, a daughter of Louis Kaufman, of Greenville, Illinois. They have four children, viz., Louis and Moses, who are twins, and Harry and Ella, and it is in his cheerful home, surrounded by his bright, happy family, that Mr. Kahn finds his highest enjoyment. He is a man of quick perception and keen observation and in his wide travels in this country and on the Continent he has acquired a vast amount of varied and useful information.

His personal and social qualities are of a high order, rendering him an agreeable companion and a true friend.

DAVID G. HAMILTON,

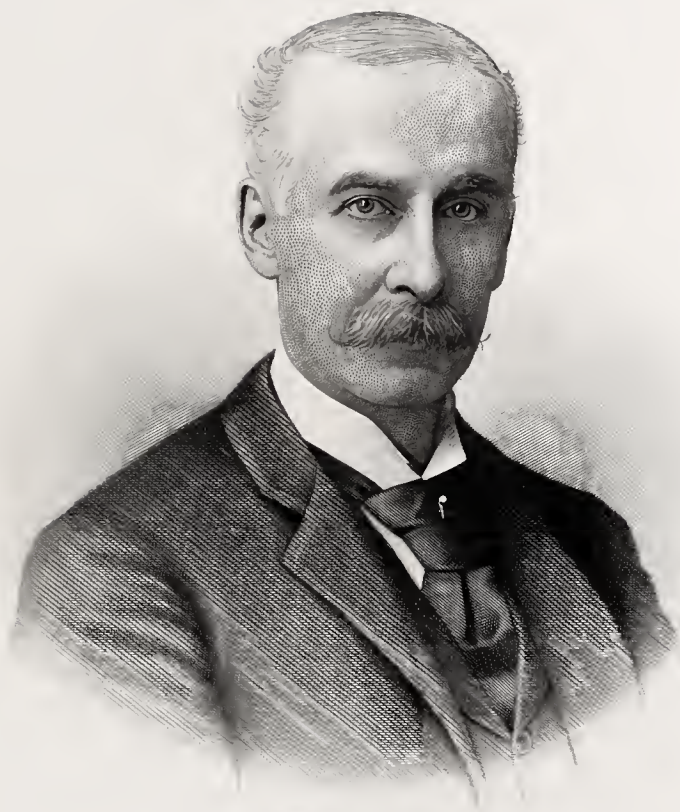
CHICAGO, ILL.

DAVID GILBERT HAMILTON is pre-eminently a Chicago man. He comes of a sturdy race, and is the son of Polemus D. and Cynthia (Holmes) Hamilton. His father was a native of Wales, in Erie county, New York, and in 1834, while yet a single man, settled in Chicago. He was a carpenter by occupation, and plied his trade with other pioneer builders of that city, "not despising the day of small things." In 1836 he returned to his native place where, on May 12 of the following year he was married. He at once returned to Chicago, and was there joined by his young wife and his father's family on August 11, 1838. He was a skillful workman, and there were constantly increasing demands in the aspiring young city for his services. Besides constructing buildings, he employed his handicraft to supply the needs of navigation, and built the first vessel launched on Lake Mich-

igan, at Chicago. He had a genius for meeting new demands, and became one of the leading builders in the city. He died at Chicago in 1891. His wife's decease occurred in 1872.

Our subject's grandfather, David Hamilton, was a native of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, whence he went, when a boy, to Massachusetts. He subsequently resided in Cayuga county, New York, and during the exciting times attending the settlement of the "Holland Purchase," he located in Erie county, where Polemus D. was born. Both he and our subject's maternal grandfather came of patriotic, revolutionary stock, and both were engaged in the war with England in 1812.

David G. was born in Chicago on January 10, 1842, in a house located on the premises now known as No. 126 South Clark street, where, afterwards, for many years he had his place of business. The virgin mud in front of his father's



Am. Engr. Pat. & Co. N.Y.

D. G. Hamilton.

door, at that date, would have rivalled that of many unpretentious Illinois towns. Beginning life in the very heart of the city, David felt its great pulsations with his first knowledge of the world. His education was begun in private schools, and upon arriving at mature boyhood, he entered the Chicago High School, from which he was graduated in 1862, prepared to enter college. In September, 1862, he entered the Freshman Class of Asbury University, since changed to De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and was graduated in 1865. He received the degree of A. M. in due course. Returning to Chicago, he began the study of law, in the Law Department of the University of Chicago in 1866, and was graduated in 1867. He was afterwards president of the Board of Trustees of this University. During all these early years of study he spent his vacations with his father, and he not only mastered the carpenter's trade, but also the methods of systematic business in conducting large enterprises—a training as important, and practical, and useful for his future success, as much of that which he obtained from the curriculum of the schools. His proficiency and skill led to business association with his father before completing his studies, and together they carried out many important building enterprises.

Following his graduation in 1867, he opened a law office on the very spot where he was born (126 South Clark street), and continued there for nearly twenty years. His office was destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but he returned to the same location a few months later, on the completion of a new building. In his law practice Mr. Hamilton's specialty was the examination of titles and managing estates and trusts, a branch of business for which his careful and exact business training pre-eminently fitted him. In 1868 Mr. Hamilton coupled with his law practice the business of mortgage investments, and was joined by Mr. R. K. Swift in this department, under the firm name of D. G. Hamilton and Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1871, and Mr. Hamilton has since continued the same business, removing his office in 1885 to its present location, 94 Washington street.

In 1880 he became president, in the nature of a receiver, of the Anglo-American Land and Claim Association, a corporation organized for coloni-

zation of lands in Texas, and also for the construction of railroads in that state. It had partially completed a line of railway there, which subsequently became a part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system. After successfully closing up the affairs of the association, he gave his undivided attention to matters in Chicago.

In 1885 he became identified with the street railway interests of Chicago, and has taken an active part in their management, having been a director in the Chicago City Railway for four years. He is now (1892) president of the board of directors of five of the leading street railway companies of St. Louis, as well as manager of other industries employing a large force of men and millions of capital. Although he has applied himself closely to study and business ever since his boyhood, Mr. Hamilton early learned that "it is not all of life to live" even in the mighty whirl of Chicago business. A wise and pious mother early took him to the First Methodist Church Sunday-school (close by his birthplace). The Bible truths were accepted by his keen intelligence, and loved for the sake of the truth and of humanity as he grew to maturity. The same devotion as to study and business was given to Sunday-school work, and he became active in pushing the missionary enterprise into the suburbs—then at Clark and Twelfth streets. Subsequently to the great fire he united with the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, out of which grew the Immanuel Baptist, under the direction of Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., now (1892) under the pastoral care of Dr. H. O. Gifford. He has been connected with its business management almost from its organization, and is chairman of its board of trustees. As a Mason, he has taken all the degrees in the York, and all but one in the Scottish Rites. He filled the different chairs in the York Rite. For pleasure and observation, he has made three visits to Europe and traveled extensively on that continent. In politics he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always been a republican on national questions.

On December 9, 1870, he married Mary Jane Kendall, daughter of Dr. Lyman Kendall, of Chicago. Mrs. Hamilton is a native of Montpelier, Vermont. She subsequently resided at

Worcester, Massachusetts, whence her father removed to Chicago in 1857. She was educated there, and graduated from the High School in 1863. She united with the Second Baptist Church, where she was active in Sunday-school and missionary work, and is now connected with the Immanuel Baptist Church. Two children

bless this marriage—Bruce, sixteen and Adelaide, eleven years of age. Mr. Hamilton, now in the prime of life, rich in the wisdom of experience and managing large business interests requiring much travel, still has sympathy with every good cause and a gentlemanly regard for all who properly seek his attention.

VINCENT LOMBARD HURLBUT, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

VINCENT LOMBARD HURLBUT was born June 28, 1829, in West Mendon, New York. The ancestors of his mother, Sabrina Lombard, were Vermont people, and his father, Horatio Nelson Hurlbut, is descended from Thomas Hurlbut, of Saybrook and Westmoreland, Connecticut, who came to America as early as 1637. His only sister, Arozina Lucinda, now deceased, was the wife of Major Toby, an old and highly esteemed citizen and prominent Mason of Chicago. While he was yet a child, his parents removed to Jefferson, Ohio. He made good use of the local schools, and was graduated with honor from the Jefferson Academy. Choosing the medical profession at the age of seventeen, he pursued his studies under the guidance of his father, an old and eminent physician, and also attended lectures at the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was the recipient of special attention from Prof. Horace A. Ackley.

In 1851, going to Chicago with his father, he matriculated at Rush Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1852. He very soon commenced a practice, the great and continued success of which is shown in the affectionate regard entertained for him in this community. It is shown in such tributes as that paid him by the board of the Woman's Hospital, which, when he would have retired after two years of service as surgeon in that institution, would not accept his resignation, and in the high rank he holds in medical societies and institutions, both at home and abroad, his relations with all being of the closest and his official position of the most honorable character. Dr. Hurlbut is a member of Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Medico-Legal

Society, Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Catholicity is what Emerson calls culture. Certainly Dr. Hurlbut is eminently possessed of it. Standing in the forefront of his profession, he is a close student of new discoveries and progress in the science of medicine, and yet finds time to devote to many other branches of popular interest and inquiry. He has given much attention to the rise, character and progress of Freemasonry, is an enthusiastic member, and in the highest station which the craft affords has gained a national reputation. Previous to the great Chicago fire of 1871 he had collected one of the finest Masonic libraries in the country, containing many rare volumes, which were lost and can never be recovered. Dr. Hurlbut first became a Mason in 1860, in Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, and during the same year was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch in Washington Chapter, No. 43. He was created a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and, afterwards, in the Occidental Consistory and its co-ordinate and subordinate bodies, took the Scottish Rite degrees to the thirty-second, inclusive. The thirty-third degree he took at Boston, Massachusetts, in the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the thirty-third degree, and last degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rites for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America; Grand East, Boston, Massachusetts, north latitude 12°, 21', 22"; east longitude 5°, 59', 18"; in the annual session on the 6th day of the month Gyzar, 5626, answering to 18th day of May, 1865.

Since his connection with the Masonic fraternity Dr. Hurlbut has filled the most important

positions, being, in 1863-64 and in 1867, Commander of the Apollo Commandery of Knights Templar, and also Commander-in-Chief of the Occidental Sovereign Consistory of Chicago, as well as charter member and official of the Royal Order of Scotland, and charter member and Master of St. Andrew Lodge. In 1867 he was elected Grand Commander of the State of Illinois, holding office one year, and for a term of three years, beginning with 1870, was Illustrious Deputy of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, for the district of Illinois. Finally, in 1871, he was elected Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, at Baltimore, and on the expiration of this term, in 1874, was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, at New Orleans.

Dr. Hurlbut has never married, being devoted to his studies and the duties of his profession.

Nevertheless, he is a man of fine social qualities, having been for years a notable figure at the famous game dinners given by Mr. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, of Chicago. He was brought up in the Congregational Church, but is now a Universalist, and in his religious belief liberal, conscientious and firm.

As to the personal character of Dr. Hurlbut, we quote from a more extended article by Henry H. Hurlburt, of Chicago: "In the prime of manhood, affable, genial and intelligent, unselfish and generous to a fault, he is the royal prince of companionship and fellowship, and is justly held in high esteem by all who have proved his professional ability." And further, and aside from all professional merit, let it be said that in this man, so warmly patriotic, so gentle-hearted and unostentatious, we recognize a noble representative of American chivalry.

ORSON V. TOUSLEY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

IT is strange how often trifling circumstances will change the whole current and the whole bent of one's career. Circumstances over which he had no control (and they certainly were by no means trifling) caused the subject of this sketch, Orson V. Tousley, to take up an altogether different profession to what he had intended. His choice of a profession fell upon the law, but circumstances caused him to become engaged in the scholastic. Thus what the ranks of one profession lost, the other was the gainer thereby.

Born in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York, in 1833; his parents were well-to-do farmers and determined to avail themselves of every opportunity which the times afforded for the education of their children, but alas, they had both died before our subject had reached his thirteenth year, leaving him and his two sisters to the care of relatives. The guardian of young Tousley had peculiar views on the subject of education. He believed that its chief aim should consist in repression of the spirits—in holding boys down, as it were—and accordingly his ward was sent to Oberlin, Ohio. Here our subject spent two years of preparation for college, and here it was he imbibed sentiments

which foreshadowed the earnest and entrenched Republicanism which has always been such a distinguishing feature in his life. Afterwards entering the junior year of Williams College, Massachusetts, he graduated from this institution with the class of '54—the late President Garfield and Senator Ingalls being, by the way, schoolmates of his, for they were at Williams together. Upon leaving college Mr. Tousley entered the law office of Messrs. Hill, Porter & Cagger, at that time probably the most celebrated law firm in the state of New York. After graduating from the Albany Law School he went west with a view of securing a place of settlement. But the financial crisis of '57 was at hand, its shadows had been deeply cast, and at length it burst, spreading desolation and ruin in its path, sweeping away the fortunes (aye, and even the all of many) of thousands. His inheritance swept away, his intentions frustrated, and even his prospects seemingly blighted, Mr. Tousley, upon recovering from the shock—and we may well imagine it was a shock, and of no slight degree, either—determined to take to teaching temporarily, it being his intention at this time to resume his profession of the law at

some future period, and as soon, in fact, as circumstances would warrant. Then came his marriage to Miss Susan S. Toll, of Medina, New York (and a descendant of the old Knickerbocker stock), and after teaching in Tennessee, Indiana and Wisconsin, in various capacities, in the fall of 1869 he removed with his family to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and here he has ever since resided, being well known throughout scholastic circles of the west.

Thus owing to the loss of his patrimony by a disastrous crisis (financial), and other events following in rapid succession, his whole career was changed, for he never returned to the law.

Shortly after his arrival in Minneapolis he became the principal of its high school, and two years later, upon the death of the superintendent, the board of education elected Mr. Tousley as his successor, and he continued in this position until the summer of 1886, when he tendered his resignation and went abroad for study and travel. With few interruptions, barring the period which he spent abroad in the foreign civil service—President Arthur appointed him United States consul at Trieste, afterward being transferred to Leipsic, Germany,—the whole fifteen years was earnestly devoted to the fulfillment of the many arduous and responsible duties connected with his office,

and the result was gratifying to both the board of education and himself alike. He has been regent of the University of Minnesota and wields a large influence in educational matters throughout the state.

Though for the past five years Mr. Tousley has been without visible employment; he has, however, not been idle, for he has been devoting himself to special lines of study, with the expectation, so his friends say, of putting the fruits of his investigations in a treatise on sociology. His public lectures and platform utterances, etc., of which the press of this city spoke so highly when his name was suggested as Chief of the Bureau of Liberal Arts, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, are generally so well known as to need no further comment here.

As one of the Commissioners from the Prairie State, Orson V. Tousley is another illustration—if such were needed—of the careful and judicious manner in which the Commissioners from the various states were selected, for his selection was a wise one, and one which cannot but result in much good, not only to the state, but to the citizens thereof, also. For he is a man of wide and liberal views, of great culture and of (admittedly) great ability and energy.

JOHN ERASMUS HARPER, M.D., A.M.

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN ERASMUS HARPER was born on January 21, 1851, in Trigg county, Kentucky. The Harpers are descendants of an English family that settled in America prior to the Revolution, one branch in Virginia, the other in Carolina. Our subject is one of the latter branch, which later united with that of Virginia, in which state, in the valley of Dan River, Penn county, his great-grandfather, Jesse Harper, settled. The family has been for generations distinguished in scientific pursuits. Plain, hospitable, religious people, strict advocates of temperance, and liberal supporters of all institutions of learning, the Harpers were of the kind that make our best American citizens. During the Revolution not a few of them were numbered with our heroes—such men as brave Colonel Harper, of Virginia.

Dr. Harper's grandfather was a successful and scientific farmer, widely known in Virginia as "Little Berry Harper." The father of our subject, Robert W. Harper, at the time of the late Civil War, was an extensive slaveholder in southwestern Kentucky, near Fort Donaldson. He had many relations in the Confederate army, and was himself in Forrest's Brigade. Dr. Harper, then a lad of ten years, spent two years near the scenes of some of the most noted battles of southwestern Kentucky and Tennessee, having been within hearing distance of the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, and retains a child's profound impression of the horrors of war.

Through his mother, Harriet A. Stimson, he is descended from a long line of physicians and clergymen. From this side also he inherits a



J. E. Harper

legacy of long life—a maternal uncle and also an aunt having passed the century line by several years. Dr. Harper has no brothers living, three having died in infancy. Three sisters survive, one of whom, Miss Lucy, was married to John B. Hall, Esq., an active and prominent citizen of Chicago.

Dr. Harper received a good common-school education and graduated with honor from the High School of Evansville, Indiana, whither his father had removed while he was yet a child. He began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. George B. Walker, Dean of the Evansville Medical College, where he matriculated in 1871, and from which he graduated with great credit. The Medical College of Evansville was established in 1849, the late celebrated Dr. William H. Byford, of Chicago, being one of its faculty. Shortly after graduating, Dr. Harper became a partner of one of his former preceptors, Dr. William R. Davidson, with whom he remained three years. In 1876 he entered the University of New York. Graduating in 1878, he took the first prize for the best examination on diseases of the eye and ear, being the first western man to take this prize, which had always formerly been awarded to graduates of Yale, Harvard, and other eastern colleges. Not satisfied with his excellent achievements thus far, in 1878 he sailed for Europe, to perfect himself in his specialty of diseases of the eye and ear in London, Paris, and Vienna. Before leaving home he had been appointed Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Evansville, and during his two years' stay abroad retained the position.

On his return from Europe in 1880, in conjunction with Dr. A. M. Owen, he started *The Indiana Medical Reporter*, which was afterwards merged into *The Western Medical Reporter* of Chicago, of which successful journal he is still (1892) sole editor and publisher.

In 1882, Dr. Harper removed to Chicago, where he has ever since resided. He was immediately elected to fill (resigned, June, 1891) the chair of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which institution he was also secretary. For five years he acted as Assistant Surgeon in the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, from which increasing practice forced him to resign. He has for nine years been surgeon-in-chief in the eye and ear department of

the West Side Free Dispensary and holds the same position in St. Vincent Orphan Asylum. He is consulting oculist and aurist of the Oakwood Retreat at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and also in the Battle Creek Sanitarium, at Battle Creek, Michigan. Is now president and Professor of Diseases of Eye and Ear in the Clinical College of Medicine, Chicago.

In excellent standing with the medical profession, he is a prominent member of the Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otology; Chicago Pathological Society; Chicago Medico-Legal Society; Chicago Medical Society; Illinois State Medical Society; Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and holds a prominent membership in the American Medical Association.

Besides his professional honors, Dr. Harper ranks very high in the Masonic Order. In 1876 he united with the Knights of Pythias, Orion Lodge, No. 35, at Evansville, Indiana; in 1889 was made a Master Mason in Cleveland Lodge, A.F. and A.M., No. 411, Chicago; the same year he was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Washington Chapter, No. 43, and early in 1891 was created a Knight Templar in St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35.

In politics, Dr. Harper is a Democrat, entirely free from partisanship or political aspirations. He has for years been a valued member of the Baptist denomination, with which he united in Evansville, in 1869. He now attends Immanuel Baptist Church, on Michigan avenue near Twenty-third street.

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Dr. Harper has had a remarkably successful career, and a fact which greatly adds to his honor he is pre-eminently a self-made man. Every bit of his success, starting from a little town in Indiana, up to his present high rank in the medical profession of the Northwest, has been won by his own exertions and on his own merits. The Doctor is very fond of athletic sports and is an expert huntsman. In 1890 he spent a long holiday in the wilds of Colorado, hunting and mountain-climbing, attaining an altitude of eleven thousand feet above the sea. Refined, genial, whole-souled, a great lover of music, his devotion to his profession has not prevented his mingling in society in which he is a general favorite.

On the 28th of May, 1878, Dr. Harper was married to Miss Mary E. Walker, daughter of Mr. W.

H. Walker, ex-mayor of Evansville, Indiana, and niece of the late Dr. George B. Walker, who for thirty years was dean of the medical college of that place. Mrs. Harper's family were originally from New Jersey, and her grandfather, General William Walker, took a distinguished part in the

Mexican war and fell, in 1848, in the battle of Buena Vista. Several of her relatives also rendered gallant service in the late Civil War. Two children have been the result of this union, one of whom is still living, Robert Brinton Harper, a bright, handsome boy of nine years.

WILLIAM FLETCHER KING, LL.D.

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA.

WILLIAM F. KING was born near Zanesville, Ohio, December 20, 1830, the son of James J. and Mariam (Coffman) King. Both his father and mother were of old Virginia families, and leading industrious, frugal and thrifty lives in their adopted State of Ohio, they both lived to advanced age; the father departing at eighty-six, and the mother at eighty-eight. They were conspicuous leaders in their community in every movement which looked to the material, intellectual and moral elevation of society.

William is the eldest of three brothers, all of whom are graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Isaac Fenton is a prominent clergyman at Columbus, Ohio, and John Wesley King is a successful lawyer at Zanesville. After finishing his college course in 1857, the subject of this sketch became a tutor in his *alma mater*, where he continued for five years, endearing himself to all and establishing a reputation as a successful teacher. Resigning his position in 1862, he was thereupon, on the recommendation of Drs. (afterwards Bishops) Thomson and Clark, called to the chair of Ancient Languages in Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and since that time has been closely identified with the educational interests of that institution and commonwealth. Upon the death of President Fellows, in 1863, he was placed in charge of the college as acting president, and was formally elected president in 1865, and still holds that office, making him the senior college president of Iowa and the ranking president of Methodist colleges in the United States. To him the work of his high office is a loving service, and during the quarter of a century that he has devoted himself to it, it has engaged his best powers of mind and heart. To this fact is to be attributed in no small degree the high

standing and successful growth of the institution over which he presides.

President King has been alike interested in the physical, intellectual and moral development of his students, and counts among those who have come under his instruction and influence, thousands of young and middle-aged men and women who are to-day filling positions of influence and trust in every honorable vocation. His sympathies and labors, however, have not been confined to the college over which he presides with such distinguished honor and ability. The public schools and all educational interests of his State have received their proper share of his attention. He has been president of the State Teachers' Association, and has served for years on its most important committees, and he has long been honored with membership in the Educational Council of the National Teachers' Association. Not to speak in detail of the various positions he has held in educational and ecclesiastical conventions, his public lectures and sermons, with their wealth of thought and scholastic research, suffice to say, that in whatever position placed, he has mastered his surroundings, and has shown himself a broad-minded, pure-hearted and clean-handed man.

In 1870, President King was honored by the Illinois Wesleyan University with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1887 he received from his *alma mater* the degree of "Doctor of Laws," and the same year he received the same degree from the State University of Iowa.

In 1890, Dr. King was appointed by President Harrison as the Republican representative from the State of Iowa on the National Commission of the Columbian Exposition. The selection is a most happy one, for besides being a teacher and man of letters of high order, Dr. King



Wm. F. King.

is in the truest sense a man of affairs, practical and progressive in his ideas. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, and is well informed concerning the resources of the country, and having visited and made a study of expositions in Europe, he brings to the work of his honored position the fruitage of a rich and varied experience. Dr. King is a man of common sense as well as of talent. He is a man of details, and has the happy faculty of taking in at a glance a difficult situation, and he also has the rarer quality of being able to execute his plans and put them to a practical test. He is a man of retiring nature, modest and unassuming, and nothing could be to him more foreign or distasteful than to court favors or position. These he has received in abundance, but they have come unsought. He is a man of dignified bearing and courtly manners,

and is happy to count among his warm friends men of all classes. He has made of life a grand success; and were one to seek for its secret, it would be found in that persistent purpose which has been a motive power in his life, to make the world brighter and better, by putting to the noblest and best use, under Divine guidance, all that he is and has. Dr. King is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years he has been prominent in her councils. He has been twice elected to the General Conference, the highest legislative body of the Church.

He was married in August, 1865, to Miss Margaret McKell, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They have had one child, Lucy Hayes King, who died April 12th, 1887, at the age of eleven years. This great loss has toned and ripened both their lives.

CHARLES S. STOBIE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography is one of Chicago's finest artists. He excels as a portrait and figure painter and is equally good at landscapes. All concede that his paintings of mountain scenery rank among the most realistic.

His many years life as scout and hunter in the Rockies afforded him an opportunity to view and study the gigantic canyons and lofty peaks of those mountains, and he reproduces them on canvas with an ease and skill that is a surprise to lovers of fine art. He reads human nature by intuition and the Indian character has been his special study. And the great chiefs and others he has painted true to nature, and his paintings in this line possess an excellence to which no other artist has attained.

Mr. Stobie is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born in 1845. He is the son of Charles U. Stobie. His mother's name before marriage was Miss Janet Oughterton; his father is a native of Perthshire, and his mother of Fifeshire, Scotland. He commenced his education in private schools in Baltimore, and was two years in Madras College, St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland. In 1861 he began studying art, and several years he practiced as an architectural draughtsman.

In 1865 he crossed the plains with a wagon train from Nebraska City on the Missouri River, spending the winter in the Platte Valley, making Denver his headquarters. During that winter he became acquainted with James P. Beckworth, the well-known mountaineer, who was twenty years a chief among the Crows; from him the artist obtained an insight into hunting and trapping, the chief calling him playfully his recruit. At this juncture he received much valuable information concerning the various tribes, from such veterans as Kit Carson, Jim Baker, Mariano Medina, and other old mountaineers with whom he maintained friendly relations long afterwards. Major D. C. Oakes, another pioneer, also honored him with his confidence and advice. The next year (1866) the artist spent in the Ute county, hunting and making studies and sketches of the Indians and the scenery. Among the men whose friendship he won in the parks of Colorado at that period were Charles Utter and Jack Sumner. The latter subsequently accompanied Professor Powell as guide and hunter through the wonderful Colorado canyon. Being thus in the very heart of the Ute county, Mr. Stobie had every chance to study its people. He hunted with the tribe and was with

them when they drove the Arapahoes from the northern border of the park the same year. Pending the Indian troubles in 1868, he acted as one of Major Downing's scouts, the other being John Cisco, who was later killed by the Indians near the "Smoky Hill" road. In 1869 he served in the same capacity in the government expedition under the command of Major D. C. Oakes, which was organized to locate the White River Ute Agency. The command left Denver in July, traveled through the mountains by the old "Salt Lake Stage" road. Having reached Fort Steele and Rawlins Springs, they prepared to strike through the unexplored country south and southwest near "Old Duck Lake Station," on Salt Lake trail, taking the southerly course toward White River, whence they made their own trail through the alkali desert and mountains, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. During this expedition our artist-scout kept constantly in the advance with Mr. U. M. Curtis, the principal Ute interpreter, whose twenty years' experience among the Indians and the mountains enabled him to impart to his young companion much valuable information about this part of the territory. The agency was finally located at White River, a few miles from Professor Powell's first winter quarters on his journey to the Colorado canyon. Since then Mr. Stobie officiated as guide and interpreter in the mountains, particularly in the Grand River county, and hunted buffalo in the neighborhood of Fort Wallace, as well as towards the Arkansas to the South and the Republican Forks toward the North. One of the first pictures Mr. Stobie painted on his return was a view of an Indian village at day-break, which immediately found a customer in a resident of Virginia City, who was able to appreciate its wonderful fidelity to nature. Mr. Stobie's western scenes are all characterized by the same truthfulness. His works must steadily rise in the estimation of those who can understand their peculiar merits. Mr. Stobie returned to Chicago in October, 1874, where he has made his home ever since, pursuing the routine of artistic life. He intends to return soon to the mountains and the Indian country to round up the labor so well begun.

Among the many notices in the Chicago papers of Mr. Stobie's merits we make the following extract from the Chicago *Evening Journal* of

January 28, 1887: "Mr. Charles S. Stobie is one of the oldest of Chicago's artists, having had his first studio in Crosby's Opera House some years before the fire. He has taken up his quarters for the winter in Gay's old room in McCormick Block. Mr. Stobie has just completed two large pictures of the nude, a "Blonde" and "Brunette," a commission from a Detroit gentleman. Mr. Stobie is one of the very few artists of the country who have attempted to paint the North American Indian. It is a remarkable fact that this field for an artist should have been so long left vacant. It is not saying too much to declare that there is not in the country to-day a gentleman more thoroughly equipped with the necessary knowledge of Indian life and character to successfully paint this class of subjects. Many men of ability have painted the red man as they thought he ought to be, but not as the Almighty made him. Mr. Stobie has spent twenty years of his life in this special study and has dared much to attain it."

The following is from the same paper of April 17, 1890: "Mr. Charles S. Stobie is just finishing a fine portrait in oil of Mrs. Leander McCormick's father, Mr. John Hamilton. Although Mr. Stobie has made a specialty of frontier life and the Ute Indians, among whom he lived a number of years, his present work evidences his versatility and ability in other lines. A Baltimorean by birth, and educated abroad, Mr. Stobie resolved early to make American subjects his study. To this end he became an American scout, and for a number of years lived among the Ute Indians, not as their guest but as one of them. He was the friend and companion of the famous mountaineers of the day, and has in his studio an autograph photograph presented to him by Kit Carson. Mr. Stobie's collection of studies of frontier life are now on exhibition at Lyon & Healy's music store. A picture of especial merit in this collection is 'A Storm on the Plains.' It is a strong and true piece of work, and while in coloring and other respects different from Pelletier's 'Approach of a Storm at Fontainebleau,' which he painted for Louis Phillippi, there is in the hushed, trembling air which precedes the terrific warning of the elements a suggestion which is in a way identical. Another good piece of work and one which can but be appreciated by those acquainted with or

interested in the uncivilized Indians is the portrait of Sitting Bull. The Medicine Man is a picture which only one who has had exceptional and unusual opportunities could have painted, as no one is admitted to the medicine lodge save when they may possibly assist in saving the life of the patient, and it was in rendering such assistance that Mr. Stobie made the study which enabled him to paint this picture. 'The Scalp Parade of the Utes' is another faithful and interesting study in this collection, evidences that Mr. Stobie is in a fair way to accomplish with his brush what Joaquin Miller has with his pen in portraying the wild romantic American frontier life which is fast becoming a thing of the past."

The *Chicago Times*, of May 13, 1877, in

speaking of the sale about to take place at the artists' gallery, says: "About one hundred and forty-five paintings of local artists are to be disposed of besides a score or more of others. One of the largest contributions is that of C. S. Stobie, no less than nineteen specimens of his work appearing on the catalogue. These are nearly all the result of years of travel in the Rocky mountains, and depict those scenes which would be most likely to attract the artists' attention. His most pretentious works are 'Bear River Valley,' 'Alkali Buttes' and 'Middle Park,' although several smaller paintings are of almost equal merit. Mr. Stobie is evidently an artist because nature compels him to be, and is therefore thoroughly in love with his profession."

EDWARD JAMES JUDD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the younger members of the Chicago bar the subject of this sketch stands high. He is a native of Chicago, and was born April 28, 1858, the son of Norman B. and Adeline (Rossiter) Judd. His father was a well known and eminent attorney of Chicago, and an intimate personal and political friend of President Lincoln. He was conspicuously prominent in securing Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and probably more so than any one else in that memorable nominating convention. He was one of Mr. Lincoln's closest friends during the campaign which followed his nomination, and accompanied him on his perilous trip from Springfield to Washington prior to his inauguration in 1861.

Young Judd received his early education in the public schools of Hyde Park and at the academy at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Subsequently he attended one of the academies of Stockbridge, Massachusetts (1872 to 1875), and entered Yale University in the latter part of 1875. In the following year, while in the midst of his college career, he was obliged to return home on account of his father's financial reverses. The necessity of obtaining employment was then explained to him, and he lost no time in applying for work, and ultimately became stock boy in the store of Messrs. Field, Leiter and Company, at four dollars per

week, and remained in their employ about a year. He left his position to study law in the office of Judge George S. Eldridge, a prominent lawyer at Ottawa, Illinois. After two years of study he passed a highly creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. The following three years Mr. Judd spent in the general practice of his profession at Moline, in Rock Island county, Illinois, and in 1883 he returned to Chicago and practiced alone until 1887, in which year he formed a partnership with Messrs. Francis W. Walker and Edmund Furthmann, Mr. Furthmann subsequently retiring from the firm.

His practice from the commencement has been of a decidedly lucrative character, and what may be termed general in its scope. He has been connected with several notable cases, probably the most celebrated of which was that of the Chicago Home for the Friendless vs. The City of Chicago, Mr. Judd obtaining on behalf of the home eighty-four thousand dollars of the moneys which had been entrusted to the city by Jonathan Burr, who had been a prominent citizen in the early days of Chicago. The sum in dispute had been left by him to the City of Chicago as trustee, and had been used for purposes other than those intended by the donor. Through Mr. Judd's efforts and the masterly manner in which he handled his

client's case, the city was compelled to turn over the sum previously stated to the Home for the Friendless and the other charitable institutions, which it was the desire of Mr. Burr to benefit thereby. In winning this case, Mr. Judd not only enhanced his reputation as a skillful attorney, but also was the means of securing justice for institutions which are worthy of support.

Mr. Judd was married in 1885 to Miss Carrie W. Walker, daughter of Lucas B. Walker, and a sister of his present partner.

During the year 1891, Mr. Judd acted as counsel for Cook county, and during the present year (1892) occupies the same position as to those cases against the county which arose out of the doings of the County Board of 1886; most of the members of which were criminally convicted of malfeasance in office, and which cases are more commonly designated as the "Boodle Cases."

Mr. Judd is a member of the Union League, Marquette, Douglas and Hamilton clubs. In politics he is an ardent Republican, as was his father before him, though he is by no means what may be termed a politician.

In personal appearance he is fair and of medium height. Of a jovial and sociable nature, he is a pleasant companion and a staunch friend, and is the center of a large circle of friends. He is a hard worker, and when there is work to be accomplished, he is always found in the midst of it, and never seems to tire until his task has been completed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Judd is a respected citizen and a man of more than average ability, and with his high and laudable ambition and straight-forward, manly course must attain to a high place in his profession.

DAVID BRAINERD LYMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the able, leading and representative lawyers of the Chicago bar, none stands higher or is more worthy of a place in this work of "Representative Men of Chicago," than the subject of this sketch.

He was born March 27, 1840, in Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands. He comes, however, of sturdy New England stock, and is the son of the Rev. D. B. Lyman, who was formerly of New Hartford, Connecticut, and was a graduate of Williams College and the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1831 the Rev. Mr. Lyman married Miss Sarah Joiner, of Royalton, Vermont, and sailed for the Sandwich Islands, as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Here he and his wife labored indefatigably for the cause of Christianity and civilization for over fifty years, till their death, a few years since. He was a prominent educator and much interested in the advancement of the islands.

David passed his early youth on these islands, and acquired his education mainly by his own efforts. He held several important government positions at an early age, and thereby obtained

means to gratify his desire for a university education. In 1859 he left Honolulu, sailed around Cape Horn and arrived in New Bedford, Connecticut, in May, 1860. He entered Yale College the following September, and graduated in Arts in 1864. He then entered the Harvard Law School and graduated therefrom, winning one of the prizes for the best legal essay, in 1866. During the years 1864 and 1865, while enrolled as a student at Harvard Law School, he was connected with the Sanitary Commission as hospital visitor, and was in charge of the Fifth Corps Hospital of the Army of the Potomac, and also the Point of Rocks Hospital in Virginia. The last few weeks of his service he was in charge of the Sanitary Commission of the forces concentrated about Washington. In 1866 Mr. Lyman was admitted to the bar in Boston, and the same year removed to Chicago and secured a clerkship in the law office of Messrs. Waite & Clark, where he remained two years. July 1, 1869, he formed a partnership with Col. Huntington W. Jackson, under the firm name of Lyman & Jackson, which is to-day the oldest law partnership in Chicago. Mr. Lyman has fine literary attain-



David B. Lyman.

ments, and is a good classical scholar. He has been highly successful in his profession. While he has, perhaps, devoted more time to real estate and corporation law than to any other branch, so general has been his reading, and such has been his industry, that he is a general practitioner, being at home everywhere, except in criminal cases, which he never takes, and always ready for attack or defense. He has much natural ability, yet by the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, he illustrates the truth of the well-known maxim, "There is no excellence without labor."

While Mr. Lyman has probably a higher reputation as an able and learned counselor than as an advocate, yet such is his standing, and so thoroughly does he investigate and prepare his cases, that his arguments carry more weight than those of many members of the bar who may, perhaps, be more eloquent.

He has the confidence of his clients, because they know he will not advise them to commence a suit unless their course is right, and then, only when there is no remedy for them save in litigation. He is noted for his indefatigable industry, for his painstaking preparation and management of his cases, for his unvarying courtesy toward everyone with whom he comes in contact, and for his most thorough and conscientious discharge of his duty to his clients. These qualities, added to his well-known ability and learning, have given him a high standing with his brethren of the bar, as well as with the courts.

Mr. Lyman takes no active part in politics, but is a staunch Republican.

He was married October 5, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Cossitt, daughter of Mr. F. D. Cossitt, of Chicago. They have three children living.

Mr. Lyman is interested, either as director or trustee, in a number of corporations, and is president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, which he was largely instrumental in forming.

In social life Mr. Lyman is much esteemed. He is a member of the Chicago Union League, University and Church clubs, and he was the first president of the last named. He is an earnest and active member of the Episcopal church. He resides in La Grange, one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. Mr. Lyman has always been a believer in and prominently identified with the cause of education. He has served for eighteen years on the Board of Education of La Grange in various capacities, as one of its members and as its president. Largely through his efforts the Lyons Township High School was established after a four-years' campaign, during which time the project was repeatedly voted down. Being a zealous advocate of the common-school system, each defeat only added to his earnestness, and he has the satisfaction of seeing both the Grammar and High Schools established at La Grange, ranking among the best to be found in any part of the county. Mr. Lyman is appreciated by the entire community in which he lives.

ARTHUR D. RICH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ARTHUR D. RICH was born on a farm in Ticonderoga, New York, November 25, 1827, the son of Larned and Amanda (Pearce) Rich. His father was at the defense of Plattsburg, in 1814, and came to New York from Richville, Vermont, being a member of that family which gave to the Green Mountain town its present name, while his mother was a member of one of the old families of Bolton, New York; our subject being their youngest son. In 1837, his father sold the homestead at Ticonderoga to the father of the eminent Boston divine—Rev. Jo-

seph Cook, and removed to Michigan, settling in St. Joseph county, near the town of Three Rivers. Being an enterprising man of intelligence, who knew the value of a good education, he gave his children excellent training. He died when our subject was eleven years of age. Being thus thrown upon his own resources, Arthur went to live with an elder sister, in the village of Schoolcraft, Michigan. He continued his studies at the Schoolcraft Academy, his intention being to ultimately take a collegiate course. His ambition was a worthy one, but his means were limited, and

he accepted the position of teacher in one of the neighboring schools, and by being studious, thrifty and economical, he at length was enabled to enter Spring Arbor Academy (now known as Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan), and upon leaving here, entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, teaching school a portion of the time to defray his expenses, and was graduated in 1851. In the following year he settled in Chicago. Having but five dollars on his arrival, he lost no time in seeking a position, where he could earn a livelihood, and at the same time pursue his studies to advantage. Applying to Messrs. Judd and Wilson (of which firm Norman B. Judd, lawyer, politician and diplomat, was the senior member)—then one of noted law-firms of Chicago—he was fortunate in being received into the office, not only as student, but also as a clerk, at a salary enabling him to meet his current expenses. He remained in their office two years, and acquired a practical knowledge of the theory and practice of law, and also formed the acquaintance of many of the men, who were then the most distinguished members of the western bar. Abraham Lincoln, who was an intimate personal and political friend of Mr. Judd, was a frequent visitor at the office, and he and Mr. Judd were often associated in the trial of important cases, and Mr. Rich counts as among his interesting experiences, the opportunities he had of hearing occasionally, not only Lincoln's impressive legal arguments, but also many of the droll stories, with which he used to entertain his friends, when work for the day was over. Having completed his course of study, in 1854, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon his professional career with the advantages of a liberal education and a natural adaptation for his chosen calling. His success has been pronounced. His aptitude for dealing, in a practical manner, with the issues involved in general litigation, his care of his clients' interests, and his conservative method of reaching conclusions, were noticeable in his early career, as they are to-day, and as a result Mr. Rich was but a comparatively short time in establishing a comfortable and remunerative practice, being looked upon by the profession and general public as a lawyer whose integrity was unquestionable, and who possessed more than average ability. Attracting clients by his candor and straight-forward methods, his affability and

geniality, he gained friends rapidly, and laid the foundation of a successful and highly creditable professional career. With politics and kindred allurements, he has had little to do. For more than thirty-five years he has devoted himself to the general practice of the law, during this time being prominently connected with a large number of the most important cases adjudicated in the State and United States Courts of Chicago and the Supreme Court of Illinois.

His participation in the well-known case of Rawson vs. Fox, the plaintiff being the somewhat noted banker, who sought to recover valuable Chicago real-estate, is well known, not only in legal circles, but to numbers of the general public also, while he also appeared as leading counsel for the plaintiffs in the celebrated case of Butler vs. Butler, a case involving the property rights of minor children and the ownership of half a million dollars' worth of land in the heart of Chicago. In the divorce case of Jenkins vs. Jenkins, a case which was pending some twelve years in the courts (the longest on record in the Illinois courts), he secured for his client a decree of absolute divorce, and thus resisted the efforts of an adventuress to secure divorce and alimony. These are but a few of the many cases—more or less important—he has been identified with with credit to himself and the profession. To-day, as the result of his strict attention to business and his honorable methods, Mr. Rich has acquired a comfortable fortune, and is now in a position to take matters easily, and to enjoy a well-earned retirement from active business. He is now (1892) senior member of the law firm of Rich, Ripley & Alling.

He was married, in 1856, to Miss Esther Tenant Dyckman, a daughter of the late Judge Evert B. Dyckman, of Schoolcraft, Michigan. This marriage has been blessed by eleven children, of whom eight sons and one daughter survive. Of the eight sons, three have entered the medical profession; one is at present a teacher in a city High School, but preparing himself for the law; one is a Swedenborgian minister; another is an architect and builder, while two of the younger sons and his daughter are now in the University of Michigan, with the purpose of fitting themselves for some profession or business of their future choice. Mr. Rich himself finds ample employment in looking after his property interests

and the education of his children. He is a director and one of the largest stockholders in the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago. His success in life is the result of his own unaided

efforts; his determination was strong; his ambition both worthy and honorable, and the results attained by him are such as make his example worthy of emulation.

COL. ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subject of this sketch is the fifth vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition from the State of North Carolina, and second vice-president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad system. He was born July 23, 1841, in Franklin county, North Carolina, the son of W. J. and Virginia (Hawkins) Andrews. His father was a merchant of Henderson, North Carolina. His mother was a daughter of Mr. J. D. Hawkins, of Franklin county. Both parents died when our subject was quite young. He was raised by his grandparents, and early acquired those industrious, prompt and methodical habits that have characterized his subsequent career. He was appointed by his uncle purchasing agent, paymaster and general superintendent of the contract works on the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina in 1859 and has ever since been connected with railroad interests.

In April, 1861, he joined the First Regiment, North Carolina Cavalry, being one of the first volunteer regiments of the Confederacy and was soon promoted to the rank of second and first lieutenant respectively, and in July, 1862, he became Captain of Company B and participated in the memorable campaigns of Stuart's, afterwards Hampton's Brigade, with much credit. While cheering on his men at the engagement of Jack's Shops, September 22, 1863, he was shot through the lungs, and it was thought at the time fatally wounded. To the astonishment of his surgeon, who had pronounced his case hopeless, he survived. Twice he attempted to rejoin his old command, and upon hearing of General Lee's surrender, though contrary to physician's orders, he reported to Johnson's command and was paroled with the surviving veterans of that gallant army at Greensboro'. Finding himself penniless at the conclusion of the war, he made proposals to the companies interested in the Raleigh and Gaston and the

Petersburgh railroads, to lease, equip and to operate the ferry at Gaston, which ferry was necessitated on account of the destruction of the bridges at Weldon and Gaston. Succeeding in this undertaking, he was shortly afterwards appointed superintendent of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and together with the president, Dr. Hawkins, build many miles of the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line. Resigning this position in 1875, he was subsequently appointed by the lessees of the North Carolina Railroad (the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company) superintendent of the North Carolina division and his occupancy of this position resulted in the towns of Reidsville, Durham, Winston, etc., becoming prosperous and growing centres of trade.

He at length became assistant president of the Richmond and Danville system. He is interested also in the extension of the various branches of the W. N. C. line. He was prominent in rescuing and placing upon a firm basis this line, at the time its condition was most desperate. He, with several others, advanced fifty thousand dollars to that road, which loan was never repaid, and the line at length passed into the hands of the Richmond and Danville organization, and in 1881 Mr. Andrews became its president. By his advice the Richmond and Danville owners have spent two and a half million dollars in its construction. The line now reaches to Paint Rock, one hundred and nineteen miles from Salisbury, and connects with the railroad system of East Tennessee, the other branch reaching to Murphy, in Cherokee county, one hundred and twenty-eight miles west of Ashville. As showing the engineering difficulties which were overcome it may be stated that in one division of the road, in a distance of twelve miles, there are three thousand four hundred and ninety-five feet of tunneling, while the track rises over one thousand feet. In 1880 Col. Andrews built the Chap-

pel Hill Railroad, which is ten miles long. He has also taken great interest in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, formerly under his control.

He is a staunch Democrat, but has little ambition to figure in political affairs. He has been several times a member of the board of aldermen of Raleigh. A director in most of the principal banking and insurance companies, he has always been actively identified with everything tending to promote the welfare of both his City and State. He is prominent and highly esteemed in the Masonic Order.

In September, 1869, he married Miss Johnson, of Charlotte; they have five children.

Col. Andrews is genial and affable in manner, of agreeable presence and commanding address, and never fails to leave a good impression upon all with whom he has to do. He is justly called the "Railroad king of the old North State." He exerts a great influence in his State and is thoroughly identified with her material advancement and social welfare, and his selection as one of her representatives to the World's Columbian Exposition was a well-deserved honor.

GEORGE MAYHEW MOULTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Readsboro, Vermont, March 15, 1851, the son of Joseph T. and Maria J. (Babcock) Moulton. His father was born in Chichester, near Concord, New Hampshire, in which neighborhood the family had resided for several generations. The Moultons have always been prominent in both civil and military affairs, General Jonathan Moulton of revolutionary fame being great-great-grandfather of our subject. When George was but two years of age, his father (with whom he is now [1892] in partnership) removed to Chicago. He attended the public schools of Chicago, and by his studious habits acquired an excellent education, graduating from the Chicago High School, with the class of 1868, when seventeen years of age. He was selected to deliver an original German oration at the commencement exercises held in the Crosby Opera House. After thirteen years of continuous schooling, he joined his father and acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the carpenter's trade.

About this time (1870) the city of Duluth was developing rapidly, and both he and his father went thither, and were employed in building the first grain elevator ever erected in that section of the country. That was before railroads had penetrated the Far West, and the latter part of Mr. Moulton's journey to Duluth was made by sled stage. It was not until August, 1870, that the first railway train entered Duluth. On his arrival in that city, he was appointed secretary to the

vice-president and general manager of the company, and also acted as general clerk of the work.

This elevator was completed in the fall of 1870, and Mr. Moulton remained for some time to aid in operating the plant, and then went to Stillwater, Minnesota, to superintend the management of the company's elevator at that place, and remained in charge of it until the fall of 1871. Returning to Duluth, he remained there a short time and then returned to Chicago. What a sight met his gaze on his arrival! It was Thanksgiving day, 1871. He had left the city prosperous, growing rapidly and with bright prospects. He returned to find it blackened and begrimed—a heap of ruins. Mr. Moulton, Sr., had numerous contracts on hand for the erection of grain elevators in various places, among them the Galena Elevator at Chicago, in charge of which our subject was placed as foreman. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1872—his father, in the meantime, having secured the contracts for the building of the Advance Elevator at East St. Louis of one hundred and fifty thousand bushels capacity; the Central Elevators at St. Louis, having a capacity of five hundred thousand bushels, and the East St. Louis Elevators, with a capacity of one million bushels. Our subject now became associated with his father as a partner, and in March, 1872, he arrived in St. Louis, and was engaged there some eighteen months superintending the construction of these mammoth concerns and planning for others. Their firm have



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also erected elevators at Bethalto, Illinois, and St. Genevieve, Missouri, each having a capacity of fifty thousand bushels, while, in addition, they have had the designing of elevators erected at Venice, Illinois, and Indianapolis, Indiana. They have erected elevators in Portland, Baltimore, Buffalo, Norfolk, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, Tacoma and numerous other cities. Chicago has long been their headquarters, but in their business as architects and builders of grain elevators, Mr. Moulton has visited all the large cities and the grain centers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Forming a copartnership with George H. Johnson (in 1877) he engaged in the manufacture of hollow-ware tiles for floor partitions and roofs and wall-girder and column coverings, one of the most useful discoveries of modern times for building, and which, had it been adopted in Chicago previous to the great fire, would have saved many costly structures. The development of this enterprise was so rapid, that in 1880 the Ottawa Tile Company was established, with works at Ottawa, Illinois, purchasing ultimately a large tract of clay land.

The name of this company was afterwards changed to "Pioneer Fire Proof Construction Company," which is now one the largest clay manufacturing establishment in the world, with a paid-up capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Moulton, who has taken an active interest in its affairs from its origin, is its president and principal stockholder—the company purchasing in 1885 a half interest in the River Bank Coal Company, of Streator, Illinois, of which Mr. Moulton has since become the largest stockholder and president. He is also president of the Commerce Vault Company, a director of the Chicago Deposit Vault Company and President of the Produce Cold Storage Exchange. He is also a stockholder in the Masonic Temple Association of Chicago, the Masonic Temple Association of Joliet, Illinois, and of the World's Columbian Exposition Company. He was vice-president of the Knights Templar and Mason's Life Indemnity Company until 1890, when he succeeded, as president of this association, the late Dr. J. Adams Allen.

In 1885 Mr. Moulton helped to incorporate the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and served as its

president until his voluntary retirement in 1890. He is still one of its board of trustees. The association has acquired property now (1892) valued at fifty thousand dollars, and the home itself is a source of great good to a large number of orphans, children of Masons.

Mr. Moulton was created a Master Mason in Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. & A. M., February 12, 1875; exalted Royal Arch Mason in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., May 17, 1875; made Knight Templar in St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., September 1, 1875; crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Thirty-third Degree, A. A. S. R., for Northern Jurisdiction U. S. A., September 20, 1887; created Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, Knight of St. John of Palestine and Guardian Knight of the Holy Sepulchre in the Grand Council of the State of Illinois, October 25, 1875, and is also a member of Queen Esther Chapter, O. E. S., and Medinah Temple, A. A. O., Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In Lodge he was Senior Deacon, 1877; Junior Warden, 1878 and 1890 Senior Warden in 1891, and Worshipful Master in 1892, and in Chapter, King, 1884 and 1885, and High Priest, 1886; in Council, Thrice Illustrious Master, 1884; in Commandery, Captain-General, 1878; Generalissimo, 1879, and Eminent Commander, 1883; in Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Sixteenth Degree, A. A. S. R., Sovereign Prince Grand Master, 1884-5; in Consistory, S. P. R. S., Thirty-second Degree, A. A. S. R., Second Lieutenant-Commander, 1885-7, and First Lieutenant-Commander up to January, 1890, when he became the Illustrious Commander-in-Chief; in Illinois Grand Council of Deliberation, A. A. S. R., Grand Standard Bearer for three years from 1885, being elected Minister of State and Grand Orator for 1890-92; in Grand Chapter, R. A. M., Grand Master of the First Veil, 1888, and the same of the Third Veil, 1889; Grand Royal Arch Captain, 1890, and now occupies the position of Grand Principal Sojourner; in Grand Council, R. and S. M., Grand Conductor, 1886; Deputy Grand Master, 1887-8; Grand Master, 1889; in Grand Commandery, K. T., Grand Sword Bearer, 1885; Grand Standard Bearer, 1889; Grand Captain-General, 1887; Grand Generalissimo, 1888; Deputy Grand Commander, 1889; Grand Commander, 1890, and while at Washington in 1889, he was appointed Grand Standard

Bearer of the Grand Encampment, K. T., U. S. A., for the term ending August, 1892.

Mr. Moulton was for four years a major in the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guards, being commissioned in 1886, and resigning in January, 1890. He served in the two weeks' campaign at the Union Stock Yards, at the time of the labor riots in 1887, and was with his regiment at all of its encampments and whenever it did active duty.

Socially, he is much respected and well known, being a member of the Union League, Miltons and Acacia clubs and of the Sons of Vermont, etc., and is also a member of the Chicago Art Institute and the Illinois Association of Architects.

He was married to Miss Anna Florence Garland, of Burlington, Iowa, March 12, 1873. They have two children, Edith May, born at Winona, Minn., and Arthur Garland, born in Chicago.

Eminently successful both in commercial and social affairs, George M. Moulton is a good type of that class of men, who, not content in remaining in the position to which they were born, have pushed forward, and, by creating and becoming connected with enterprises of more than ordinary importance, have become public benefactors.

Though still in the prime of life, Mr. Moulton has been the recipient of repeated and well-deserved honors from his fellow-citizens which mark the esteem in which he is held.

HON. WILLIAM VOCKE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A brilliant example of the self-made American citizen, and a grand exemplification of the progress that an ambitious foreigner can make in this country of unbounded opportunities, is shown in the case of William Vocke, one of the leading German-American lawyers in the west. His singular success is due to his own energy and his high ideal.

Mr. Vocke came to this country from his native city, the historic Minden, in Westphalia, at the age of seventeen years. This was in 1856. His father was a government secretary in the Prussian service, and after his death the son believing that the United States offered him a future not to be found in his own country, emigrated hither. He landed in New York, and for a short time devoted his efforts to various bread-winning occupations, but the western fever seized him, and he followed the star of empire to Chicago. He was for a time a carrier in the employ of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and his district was the western half of the North Side. He toiled hard and was in every way a faithful employé, working from two o'clock in the morning until eight at the distribution of his newspapers. His days were given to the study of the law. He had not the money to use for his tuition, and Professor Henry Booth offered him the instruction and time in which to pay for it. The earnest

young man in due time saved enough money to settle the claim, and it brought him as much pleasure as he ever felt before or since to square his account with his benefactor.

After leaving the *Staats-Zeitung* in 1860, he entered the employ of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., then the leading real-estate firm of Chicago, as a collector. On the day that the war broke out, he enlisted and his employers held him in such esteem that, when he resigned, they presented him with a handsome sum of money in gold.

Captain Vocke enlisted first in the three months service as a private. His company was soon merged into the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he was in all the engagements in which the Army of the Cumberland took part until the muster-out of his regiment. After the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out as captain of Company D, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois.

When he returned to Chicago, he again entered the service of the *Staats-Zeitung*; this time as its city editor. For nearly a year he held this responsible chair, discharging his duties with signal ability. From April, 1865, to November, 1869, he was the clerk of the police court of this city. He resumed the study of the law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

While in the army Captain Vocke gave as



Wm. W. W. W.

much time as he could spare to literary studies, and this branch of mental effort he continued after he had beaten his sword into a ploughshare. He won for himself a high reputation as a discriminating student and a polished writer. He contributed various articles to the German and the English press, and in 1869 he published a volume of poems, excellent translations of the lyrics of Julius Rodenberg. The newspapers of Germany, as well as of this country joined in praising his work in enthusiastic terms. Soon after the publication of this book, he determined to give all of his time to the study and practice of the law. He was held in such great favor by his countrymen and the Chicago public that he quickly secured a lucrative practice, and it has been increasing with the years ever since.

He was elected a member of the Illinois legislature in 1870, and among other noteworthy achievements drafted and introduced a life insurance bill which at the time was indorsed by the editor of the *Chicago Tribune* as "the soundest and most judicious measure ever proposed to a legislative body on that subject." Captain Vocke while a member of the legislature was instrumental in framing, at the extra session shortly after the great fire of 1871, what is known as the "burnt record act."

In 1873, he formed a copartnership with General Joseph B. Leake which continued until General Leake was appointed United States District attorney in 1880. Captain Vocke was also a member of the Chicago Board of Education

from 1877 to 1880. For a number of years past he has been the attorney for the Imperial German Consulate at this point, and among other offices of honor he has held the presidency of the German Society of Chicago for the aid of emigrants.

Captain Vocke, although deeply engrossed in the law, finds time now and then to do more or less literary work. His latest effort takes the form of a well written book on the legal systems of this country. Its title is "The administration of justice in the United States: and a synopsis of the mode of procedure in our federal and state courts, and all federal and state laws relating to subjects of interest to aliens." This work was published not long ago in Cologne in the German language, and has not only received the highest encomiums of German jurists, but has proved of great benefit to German lawyers and German business men.

In 1867, he was joined in matrimony to Elise Wahl, a charming woman, and they have a family of six children—four daughters and two sons.

No man is held in higher esteem by the Germans of Chicago than William Vocke. He has an exceedingly amiable and upright character, and a mind stored with all the riches of wide reading and deep research. History and the science of government are his specialties, and there is no better authority on these topics in this city than he. He is a delightful entertainer and a genial companion, and these traits, coupled with his mental gifts, make him a shining center in a wide circle of friends.

ALBERT EMMETT HUTCHINS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, October 7, 1845, to John and Rhoda Hutchins, and was the youngest son of a family of five children. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hutchins, was a native of Connecticut, and was a pioneer in that historical section known as the Western Reserve of Ohio, so closely associated with the names of some of the foremost men in the affairs of the nation. Hon. John Hutchins, our subject's father, was for many years a representative in Congress from the nine-

teenth district of Ohio, succeeding Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, and being succeeded by Hon. James A. Garfield. He retired from active business a few years ago, and is still (1892) living at the ripe age of seventy-six.

Albert received a public school education in his native town, entering into all his studies earnestly and acquitting himself with great credit. He early evinced a desire and aptitude for a mercantile pursuit, and at the age of twenty years entered the service of Messrs. Westlake, Hutchins & Co.,

oil merchants at Oil City, Pennsylvania. With commendable zeal he went energetically about learning the details of the business, which he soon mastered. He continued in the employ of that firm about six years, when he accepted a position with the Standard Oil Company, traveling for it and establishing branch offices in various large cities throughout the country. In 1874 Mr.

Hutchins was entrusted with the important mission of opening up the business of this large and growing corporation in Chicago, since which time he has been closely identified with its interests there. He now occupies a responsible position in the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana.

Mr. Hutchins was united in marriage to Ada Moxon, of Washington, D. C., October 21, 1886.

FRANK S. WEIGLEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK S. WEIGLEY is the senior member of the well-known law firm of Weigley, Bulkley and Gray. He was born in Galena, Illinois, April 4, 1854. His father, Wellington Weigley, was for many years a prominent member of the Illinois bar. Frank S. acquired his education at Hamilton College and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1875. For some years thereafter he was engaged as a stenographer in the Courts of Cook county, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the rules of practice as well as the methods of the best lawyers at the Chicago bar. In 1882 he abandoned short-hand reporting and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law. His success was marked from that time. During

the past few years he has been engaged in many of the leading cases of this county. He has become thoroughly known and enjoys the distinction of being recognized as a leading lawyer, both in the office and court room. The firm of Weigley, Bulkley and Gray number amongst their clients many of the wealthiest firms and corporations of Chicago, as well as a valuable foreign clientage.

In 1870 Mr. Weigley married Emily L., a daughter of the late Dennison Card, of Rochester, New York, who for several years, during President Lincoln's administration, represented the government as diplomatic agent in South America.

ALVIN HULBERT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life of one who has achieved success in any honorable undertaking is an interesting and useful study. The nature of man is so complex, his individuality so pronounced, his process of reasoning so varied and peculiar, that no two human beings are ever found to be nearly alike. Some men snatch success from the very jaws of failure, some are alternately prosperous and unfortunate, while a few are so evenly balanced that their lives appear to be utterly free from friction. Their course is steadily onward, and from youth to maturity there is no indication of a single backward step. Their progress is as steady and unswerving as the progress of the sun in its course to the zenith, and their way adown the slope of life as

peaceful and serene. Whatever they undertake develops regularly to its fitting consummation. Such men are richly endowed by nature. They are ever reliable when society demands their services, and are weak in no particular and under no circumstances. They are never unduly elated by success, because they have anticipated it, and a reverse never finds them unprepared.

Alvin Hulbert, the subject of this sketch, is a man of this type. He has come to occupy an enviable position in the social and business world through no wild speculation, hazardous enterprise or sudden blaze of genius. There has been little friction in the movements of this quiet, calm, unpretentious man, who, from an humble beginning,



AT THE ENGRAVER'S

Frank Swigley

has won his way to the front rank of Chicago's prominent citizens. His hopeful face has been ever turned to the morning and his feet firmly set on solid ground, while his homely, old-fashioned adherence to honesty and truth has brought him the respect and confidence of all who know him. Unostentatious, unassuming, he is yet firm in his convictions and courageous in the discharge of duty. Through an extended career of public life in almost every branch of the hotel business, he has made a host of friends and scarcely an enemy, and is to-day a splendid representative of the successful business man of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Hulbert was born in Rochester, New York, in January, 1829, and is the son of Alvin and Margaret Hulbert. His father was a hotel man, keeping "taverns" in Rochester and vicinity, and thus Mr. Hulbert was literally born into the business in which he has been so successful and made himself such an enviable name.

His first practical identification with the hotel business was in 1850, when he entered a hotel at Avon Springs, New York, in the capacity of clerk, and served therein for three consecutive seasons. He next became the first agent of the railroad which was constructed through Le Roy, New York, at which place his father was at the time proprietor of a hotel, but not liking the business, we next find him in a clerkship in the Eagle Hotel, Rochester, then kept by Alderman Dewey Walbridge. He remained in this position until 1857, when he severed his connection with the Eagle, and going to Lafayette, Indiana, became the proprietor of a hotel in that city. Selling out his business in Lafayette, he removed to Chicago in 1859, and accepted the position as cashier of the old Sherman House, where he remained until the demolition of that house, preparatory to rebuilding, was commenced, when he became cashier of the old Mattison House, kept by Mr. C. H. Bissell, afterward his partner in the Sherman. Upon the completion of the Sherman he resumed his position as cashier of the house under Messrs. Gage and Waite, filling that position until April, 1865, when he became cashier of the Tremont House, where he remained until the great fire of 1871. Upon the rebuilding of the Tremont, after this calamity, he returned to it as manager. In 1875 Mr. Hulbert entered into a copartnership

with Mr. C. H. Bissell under the name of Bissell and Hulbert, and the firm became the proprietors of the Sherman House. A few months later Mr. Bissell died, when Mr. Hulbert purchased his interest in the house and became sole proprietor.

In 1882 Mr. Hulbert retired from the Sherman House, and, as he then thought, from hotel management; but the attractions of a calling of which he had made a life-long study were stronger than the love of ease, and in the fall of 1886, in company with Mr. Willis Howe, he bought the Lindel Hotel, of St. Louis, and entered once more into active business. A year later they took Major J. H. Chassaing into the partnership, and the present universal popularity of the Lindel is proof enough of the business worth and eminent qualifications of these gentlemen.

On July 1, 1890, Mr. Hulbert and Mr. Wm. S. Eden, a gentleman well known in the business and social circles of Chicago, took possession of the well-known Tremont House under a long lease, and entirely remodeled that famous hostelry, so that when completed it was second to none in Chicago. The office is lighted by three large domes of the latest architectural designs; new modern plumbing was introduced throughout the entire building, with porcelain baths, etc., etc. The Tremont has long been a favorite with the better class of commercial travelers, and the present proprietors have added largely to its popularity.

Mr. Hulbert was married in Rochester, New York, in 1868, to Emma T. Drake, daughter of Mr. Alden Drake, of that city, a man prominent in railroad circles, and five children have blessed the union, viz.: Leila M., Jessie D., Julia T., Emma C. and Alvin, Jr. In 1880 he was elected to the City Council from the Twelfth Ward on the Republican ticket, but his taste for private business exceeded his liking for public office, and at the end of his term he steadily declined further political honors.

Personally Mr. Hulbert is a man of commanding physique, with clear-cut features and a benevolent countenance. Time has touched him with a gentle hand, and in appearance he is a much younger man than the calendar makes him. He has a charitable spirit and a warm, kindly heart. Years of successful endeavor have not chilled the warm current in his blood or deadened his finer

sensibilities. Like sound fruit that comes to a full ripening on the parent stem, he embellishes the office of host and is such a landlord as an artist loves to paint, the playwright to sketch and the novelist to dwell upon.

The Great Northern fire-proof hotel, constructed for Messrs. Hulbert and Eden, is one of the most imposing structures in America. It is fifteen stories high, built of steel with terra cotta brick exterior. Situated on Dearborn street, with three frontages, viz., on Dearborn, Quincy and Jackson streets, and directly opposite the custom-house, it is the most convenient and central location of any hotel in Chicago. The hotel has four hundred and fifty rooms; two hundred of them with baths. These rooms are wainscotted with marble and furnished with every modern convenience.

The Great Northern has the largest rotunda in the West, and that without a single column. This is finished from floor to ceiling in marble, lighted by massive domes and surrounded by a marble promenade for ladies. The building throughout has marble wainscoting, with marble borders, and all the stairways are of the same beautiful material. There are four passenger elevators; the whole house is lighted by modern incandescent lights, and every other appliance which serve to make it a perfect hotel.

The Great Northern is run on strictly European plan. There are seven dining-rooms, all furnished in a style to match their magnificent surroundings. In fact, nothing that money can buy is wanting, for the proprietors intend to make this hotel, as its name implies, *the* hotel of Chicago.

THOMAS WILCE,

CHICAGO, ILL

THE subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of those men, whose sterling integrity, force of character, whose fortitude amid discouragements, and whose ability and good sense in the management of complicated affairs, have contributed so much to the development of Chicago and the West. Mr. Wilce's business life has been marked by tireless industry, prudence and economy, and he has acquired his large fortune clear of any taint or suspicion of any trickery, dishonesty or meanness.

As long ago as 1855, Professor O. S. Fowler, of New York city, in an analysis of Mr. Wilce's character, said: "He is as conscientious as a man can be, and will pay to the last farthing, and do his duty to the very utmost. He is a passionate lover of liberty, and will never be restrained or driven. He will do his own thinking, and will think more of his character and his honor than all the world besides." Seven years later he wrote of Mr. Wilce: "He is a man, every inch of him. Full and running over with life, able to work like a trooper in order to consume life-energy as fast as he manufactures it."

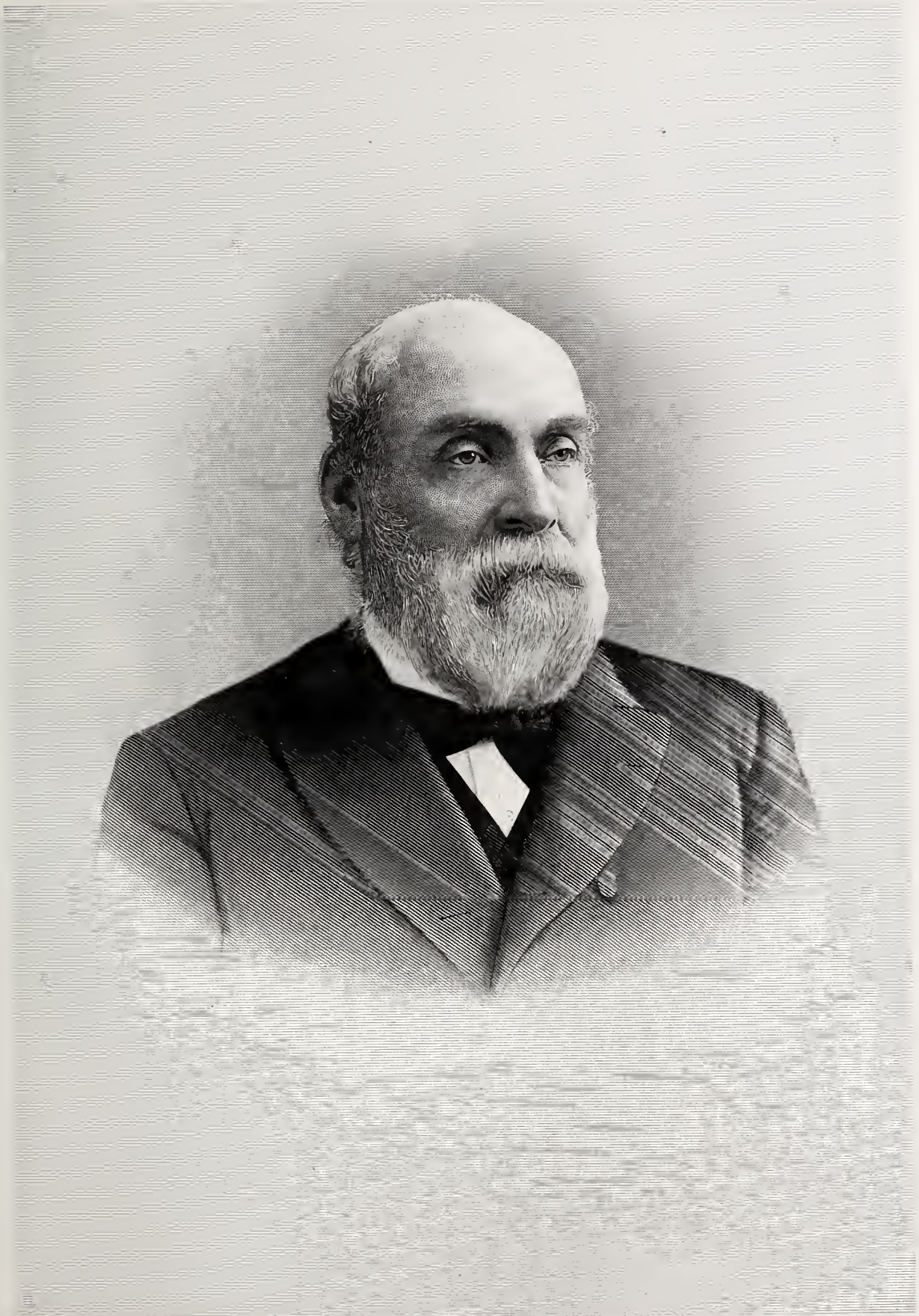
Mr. Wilce is to-day, at the age of seventy-three years, a strong man, physically and mentally; of

great business capacity and a thorough organizer; he is strong in his friendships, never willingly giving up one in whom he has trusted; always willing to help the worthy needy; strong in his dislikes of men whom he does not believe to be truthful, worthy and honest, and strong in his hatred of all the tricks in business.

He is always busy, except when he is asleep. There is none of the affected formalities of Anglo-mania in or around his home or offices, everything is thoroughly and happily American, and the visitor finds a courteous, kindly welcome in his presence.

Thomas Wilce was born at Boscastle, Cornwall, England, July 28, 1819. His father, Thomas Wilce, who was born at St. Kew, England, September 6, 1790, during his early years was a farmer, but afterward was appointed an exciseman. He died at the age of seventy-five.

The mother of our subject was Mary, *née* Venning, who was born at St. Clether, England. She died in 1823. Thomas had but limited school privileges. He improved every hour, in which it was possible for him to study, until he was ten years of age, when he went to work on the farm; this continued until his twentieth year, when he



Am. J. W. 1871

Thos. L. Wilson

abandoned farming and for two and a half years applied himself diligently as a carpenter's apprentice. On the 10th of April, 1842, he sailed from his native shores and landed at Quebec, Canada, on the 21st of May. Three days later he began work at his trade in Montreal. He followed the life of a journeyman for about a year, and then formed a partnership with a Mr. Walker and engaged in building. In this they were successful for a time, but the business not continuing to grow after eighteen months of joint labor, the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Wilce then formed a partnership with a Mr. Johnson, a Scotchman, and after one year this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Wilce then went into business alone and prosecuted it vigorously until August, 1848, when he closed out and removed to Chicago. In 1846, two years after he started in business by himself, he married Jane Carlisle (daughter of William and Jane Carlisle, of Nottingham, England), the noble woman who, for nearly half a century, has stood faithfully by his side, sharing his joys and sorrows, and through all, by her patience, her love and confidence, her strength of character, has made brighter and lighter the care and toil of his life. There were no indications in the Chicago of 1848 of a great city, and the business of a builder in those days was characterized by much simplicity. But of the business done, Mr. Wilce had his fair share, and continued to do so until 1853, when he sold out and returned to Montreal, and spent the winter. Returning to Chicago in March, 1854, he resumed the building business, and continued it with marked success until 1867. In 1873 he engaged in the planing-mill business with his eldest son, adding thereto, in 1877, the business of wholesaling lumber.

This son retired in 1879, and Mr. Wilce continued the business with his four younger sons, adding to his plant two large saw-mills in Michigan, and thus quadrupling his lumber business in Chicago. His trade originally was in pine lumber, but was gradually changed into the hardwood lumber trade, until now (1892) the firm of Thomas Wilce & Sons are the largest dealers in hardwood and maple flooring in the world, and have made this a specialty, inventing, in 1885, an automatic boring machine with other improvements, which has made them the leading manufacturers of hardwood flooring in the world, carrying at the

present time a stock of thirty-five million feet of this valuable material. Of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilce, three sons and two daughters survive, the sons Edmund Harvey, George, Carlisle and Thomas Edgar being associated with their father in his business; the daughters are, Mrs. Mary J. V. Chandler and Mrs. Jennie L. Spry.

Mr. Wilce is a director of the Washingtonian Home, and was treasurer of that institution for six years.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and was elected in 1869 on that ticket to the city council of Chicago, and served the first year as second on the finance committee and the last year as its chairman. He was four years on the Chicago Board of Education. In his political career, as in his business and private life, he discharged his duties faithfully and to the full satisfaction of the people. In person Mr. Wilce is a tall, well-built man, commanding in figure, with an open, kindly face, that inspires confidence and respect. His great sympathy with the unfortunate is one of his marked characteristics. He believes in humanity to men rather than prison walls, as a reformatory measure, claiming with other advanced humanitarians and philanthropists that "if a man has committed a fault it does not make him a better man to throw him into prison and thereby everlastingly brand him as a bad man." While this is true, he also believes and knows that to be well descended is desirable, but that it proves the virtue and merit of our ancestors, not our own, that riches are valuable, but at the disposal of fortune, and therefore uncertain; that they render the possessor the prey of sycophants and tricksters, and may be possessed by the worst, as well as the best of men; that glory is entitled to regard, but that it is unstable; that health is a precious boon, but that is easily impaired; that knowledge, founded upon truth, dispensed in truth and charity, inspires belief and gratitude, and constitutes the prime factor in virtuous character; that it is character alone, of all things, in man's possession, that is immortal, everlasting, that is impregnable to all assaults of vice and defies false accusation, nor is it taken away by sickness or enfeebled by time or the loss of wealth; that a good name is more precious than gold; that the understanding may grow youthful by age; and that

time, which decays all material things, improves and enriches a good name.

There has been nothing phenomenal in Mr. Wilce's success; it has been the result of constant application and indefatigable energy. There has been no lucky stroke of fortune in his life. He

was given an opportunity to work, to be frugal, to be honest, to be truthful, and had enough manliness of character to accept, with a high and lofty purpose, the responsibilities of life; and it has been his high and sacred purpose to leave, as a rich inheritance to his children, a good name.

CHARLES KERN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A CONSIDERABLE part of the various elements who have contributed to the greatness of Chicago by their energy and enterprise is of German nationality—its strength being estimated at fully thirty per cent. of the total population—and the list of business and public men of Chicago who rank foremost in the estimation of their fellow-citizens shows a flattering proportion of men whose cradles stood in the "Fatherland."

The German-Americans are, as a rule, prosperous, educated, progressive in their ideas, and as law-abiding citizens stand second to none.

One of their foremost, and certainly one of the most prominent and highly respected representatives, is presented in this sketch. *

Charles Kern was born at Otterbach, Rhenish Bavaria, April 18, 1831, as the third son of John and Mary (Stemmler) Kern. He received a good German education in his native town, securing all the advantages offered by the schools of that famous province. But soon the bounds of his native city became too narrow for him. He wanted wider fields for his restless ambition, and in 1849 he decided to make this country his second home. At the age of eighteen he landed on our shores and after a short stay at Dover, Tennessee, settled in Terre Haute, Indiana. Here he went into the restaurant business which, owing to his good management, proved a success.

Mr. Kern's popularity with his townsmen is best shown by the fact, that in 1862 he was nominated for sheriff by the Democrats of Vigo county and triumphantly elected, although Vigo was a Republican county. His administration of this important office was such as to draw from friend and adversary the acknowledgment that he was the best sheriff Vigo county ever had.

Upon the conclusion of his term of office, Mr.

Kern removed to Cincinnati, where he became interested in the management of the Gault House, but, in 1865, he decided to locate further West, and, with characteristic circumspection, selected Chicago as the place which would allow full sway to his enterprising nature. He opened a restaurant and made rapid headway. The great fire of 1871 found him the owner of a prosperous establishment, and in a few hours the fruits of years of hard work were reduced to ashes.

With no money and with obligations to meet, but nothing daunted, he made a new start by erecting a temporary building on the old site and re-opening business ere the flames had scarcely died out. By perseverance, pluck and determination he was soon enabled to clear off his old obligations in full and was again on the high road to success.

His political career in Chicago extends over a long period. His first appearance in active politics was in 1868, when he was nominated by the Democratic party of Cook county for sheriff. The county, however, being at that time strongly Republican, the Democratic party suffered defeat. In 1870 and 1872 he was again nominated for this office, both times by acclamation; and although the party was twice defeated, the popularity of Mr. Kern showed itself conspicuously in his running ahead of his ticket by four thousand votes and a corresponding marked and steady decrease of Republican majorities. For a fourth time placed in nomination in 1876, he was elected sheriff by a majority of six thousand votes, receiving ten thousand more votes than the other candidates on the Democratic ticket, who were defeated by an average of four thousand votes. His administration proved, as was expected, one to reflect credit alike upon himself and his party.



Charles L. Lusk

Renominated in 1878, he came within three thousand votes of election, while the Democratic ticket at large was defeated by an average of thirteen thousand votes. From that time on he devoted his energies to his growing business interests, though receiving many flattering offers by his party for offices of responsibility and trust. Yet this was not by any means an indication that he was "out of politics," for Charles Kern was ever prominent in the councils of the Democratic party and ever active in its campaigns. He was repeatedly elected to offices of trust by the leading Democratic organizations of Chicago. He filled the office of vice-president of the Iroquois Club. In 1885 he was elected president of the County Democracy and re-elected in 1886. This society, which is a power in Chicago politics, received a thorough reorganization under his leadership.

Receiving the unanimous nomination for the office of treasurer of Cook county by the Democratic county convention, September 5, 1890, he ran again ahead of his ticket and was elected by a majority of nearly 4,000 votes for the term of four years.

Mr. Kern was married in 1852 to Miss Mary A. Whitman, of Lyons, N. Y. They have two children—Josephine and Harry W. In social circles Mr. Kern is equally prominent as in politics. He

belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M., of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., and of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. Being a lover of field sports and acknowledged to be one of the best shots in the country, he invariably spends such time as he can devote to his own pleasure and recreation on the prairies and among the lakes and rivers of the great Northwest.

He is president of the Audubon Club, which office he has held twelve years, and was in 1885 elected president of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, while he was also president of the first sportsmen's organization of the city of Chicago, the Prairie Shooting Club. His efforts have for years been directed toward the enactment and enforcement of stringent laws for the preservation of game, and have not been without results. A member of the Washington Park Club, he is the owner of several teams of noted excellence.

The whole career of Charles Kern, viewed from either the commercial, social or political standpoint, furnishes a splendid example of the success which may be achieved by strict attention to duties, sterling integrity and perseverance. Unaided, by his own efforts Charles Kern is to-day one of the most respected and influential of Chicago's leading citizens.

JACOB NEWMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the eminent members of the Chicago bar who should still be classed as young men the name of Jacob Newman is conspicuous. He is a self-made man. He was born in Germany on November 12, 1852, one of a large family of children.

When he was four years old, the family immigrated to the United States and settled on a farm in Butler county, Ohio. Jacob was ambitious, and had a thirst for knowledge, and the quiet, uneventful life on the farm afforded him few opportunities and fewer attractions, and at the early age of fourteen years we find him starting out for himself. Without wealth or its accessories, but with that natural independence

of spirit and perseverance which has always characterized him, he went to Noblesville, Indiana, where he remained six years. In 1867 he removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, and during the same year settled in Chicago, where he has since resided. By self-sacrifice and frugality he was enabled, at the age of eighteen, to enter the University of Chicago, where he pursued a thorough course of study and graduated with honors in 1873. He pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. James R. Doolittle, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1875. He was fortunate in escaping the term of probation, which usually falls to the lot of young lawyers, by securing at once a partnership with Judge Graham, then a

resident of Chicago, and immediately entered into the active practice of his profession. Judge Graham deeming it advantageous to himself to remove to a western city, left Mr. Newman alone in business, but with an established clientage which he was able not only to retain but to increase. He remained alone until 1881, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Adolph Moses, under the firm name of Moses & Newman. In 1890 the firm of Moses & Newman was dissolved and since that time Mr. Newman has been alone. The secret of Mr. Newman's success as a lawyer is his familiarity with the principles and groundwork of the law as a science, and his quickness to discover the salient points of the case in question and his readiness in applying the principles governing them, as distinguished from what is commonly called "a case lawyer;" that is, he is versed in all kinds of litigation and can

adapt himself to any case, but has been largely employed as corporation counsel. He has been prominently identified with the Chicago Gas Company's litigation in its various forms.

Mr. Newman is a member of the Sinai Congregation, and is a liberal-minded Jew. He is actively connected with several educational and charitable institutions. In social circles he is much esteemed, and is an active member of the Union League and Standard clubs. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

On May 30, 1888, he was married to Miss Minnie Goodman, daughter of Mr. Hugo Goodman, an early settler of Chicago, where he has resided for the past forty years. Mr. Newman deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, and it must certainly be a source of just pride to know that what he has achieved is due alone to himself.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD, .

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the many prominent citizens of Chicago there is no one, probably, better known or held in greater esteem than is the subject of our present sketch. Descended from an old and worthy English family, who had long been settled in New England, Franklin H. Head was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, January 24, 1835. His father, Harvey Head, and his mother, Calista (Simmons) Head, were well known and much esteemed in the neighborhood in which they lived, while his grandfather was one of the early settlers of Oneida county, having removed thither, in 1790, from New England, just one hundred years ago. Our subject's father pursued the calling of a farmer, and as such was well and favorably known.

Young Head received his education, as have many of our most prominent and respected citizens, in the public schools of his native county. Leaving these, he decided to enter Hamilton College, New York, but before doing so he took a preparatory course at Cazenova Seminary. Going through this successfully, he entered the college, and in 1856 he graduated from that institution. He afterwards decided to study law, and, in 1858,

he again graduated, but this time from the law department of the same institution. About this time the great west seems to have had for Mr. Head, as it had for many others, also of Chicago's most prominent citizens, considerable attraction, and he shortly afterwards removed to Wisconsin, and settled in Kenosha, where, for many years, he carried on a very successful legal practice, being elected district attorney, and remaining there until 1865, when he concluded to go further west still, and in this year removed to Salt Lake City. The law, however, was not, it seems, Mr. Head's vocation; he desired to enter into some business where his abilities would have a larger scope and from which the results would be financially greater, and on his removal to Utah he engaged in the raising of cattle, and also in coal mining, his business at this time frequently taking him to San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific Slope. In 1869 Mr. Head decided to dispose of his interests in Salt Lake City, and he accordingly did so.

Returning eastward, he next located in Chicago, which, by this time, was growing very rapidly. In partnership with Wirt Dexter and N. K.



Franklin A. Hood

Fairbank, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and iron, etc., at Elk Rapids, Michigan, having the general management of the business up to the beginning of the present year, when he sold his interest in the same to Mr. N. K. Fairbank. In 1882 he became interested in the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, of which he was for many years president. In fact, he has but recently retired from the presidency of this company, but he still retains a considerable interest therein. As a partner in the firm of Dole & Co. his firm control the elevators (grain) on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and in this particular line undoubtedly do the most extensive business in the city of Chicago. These, however, do not sum up the whole of Mr. Head's interests, for in addition he is a director of the Northwestern National Bank, probably one of the most prosperous and popular banks in this city. He is also vice-president of the American Trust & Savings Bank, equally as well and as favorably known, and a director in the World's Columbian Exposition.

Interested in many minor institutions, it may be easily imagined Mr. Head is a busy man, as with such interests at stake, he needs to be ever alert and watchful. But yet he finds time to preside at the general meetings of the Illinois Training Schools for Boys (located at Elmwood), an institution in which he takes considerable interest. He has had the honor of being twice president of the well-known Union League Club

of this city. He is a member of the University Club and is president of the Chicago Literary Club.

In politics he is a Republican, and takes considerable interest in city, state and national political affairs, though he has never sought for preferment, and would probably not welcome same, even if it was offered him.

Liberal in his religious views, he attends Professor Swing's Church, though he is not a member of same.

He married, in 1860, Miss Catherine P. Durkee, daughter of Harvey Durkee, Esq., of Kenosha, Wisconsin. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, and died in October of this year, leaving as issue three daughters to mourn her loss, viz., Elizabeth, Catherine and Margaret.

In personal appearance, Mr. Head is of medium height, of robust health and of fair complexion, a gentleman, in fact, of fine appearance. In style unpretentious, free from egotism or vanity, sociable and pleasant in manner. He abounds with energy and determination.

Being a man of great foresight, he has so made his investments as to reap good results and can now enjoy the fruits of his labor, with the consciousness of having lived an upright, honorable and successful life, gained a host of friends and is so appreciated by his fellow-citizens that the name of Franklin H. Head is synonymous for sterling qualities of a rare order, and he is a citizen of whom Chicago is duly proud.

LEWIS WOOD ROBINSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ON the day that Sumter fell, President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men, and more than that number quickly and cordially responded. Amongst those who offered their services to their country at that time was a young man, who held a diploma of civil and mechanical engineering. His offer was accepted, and he was assigned to the United States Steamship "Kennebec" as third assistant engineer. Thus Lewis Wood Robinson entered the navy. In that service to-day he holds the high position of Chief Engineer, ranking as Lieutenant Commander,

and was a member of the Naval Examination Board.

Chief Robinson was born near Haddonfield, New Jersey, March 7, 1840, and is the youngest son in a family of seven children. His brother Franklin died at the end of the late war from sickness brought on by exposure during the last campaign. His father, William Robinson, belonged to a New Jersey family. He joined the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry and died from injuries received at Fredericksburg. His mother, who died when he was only one year old,

was of English descent, her father, George Wood, was a sailor on board an English man-of-war, but left his ship to join the American army of the revolution.

Young Robinson received his elementary education at the public schools, Baker's Corner, Camden county, New Jersey, and continued his studies at the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1861 he took the degree of bachelor of civil engineering, and in 1864 the degree of master of mechanical engineering. In his examinations, Mr. Robinson proved himself a young man of considerable ability; painstaking, methodical and successful in study. He won the esteem of his professors by his docility and hard work, and was a favorite with his fellow students on account of his generous nature and honorable character. While fond of field sports and of a buoyant and social disposition, he was an earnest and anxious student, and during his college course laid the foundation for the success and reputation which he has since attained.

In 1861 he had completed his studies, was twenty-one years of age, and although he had intended to devote himself to civil engineering, he offered his services to the naval department and was accepted. His first appointment was third assistant engineer on the U. S. S. "Kennebec," one of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, under command of Commander Farragut. In this, his first experience of sea life, our young engineer was thrown into the very center of the sea fight and participated in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and also of the city of New Orleans. During this terrible struggle, Engineer Robinson must have given proof of great ability and bravery, for we soon after find him gazetted as Chief Engineer of the "Kennebec," raised to the grade of first assistant engineer in the navy and with the rank of lieutenant. Step by step Chief Robinson crept up from 1866 to 1874, holding various important positions in the department, and receiving honorable preferment as the reward of ability and gallant service. In 1875 he was chosen general superintendent of the bureau of machinery of the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876. The naval authorities granted him leave of absence to accept that honorable position, which he filled with the greatest satisfaction, not only to the promoters of the exhibition, but to the

manufacturers of the world. As a proof of this we may quote the inscription which a valuable gold watch in the possession of Chief Robinson bears: "Presented by the exhibitors of machinery at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, to Lewis Wood Robinson, U. S. Navy, superintendent of the bureau of machinery, in appreciation of his ability as an officer and uniform courtesy as a gentleman."

After his leave of absence the navy department appointed him, January, 1877, senior instructor of steam engineering, at Annapolis, Maryland, and in 1880 he was sent to the "Minnesota," the flagship of the training fleet, and was afterwards made chief of that ship. In 1882 he was transferred to the "Tennessee," the flag-ship of the Home and North Atlantic Fleet, and the following year we find him promoted to Chief Engineer with rank of Lieutenant Commander. Later he was ordered to Philadelphia to superintend the fitting out of the "Ossipee" and then sent on a cruise with her to the Asiatic Station. In 1887 Chief Robinson was appointed a member of the Examining Board of Naval Engineers, which position he held until September, 1891.

When the Director General and the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Exposition sought a man of energy, ability and experience for the difficult position of chief of the department of machinery and superintendent of motive power, they paid Chief Robinson the high compliment of selecting him. He accepted and commenced the duties of his office September 5, 1891, the naval authorities having detailed him to that duty by request. The selection of Chief Robinson has given great satisfaction both in this country and abroad. The duties are so numerous, various and extensive, requiring so much knowledge, experience and skill that the appointment itself carries with it and is the expression of a very high compliment, which in this case is well deserved.

Chief Robinson, although over fifty-one years of age, looks much younger. He is a man of fine physical development, and is the picture of robust health. He was married September 5, 1865, to Miss Mary De A. Rupp, youngest daughter of I. D. Rupp, Esq., the well known and prominent historian, whose "Pioneer History of Pennsylvania" is a work of recognized ability and authority.

Chief Robinson's family consists of three sons

and three daughters. The oldest son, Lewis Wood, Jr., is a young man of considerable promise, and is assistant general manager of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. The other children are still pursuing their studies. The

chief is a thoroughly domestic man and finds in the company of his accomplished wife and children his greatest happiness, and esteems it his highest duty to procure them every comfort and pleasure.

JESSE HOLDOM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the well and favorably known lawyers connected with the Chicago bar, it would be difficult, perhaps, to name one who stands higher in the profession, or who is more generally respected, than is the subject of this sketch—Jesse Holdom. He has been a resident of Chicago since 1868, and since 1872, when he was admitted to the bar, has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of his profession.

He was born in London, England, August 23, 1851. He received an academic education in his native city, and upon its completion entered a law office in London, and there gained a good rudimentary knowledge of English law. Upon coming to the United States, in 1868, he located in Chicago, and after some two years of further study entered the law offices of Messrs. J. C. and J. J. Knickerbocker (in 1870). Upon J. C. Knickerbocker being elected judge of the Probate Court, Mr. Holdom entered into partnership with his brother, J. J. Knickerbocker. The firm of Knickerbocker and Holdom maintained a leading position at the bar, during the ten years of its existence, and developed a large and extensive practice. This partnership was dissolved February 15, 1889, and since that time Mr. Holdom has practiced alone. Common law, chancery, real estate and probate suits have constituted the bulk of his business, and he has devoted more time to these branches than to others, while he has been connected with and, in fact, had the entire management of some of the largest estates that have been through the courts.

The case of *Winch, minor, vs. Thomas Tobin, guardian*, which was carried to the Supreme Court of Illinois, brought his name into decided prominence. His argument was based upon a writ of error sued out of that court, attacking the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature con-

ferring jurisdiction upon the Probate Court in guardianship matters, and its power to order the sale of a minor's real estate. An order had been made disposing of valuable property to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. It was the opinion of some of the leading lawyers of Chicago that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction in such cases. Mr. Holdom, however, succeeded in sustaining the jurisdiction of the Probate Court in that case, and the decision of the Supreme Court set the matter at rest. The Supreme Court Reports, from the decision of his first case, in volume LXXIX, to the present time, bear evidence of his continuous and successful business. Mr. Holdom possesses, also, quite an extensive foreign clientage, and frequently visits Europe on behalf of the various interests with which he is connected, and on these occasions often combines pleasure with business.

He has a large and complete law library as well as a well-selected library of general literature that numbers over three thousand volumes, among which are many rare books and some of great value. As is only natural, he prides himself upon the possession of numerous rare works relating to the history of his native city, comprising, as they do, a complete history of the city of London, from the earliest to the present time. He owns a beautiful residence which is replete with works of art.

Mr. Holdom is a member of the Union League, Hamilton, Oakland and Law clubs of Chicago. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Fifer Public Guardian for Cook county. On the death of Judge Knickerbocker, while Mr. Holdom was not in any sense a candidate for the vacant Probate Judgeship he was publicly mentioned for the place, and his name met with much favor from the Governor.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Edith I. Foster, of Ovid, New York, by whom he has three children. Mrs. Holdom died in the summer of 1891.

Personally Mr. Holdom is affable, genial and sociable, and is fond of good-fellowship, and withal he is a man of strict integrity. His whole career has been characterized by an uprightness

of purpose, commendable as exemplary, in every respect. As a lawyer he possesses a thorough knowledge of the law, and is an advocate of no mean order, his arguments being based upon a thorough knowledge of the law and the facts of the particular case he may have in hand. Barely in the prime of life, he has a lucrative practice, and sustains an excellent reputation, both as a member of the bar and as a citizen of Chicago.

RANSOM DEXTER, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the widely known and successful physicians of Chicago, none deserves more honorable mention than he whose name heads this sketch. A native of Toronto, Ontario, he was born May 18, 1831, the son of Rev. Ransom Dexter and Lydia (Wilder) Dexter. His father was a native of Erie, Pennsylvania. He rose to prominence as a clergyman, and was one of the pioneers of, and intimately associated with, the temperance movement in Canada. He traces his paternal ancestry to "Farmer" Thomas Dexter, of Lynn, Massachusetts. About the beginning of the present century his grandfather removed from New York State to Canada. His maternal ancestors descended from the French Huguenots, a colony of whom settled in this country about 1640, about the same time that his paternal ancestors came hither from Wales. Both of his grandfathers were commissioned officers during the revolutionary war.

Prior to his fourteenth year, young Dexter attended the public schools, and also a Latin school at Mapleton, in Middlesex county, Ontario, and later was for a number of years a student of the eminent Canadian educator, Edmund Shepherd. His tastes led him naturally into scientific and philosophical researches, and under direction of Professor Shepherd he not only acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek, but also pursued an exhaustive scientific course, and became proficient in chemistry, physiology, anatomy, and kindred sciences, often devoting the greater portion of the night to the study of the most eminent scientific works. Wishing to acquaint himself with the United States, the home of

his ancestors, he removed thither in 1847. Being dependent upon his own resources, he now found opportunity to make good use of the knowledge which his application in earlier years had given him. Traveling from place to place he engaged in school teaching, and as a druggist clerk, never failing to receive the requisite certificate of qualification. During this time he taught and studied Latin, Greek, chemistry, physiology and the various branches of mathematics, and thus prepared himself for college, entering the University of Michigan; he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1862. Dr. Dexter began the practice of his profession at Berrien Springs, Michigan, but soon afterwards removed to Elkhart, Indiana; while there, he was for two and a half years surgeon in the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. In 1865, he removed to Chicago, which was his home till the time of his death, April 2, 1891, and where he has made his well earned reputation. In 1871, Dr. Dexter was invited to deliver a course of lectures on comparative anatomy before the students of the University of Chicago, and the following year was called to the chair of zoology, comparative and human anatomy and physiology in the same institution. He was eminently successful as a teacher; was held in high esteem by his associate professors, and possessed the happy faculty of gaining and holding the interest of his pupils, by winning their respect and love. He continued his connection with the University for twelve years, until the demands of his practice necessitated his giving it up; and although he was repeatedly solicited to connect himself with

various educational institutions, his literary work and professional duties made it necessary for him to decline. Throughout his professional career, Dr. Dexter was a close and conscientious student, as well as a careful practitioner. Keeping pace with the advance of medical science, he became widely known by his contributions to medical and scientific literature. One of the works which brought him prominently before the public, was his book entitled "The Kingdom of Nature," in which the author demonstrated the "following of matter and force into vitality, vitality into organization and organization into the various types of being, culminating in man." In this work Dr. Dexter accounted for the existence of all organic life by methods differing greatly from the older schools of theology, and occupies a position midway between Huxley and Agassiz. One chapter which treats of the "Facial angle" was first read before the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and afterwards published by request in the *Popular Science Monthly*, has been pronounced by leading scientific and medical journals both in this country and Europe "the ablest and most intelligent exposition of the subject" ever made. In this work the author succeeded where so many scientific writers failed, viz: in making his treatise a popular library and reference book, attractive to the ordinary intelligent readers, by divesting it of verbiage and technical terms, while at the same time it has been pronounced by able judges "critically accurate." Dr. Dexter wrote upon scientific, rather than strictly medical questions, because it has afforded him mental recreation, resting and at the same time strengthening the mind. With his habit of patient and painstaking researches, aided by his years of careful observation and his scholarly attainments, he carried his investigations into a wider field than the ordinary practitioner, and bringing to the aid of his profession his acquaintance with other sciences, he had placed himself among the leaders in his profession, known for their profound thinking and breadth of attainment. But a sketch of Dr. Dexter would be incomplete without a reference to the State Board of Health, and his connection with its establishment. His influence in causing the enactment, by the legislature of Illinois, of the statutory laws regulating the practice of medicine in that State was very great, and may

justly be claimed as one of his greatest achievements. The leading physicians of the State, and especially of Chicago, realizing the necessity of stringent laws to protect the people against incompetent and unscrupulous quacks, caused a proper bill to be introduced into the legislature, and while some were present at the Capitol urging the passage of the bill, others were effectually molding public sentiment at home. While the bill was under consideration there appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* a series of articles which undoubtedly influenced the legislature more than any other one agency, and led to the enactment of those statutes which have brought such good results. In these articles, which attracted attention far and wide, both in Illinois and in other States, the writer in a clear, concise and forcible manner portrayed the suffering resulting from the knavery of conscienceless quacks, calling themselves doctors of medicine, and presented an array of facts and figures that was appalling. He called attention to the fact, that while the passage of the pending measure would benefit the competent practitioners, a far greater benefit would result to the suffering public who were furnishing the unhappy victims of malpractice. The identity of the author was at the time unknown to those upon whom his words had had such a marked effect, but later it developed that he was none other than Dr. Ransom Dexter. Prior to this time, Dr. Dexter had built up a comfortable practice, and was known as a modest, unassuming gentleman of cultivated tastes and rich scholarship. Now, however, he came into prominence both in the medical fraternity and among the readers of scientific literature, by his contributions to medical and scientific periodicals, and rapidly rose to a leading position among the scientists of the country, and the successful physicians of Chicago; they freely admitting that he had no superior in general practice. Since 1889 he devoted himself to a general office practice, and seldom visited patients at their homes, except when called in for consultation. In this capacity he was frequently called to other cities, both east and west.

In religious sentiment, Dr. Dexter was thoroughly liberal and independent, doing his own thinking and holding his own views, and granting to others the same freedom that he claimed for himself. In politics he was a Republican.

He was an honored member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, of the State Microscopical Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, of the American Medical Association; he was also a member of the Chicago Medical Historical Society and of the Chicago Philosophical Society. He was attending physician to various Masonic As-

sociations, and a member of Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar.

Dr. Dexter was married in 1859 to Miss Lucinda Webster. They have one child—a daughter, Lydia A., who graduated with honor from the classical department of the University of Chicago in the class of 1884.

HORACE G. CHASE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HORACE G. CHASE is a native of Hopkinton, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, and was born July 9, 1827, to the Hon. Horace and Betsy (Blanchard) Chase, the former a native of Unity, New Hampshire, and the latter of Medford, Massachusetts.

His father was graduated from Dartmouth College; he was a lawyer by profession and for many years Judge of Probate for Merrimack county, New Hampshire. He was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Andrew Jackson; but, on account of his professional and judicial duties, could give to the office but little personal attention and installed our subject, who was then twelve years old, as deputy postmaster, he being sworn to faithfully discharge his duties and support the Constitution of the United States. Judge Chase was a prominent Mason, greatly honored and known throughout New England in the Masonic fraternity as "Father Chase." Until his decease, which occurred in 1875, he was recognized as authority on the laws and customs of that Order.

Horace was educated at Hopkinton Academy, arranging his hours of recitation so as not to interfere with his duties in the post-office. It had been his father's purpose to send him to Dartmouth College; but his plan was frustrated by financial reverses and a strong desire on the boy's part to go into business away from home. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice in the mathematical and nautical instrument store of Samuel Thaxter & Son, Boston, and remained there until his health failed, when he returned home, and in 1852 followed his two brothers to Chicago. He at once took a position in the office of Mr. James H. Rees, a real-estate dealer, who with Mr. Edward

A. Rucker originated the present system of examining real-estate titles with the help of indices, the compiling of which had already been commenced. Samuel B. Chase, a brother of our subject, was associated with Mr. Rees and had charge of the abstract department in their business, and had already begun the search of titles while the indices were preparing. In 1855 our subject became a partner in the firm of Rees, Chase and Company, consisting of Mr. James H. Rees, Mr. S. B. Chase and himself. A few years later, the two brothers bought the interest of Mr. Rees, and the business was continued till the time of the great fire in 1871, when the firm name was Chase Brothers and Company, comprising S. B. Chase, C. C. Chase, George H. Bailey and our subject. At the time of the fire, which destroyed every vestige of the county and court records, three firms were engaged in examining titles, viz: Chase Brothers and Company, Shortall and Hoard, and Jones and Sellers. Each of the firms named lost a portion of their books in the fire; but together they saved enough to form a complete set of indices to all the records of Cook county, and also duplicates of some of their books and many very valuable letter-press copies of abstracts, but neither of these firms could furnish a complete abstract of title to any piece of real-estate in Cook county. Mr. Chase soon learned the condition of affairs and decided that a consolidation of the three firms was indispensable as a matter of public interest, as well as for the benefit of the firms themselves, and through his efforts a consolidation was effected. With the announcement of this result, the business of furnishing abstracts was resumed, confidence in Cook county real-estate fully restored, and the rebuilding of Chicago commenced. The prime



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Yours Truly.
Horace G. Chase.

object of this consolidation being misunderstood by the public, great injustice was done the several abstract firms, both by the press and by individuals, who in newspaper articles charged that the combination was for the sole purpose of creating a monopoly in the abstract business. So general was this feeling that the Illinois Legislature passed a law limiting the fees for title searches. Fortunately for the public, these unjust charges were groundless and against men of well-known integrity, whose honesty, ability and accuracy had never been questioned and could not now be successfully attacked. They stood true to their trust and loyal to Chicago, and refused to sell their books at any price to a syndicate, which, had a sale been made, would have withdrawn them from their legitimate uses and made them solely a source of personal profit. The result can be imagined when it is remembered that these books contained the only evidences of title to real-estate worth more than seven hundred million dollars.

Mr. Chase has taken an active interest in Masonic affairs and is held high in the estimation of that Order. When he settled in Chicago in 1852, there were but two Masonic lodges in the

city, viz., the La Fayette and Oriental. He was secretary of Oriental Lodge ten years, and held the same office in La Fayette Chapter two years.

He is an Episcopalian in religious faith; he was an earnest participant in the Reformed Episcopal movement and is an active member of Christ Church congregation, under the care of Bishop Charles Edward Cheney.

He became a Republican in 1856, when General John C. Fremont was nominated for the presidency upon the organization of that party, and has been a staunch advocate of the principles of the party ever since.

On June 14, 1860, he married Miss Ellen Marian Sherwin, of Chicago; she is a niece of the late William Rickcords, Esq., who was well known in Chicago in the "forties" as the popular landlord of the old Lake House, and later for a number of years, as proprietor of the old Sherman House. They have four children, viz., Samuel M., Bessie L. B., Lucy B. and Horace Stanley.

Mr. Chase has been closely identified with the history and growth of Chicago for the past forty years, and with unlimited faith in its future, has improved his opportunities and been very successful as a business man.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN JACOBS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WE probably could not find a finer type of the Chicago business man than we have in the subject of this sketch. Coming to this city when only twenty years of age, William Vaughan Jacobs has worked himself gradually forward to the front rank of energetic public-spirited men. He is the original founder of the villages of Brookline and Burnside; vice-president of the Calumet Electric Street Railroad Company, and a man of enterprise, ability and success.

During eighteen years no young man has contributed more to the phenomenal growth of this city than Mr. Jacobs. He was born June 19, 1853, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and was the third son of a family of three sons and three daughters. His brothers were C. Hamilton Jacobs, a member of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, who died before Vicksburg in 1863; and Colonel J. E.

Jacobs, now of Baltimore. His parents were Thomas B. Jacobs, and Mary (Elliott) Jacobs, daughter of Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott, of the United States Navy.

William Vaughan was educated at the Military Academy of West Chester, where he distinguished himself by his application to study and his love of field sports. Having completed his course in his seventeenth year, he was sent to the banking house of Messrs. Kirk, MacVeagh & Co., where he was initiated into business life and methods. In April, 1873, he came to Chicago and took a position in the banking house of Lunt, Preston & Kean, and subsequently was offered and accepted the position of private secretary to Mr. Paul Cornell, the founder of the largest village in the world—Hyde Park.

In 1876, Mr. Jacobs went into the real estate

business, and immediately gave proof of his business capacity and foresight by investing his means where he foresaw that there would be a constantly increasing value. In 1883, he laid out a tract of land in the neighborhood of Cottage Grove avenue and Seventy-second street. Here he built the pretty and flourishing village of Brookline. The location being healthy, easy of access and at that time outside the city, became quite popular with business men and of the numerous residences built there only a few are now in Mr. Jacobs' possession. Having been so successful with the village of Brookline, he built Burnside, a rapidly improving suburb on Cottage Grove avenue and Ninety-fifth street, and about one mile north of Pullman, on the Illinois Central Railroad. Both these suburbs, Brookline and Burnside, are now inside the limits of the city of Chicago. At the latter, the Illinois Central Railroad Company have purchased ground and are locating their car shops there on an extensive scale. Amongst the residents of these suburbs Mr. Jacobs has the reputation of being a man of thoroughly upright and honorable character, and one who delights to do a kindness to those around him. Together with directing the large interests he has in real estate,

he is vice-president and general manager of the Calumet Electric Street Railroad Company on the South side. This company was organized in May, 1890, and built the first electric road in Chicago, and is now building a system, which will, when completed, connect more closely the population of South Chicago, Grand Crossing, Pullman, Kensington, Burnside, and Dauphin Park with each other, and with the city and Jackson Park, by a direct connection with the cable and elevated roads at Brookline. The system as now contemplated will be about twenty miles in length. In 1884, Mr. Jacobs was treasurer of the Union League Club, and in 1885, was Lieutenant-Colonel commanding First Cavalry Illinois National Guard.

He was married November 19, 1890, to Mary Whipple, eldest daughter of William Jay Whipple, Esq., of Winona, Minn., proprietor and editor of the *Winona Herald*, and postmaster of the city under President Cleveland.

As a business man Mr. Jacobs is competent and conscientious, possessed of a high degree of honor. In all his transactions he has shown himself to be a man of uncompromising integrity. To such a man Chicago promises a brilliant future.

CHARLES PORTER JOHNSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES PORTER JOHNSON began his career a comparatively poor boy, and has by his unaided efforts risen to an honorable position at the Chicago bar, and in social life. He was born August 15, 1865, at State Line City, Vermilion county, Illinois, and is the second son of Joseph Simpson and Marilda M. (Kemper) Johnson. His father is an Indianian. He studied law and was just admitted to the bar in the State of Indiana, when the war broke out. He was deputy sheriff of Boone county, Indiana, for two years. Afterward he became a general merchant, and also served for eighteen consecutive years as justice of the peace in State Line City.

It was while listening to the cases tried in his father's court that young Johnson was fired with the ambition to become a lawyer. His mother is a cousin of Joseph Kemper, ex-Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Johnson's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native city. When he was about fifteen years of age, young Johnson was thrown upon his own resources. He went to Coles county, Illinois, and secured employment on a farm, with the privilege of attending school during the winter. He worked hard and studied diligently, but his ambition was to gain a higher education than that afforded in the public schools, and he attended school at Lee's Academy, at Loxa, Illinois.

He was a close and apt student, a convincing debater, a practical thinker, and an orator of superior merit. He graduated from the academy in 1885.

He then went to Terre Haute, Indiana; and studied law in the office of Mr. William A. Young. He passed an examination before the Supreme



Porter Johnson.

Court, and was admitted to the bar April 15, 1886, being one of the youngest men ever admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Part of his ambition was realized—he was now a full-fledged lawyer, with youth, but without money or clients. Back to Terre Haute he went; there had been a murder committed, and Bishop, the prisoner, had no attorney. Judge Mack, of the Circuit Court of Vigo county, appointed young Johnson to defend the prisoner.

Mr. Johnson worked with a will, and saved his client from the gallows, the verdict of the jury being nine years in the penitentiary. It was admitted to be a great success, and especially so for a young man scarcely twenty-one and his first case.

This case brought him a fee of fifty dollars and an offer, from his preceptor, Mr. Young, of a co-partnership. They moved to Danville, Illinois, but sickness overtook Mr. Johnson; his hard work had told on him, and his life was despaired of. In the meantime his parents had removed to Chicago, and, being notified of his condition, had him brought thither. After an illness of many months he recovered. The struggle of life had to be commenced anew. He was without funds. Then began the weary search for employment, and only those who have had the experience can realize the situation. Law office after law office was visited, but they did not need his help. He turned his efforts in other directions, and finally secured work in a commission house on South Water street at a salary of three dollars per week. While working for this house he became acquainted with Judge Booth, and made arrangements to continue his studies at the Union College of Law. He studied in the early morning and at night, and worked in the commission store during the day. After finishing his law studies he was introduced to Mr. C. H. Willett, a prominent lawyer, and secured a position in his office at five dollars per week. This was in 1887.

He was at once given cases to try and so well did he succeed that, at the end of eight months, Mr. Willett admitted him to a partnership.

Since Mr. Johnson's advent at the bar of Chicago, he has been engaged in the trial of several murder cases, and none of his clients have ever been convicted.

He was attorney for the town of Lake in 1890, and was the youngest attorney the town ever had.

He was married August 21, 1889, to Miss Derrele West, daughter of Mr. Pleasant West, a leading merchant of Georgetown, Illinois. Mrs. Johnson is a lady of high intellectual endowments, but of retiring habits. She graduated from the Chicago Female College in the class of 1887. Her chief enjoyment is in her home, where she presides gracefully, and with dignity.

Mr. Johnson is a thirty-second degree Mason, and at the time of taking this degree was one of the youngest thirty-second degree Masons in the country. He is a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. and A. M., Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Palestine Council, No. 66, R. and S. M., Chavelier Bayard, K. T., No. 52, Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32 degree, Medina Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

He is also an Odd-fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a strong and consistent Democrat, and is in great demand by his party during political campaigns. He has stumped the States of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, in the interest of his party.

He is a member of the Iroquois, the White-chapel Club, the Wannetons and the Cook County Democratic clubs. In 1890, when the State of Iowa was inaugurating Governor Boies, its first Democratic governor for years, the Cook County Democratic Club attended the ceremonies in a body, and to Mr. Johnson was given the honor of responding on behalf of the club, which he did with eloquence.

Mr. Johnson is attorney for several large corporations, his energy and abilities being devoted mainly to corporation and real-estate law.

What success Mr. Johnson has already attained is undoubtedly due to his forensic ability, indomitable energy, integrity and clear understanding of the law. He is one of the recognized orators at the Chicago bar. He is a natural born lawyer, and can present a point of law to the courts, or argue the facts of a case to the jury with clearness and force. He seems to have intuitive knowledge of the law, and is master of its most subtle principles.

It is not often that a man finds himself at the age of twenty-six in a commanding position in the world, attained by his own unaided efforts, and when this has been achieved in a hand-to-hand

struggle before the bar, it is success indeed. Such has been the achievement of Charles Porter Johnson.

Mr. Johnson is of medium height, has a kind, generous and social nature, is a good counselor and true friend. Possessed of a vigorous and versa-

tile mind, the future is indeed promising to him; and standing prominently among the younger members of the Chicago bar, by reason of his oratorical abilities, sound logic, and knowledge of the law, there is none more worthy of a place in this work of representative men.

JOHN H. LESLIE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN HAMPTON LESLIE was born in Montrose, Scotland, November 4, 1851. George Leslie and Jean (Hampton) Leslie left Scotland in early married life to build their fortunes in the then Arcadia of the world, America. Leaving a fair business and worthy social connections in the old country, it demanded sterling qualities of character to support and raise a large family midst the disadvantages of strangers in a strange land. But the qualities necessary were not lacking in either parent, and by persevering and worthy effort their object was accomplished. During all these years of toil the high literary tastes and talents of the father found various outflowing channels, and the mother held together in a happy home the children as they grew from infancy to man's estate. The fourth child born to them was John H.

After finishing grammar school at twelve years of age, it was necessary for him to earn something for himself, and for two years he served the Western Union Telegraph Co. as messenger boy; afterward, at fourteen, he went to work as errand boy in a wholesale grocery house of this city. His boyish taste for games was sadly curtailed by his duties, but the habits formed of placing work before play have been the basis of much of his success.

At sixteen, by use of his savings, he was able to attend an excellent academy, and so forwarded his education to an appreciable extent. After a limited course at the academy, he returned to work, entering as clerk in a wholesale grocery; and he occupied in succession various higher positions till at twenty-one he became connected with his father in merchandise brokerage.

This enterprise, begun by his father in 1863,

had, under his judicious management, become well established in point of business and an honorable name. George Leslie was especially respected by all those with whom he dealt, as a man of unimpeachable integrity and of superior character.

Some time after this John H. was made a partner, and later on, owing to the ill health of the father, the responsibility and management of affairs devolved upon him. A more extensive business was entered into—adding to the brokerage the importing of foreign dried fruits and general commission in canned and domestic dried fruits, till, at the present time, the firm of John H. Leslie & Co., is among the most prominent in its line of any in the United States. Mr. Leslie, in connection with his business enterprises, has traveled somewhat extensively; he knows well the resources of our own vast regions, west and northwest, from personal observation, and also the country and people of Mexico; and, in addition to the important centers of Europe proper, has visited Norway and the far eastern cities of Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Leslie was married in 1875 to Miss Sallie L. Woodworth, daughter of James H. Woodworth, one of Chicago's honored citizens of early date—twice mayor of the city and member of Congress from Illinois.

Of Presbyterian teaching in early childhood, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Leslie united with the Baptist Church of Highland Park, Ill., of which denomination he is to-day an active member, ready, at the call of Christian duties, to subserve other interests; is second vice-president of the Y. M. C. A., and has, for several years, held the offices of deacon and Sunday-school superintendent of the First Baptist Church of Chicago,



John A. Leslie

Of Scottish birth and coming to this country at the early age of three years, Mr. Leslie has developed into the staunchest of Americans, loving his adopted country with that steadfastness and loyalty characteristic of the stock from which he sprung. Republican by education and choice, he is not so partisan as to fail to see the abuses of party; he means to follow whatever in politics, whether national or municipal, appeals to his convictions as to what is the highest good. When, in 1891, a reform movement in municipal government was inaugurated by the nomination of a citizen's ticket, Mr. Leslie was named for the office of city treasurer, and though, in consequence of the cohesion of the old political parties, the movement was not at that time a success, Mr. Leslie's great personal popularity, together with

his forcefulness of public speech in the presence of audiences often numbering many thousands, contributed as much perhaps as any one cause to the surprisingly large vote that was polled for the citizens' ticket. United to his deeply grounded principles, his powers of oratory promise to be of much service in whichever good cause he espouses.

About forty-one years of age, in personal appearance he is tall and robust, has light complexion, dark brown hair, and gray eyes; is of a kindly disposition and genial manners.

His fine business talents, excellent judgment in all practical affairs, and his devotion to the advancement of truth and right, place John H. Leslie among our worthiest representative business men of Chicago.

FRANCIS W. WALKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANCIS W. WALKER, of the law firm of Walker, Judd & Hawley, was born October 12, 1856, at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Walker comes from old New England stock; while his father, Lucas B., and his mother, Lucinda (Le Suer) Walker, were natives of New York State, his ancestry dates back to the early colonial days of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mr. Walker received his early education in the Chicago schools. He is in the fullest sense a self-made man, for, while still a boy, the great fire wiped out the business of his father, who was at that time a prosperous merchant on South Water street, and the boy Francis was compelled at an early age, to work out, alone and unaided, the career which he had mapped out for himself. His earliest ambitions were in the direction of the law. Immediately after the fire he obtained a position in the mailing department of the *Chicago Times*. In addition to this work he established a large paper route, and did the work of selling and distributing his papers himself. While carrying on this work he still kept in attendance at the high school. After completing the course at the high school he spent two years in Dyrenforth's Academy.

In 1875, Mr. Walker entered the law office of Mills & Ingham, carrying on his studies here in

connection with his course in the Union College of Law. After graduating with high honors in 1877, Mr. Walker formed a partnership with Lawrence M. Ennis, of this city, under the firm name of Ennis & Walker. This partnership continued until December, 1884, when Mr. Walker was appointed First Assistant State's Attorney.

In the history of this city there has been no period so stormy and full of exciting and important events as the three years from 1884 to 1887, during which time Julius S. Grinnell was State's Attorney, and Francis W. Walker was his First Assistant—the trial of the anarchists; the county commissioners charged with bribery and fraud, known as "The Boodlers;" the three Italians, whose brutal murders are still fresh in the minds of all, and the many other important criminal trials which have contributed so much to the eventful history of the city of Chicago. In 1887, Mr. Walker resigned his position in the States Attorney's office, and formed a partnership with Edward J. Judd, under the firm name of Walker & Judd, which partnership continued until January, 1892, when the present firm of Walker, Judd & Hawley was formed, Mr. Samuel F. Hawley being admitted to the firm at that time.

Mr. Walker is a prominent member of the

Iroquois and Douglas Clubs, and of the Royal Arcanum. He is also a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and is always found in front rank of speakers in every campaign.

Intellectually, Mr. Walker is much more than a lawyer, as the large and well chosen library at his home, and his fondness for it, will testify. Metaphysics, science, history, political economy, and in fact all branches of study he enjoys after the manner of the true scholar. As a lawyer, Mr. Walker finds his natural place in the court room. No one acquainted with the profession will deny that Mr. Walker is possessed to the fullest extent

of the qualities which go to make up the successful advocate. He has a very eloquent and forceful manner, which, together with his strong personality and strength of character, have placed him where he stands to-day, one of the most prominent advocates at the Chicago bar. Possessing personal and social qualities of a higher order, Mr. Walker is much esteemed by all who know him, and as a citizen he has the confidence and respect of those who appreciate a gentleman of culture. As an energetic, upright, and conscientious lawyer he is destined to occupy a very prominent position, not only at the bar of Chicago, but of the United States.

JAMES P. MALLETT,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE is probably no city on this continent where there are so many young, energetic and self-made men who have won for themselves, by their own unaided exertion, an honorable record and a comfortable competency, as in the city of Chicago. In the race of life the active and persevering invariably lead. Courage, constancy and confidence, combined with ability and prudence, always lead to success. To young America is largely due Chicago's phenomenal success. Prominent among the young representative men of this city is James P. Mallette.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on October 17, 1851, where his father, Francis Mallette, was one of the early settlers. He was a Frenchman by birth, but had been for a long time in this country, engaged in lead mining with success at Galena, Illinois; but at the time of his death, in 1860, his estate realized little more than the family homestead. His mother, Isabel (Berry) Mallette, belongs to an old southern family who were formerly large slaveholders. Young Mallette was third in a family of three boys and two girls, and is now the oldest living and the only representative of the family in Chicago. He received his education in the public schools of St. Louis and graduated from the high school there, when about sixteen years of age. His first employment in business was in a tobacco commission house in St. Louis, where he remained for a year and then went into business, in partner-

ship with his brother-in-law; but they were not successful. His next venture was as traveler for a wholesale oil house in St. Louis, in which he was very successful. His active habits and business ability was not only recognized by the firm by which he was engaged, but by business men generally; and he was offered such inducements by a Chicago house in the wholesale woodenware trade, that he accepted their offer to travel for them in 1873. After two years he went into business for himself, first in wholesale woodenware and afterwards in the manufacture of furniture. The firm of Mallette and Raymond continued successfully for several years. About this time Mr. Mallette became interested in real-estate speculations, in connection with Charles B. Eggleston, and these ventures proving highly successful, the firm of J. P. Mallette & Co. was organized, and he sold his interest in the furniture business and devoted his time entirely to real-estate transactions. The busy and active habits of Mr. Mallette soon after found another field for work and we find him a member of the firm of R. E. Brownell & Co., contractors for street building and other public improvements, with quarries opened at Thornton, Illinois, averaging about one hundred cars of stone a day. Both the real-estate and contracting proved very successful, were consolidated under the name of Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell, and are continued to the present date.



J. P. Mallette

The beautiful residence suburbs, Auburn Park and Eggleston, give proof of progressive ideas and business foresight; they are so well known as attractive, healthful and well laid out residence districts that it is unnecessary to add that the firm deserves the very highest credit and that they are receiving a very large patronage from the Chicago public.

Mr. Mallette is not only a man of good business training, industrious habits and of great executive ability, but he has the reputation in all his business transactions of the highest honor and of incorruptible integrity. For a number of years he has devoted himself to the duties of vestryman of Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church. He was one of the organizers of the "Home" Club of Englewood, a social organization, of which he was afterwards president for three consecutive years; he is also a member of the Union League Club and a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. Al-

though his life has been a busy one, Mr. Mallette has found time to inform himself by travel, and has enlarged his mind and increased his knowledge by that means, which is so often neglected by business men. In politics he is a Republican and takes a great interest in local affairs; while a strong advocate of the principles of his party, he is tolerant and liberal with all who differ from him.

Mr. Mallette was married June 27, 1877, to Miss Mabel L. Stevens, of Chicago, and their union has been blessed with a family of seven children—three boys and three girls of whom are living. While of a social and buoyant disposition, Mr. Mallette is a thoroughly domestic man, who finds in the companionship of his accomplished wife and in the affection of his children his greatest happiness; and in his home, which he has surrounded with everything that can increase the comfort or add to the pleasure of his family, he spends the most pleasant hours of his life.

NICHOLAS B. DELAMATER, A.M., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE practice of medicine may consistently be said to have fallen by inheritance to him whose name heads this sketch, he being the eighth son in the genealogical order of his family to follow that profession. He was born February 21, 1844, in Albany county, New York, the son of Ira M. Delamater, M.D., and Elizabeth (Beebee) Delamater. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Albany county, New York, and came originally from Holland, and were active participants in the Revolutionary war. Our subject is one of three children. After leaving the public schools, Nicholas completed his preparatory studies at the Albany Academy and afterward entered as a student at Harvard College. This was during the early part of the war of the rebellion. And in 1863, catching the spirit of the times, and true to his sense of duty and patriotism, he exchanged the student's "cap and gown" for the uniform of the soldier, and enlisted in the service, becoming second lieutenant in a company of the Seventeenth Regiment, State Volunteers. He was in active service until the close of the war in 1865,

and participated in many of its famous battles, such as Gettysburg, the Battle of the Wilderness, etc. After the close of the war he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and for about three years was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods trade at Richmond, Indiana. During these years of army service and business life, he retained his love for study, and made good use of such opportunities as offered to cultivate his mind and increase his store of knowledge. He then engaged in farming for a short time and also taught school, and having determined to carry out his earlier plan of entering the medical profession, pursued a course of medical studies at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating from that institution with the degree of M. D., in 1873. He thereupon established himself in practice in Chicago and began that professional career in which he has achieved great success. Recognizing his eminent fitness for the position, the authorities of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, in 1881, elected him lecturer on mental and nervous diseases, a position which he still (1890) holds. Dr. Delamater is also on the staff of attending phy-

sicians at the College Hospital and at Cook County Hospital.

Dr. Delamater has been honored with membership in many prominent associations and societies, particularly the Chicago Academy of Homœopathy; the Wisconsin Homœopathic State Society and the Illinois Homœopathic State Society. He is also a member of the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum and the Union League Club of Chicago. About 1886 he became a member of Landmark Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.* Dr. Delamater's travels have been confined to the United States. He has always been a close observer of

events and makes it his business to keep in touch with the progress of the times, not only in the line of his profession, but also in all matters of public or general interest. For more than twenty years he has been a consistent member of the Baptist denomination. His political sentiments have always been Republican, though he takes little active interest in political affairs more than to perform his duties as a loyal citizen. Dr. Delamater was married November 3, 1870, to Miss Ella J. Link, of Woodstock, Illinois; a most estimable woman, who figures prominently in charitable and benevolent work.

CHARLES H. FERGUSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN the front rank of the great financial institutions of the world stands the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, it having the largest cash assets of any company in the world. To manage the affairs of the Chicago agency of such a corporation requires a man of superior ability, tact, industry and firm integrity. Such a man was found in the subject of this sketch, who has mastered the problems of life insurance. He has under his control one hundred and fifty agents, and his skill and ability as a manager and executive officer has been shown in the phenomenal growth of the company's business in Illinois since he has had charge of it.

Charles H. Ferguson was born in Oswego, New York, August 13, 1846, the son of George L. and Amanda (Boes) Ferguson. His father was a prominent furniture manufacturer and dealer at Oswego, Hannibal, Fulton, and Auburn, New York, for over fifty years, and died in the latter city at the age of seventy-six.

Charles attended the public schools until he was thirteen years old. From his thirteenth to his sixteenth year he was a clerk in a drug store at Auburn, New York, after which he went west and became a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Messrs. Blair and Persons at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

When the war of the Rebellion opened he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was

assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. A. J. Smith. After serving the full term of his enlistment, he was honorably discharged.

Returning to Milwaukee, he was in the paymaster and purchasing departments of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and express business, until about 1869, when he returned to Auburn, New York, and became a solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, under Mr. Albert W. Lawton, then and now (1892) district manager at that place. In 1873 he accepted the general agency of the Oswego and Onondaga Fire Insurance Company for the west. Three years later the company retired from business, reinsuring with the Commercial Union of London.

In June, 1876, Mr. Ferguson entered the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, at Chicago, as cashier, and remained until 1881, when he was appointed acting agent, to succeed Mr. John W. Meaker, resigned. In 1883 he received from Messrs. Merrell and Ferguson, general agents at Detroit, the appointment as local agent for Chicago. In 1886 he formed a copartnership with Mr. H. S. Winston, as managing agents for Chicago and Cook county. The partnership terminated by limitation February 1, 1889. In June, 1887 (prior to the dissolution), he was appointed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, general agent for Illinois, which position he now holds.



Engraved by J. H. Smith, New York

Sincerely Yours
Chas. H. Johnson.

Mr. Ferguson is a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and also of the Union League and Calumet clubs, and is now (1892) president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, and a member of the executive committee of the Life Underwriters' Association of the United States.

Mr. Ferguson was awarded the general agent's prize, a beautiful solid silver bowl, at Saratoga,

New York, in June, 1888, for good management and success.

Mr. Ferguson married Miss Sarah L. Miller, at Auburn, New York, whose death occurred in December, 1885. Four children were born to them, viz., George Miller, now in business with his father; James Larnard, a student in the University of Michigan; Charles H., Jr., and Jessie May, deceased.

HON. ALBERT G. SCOTT,

KEARNEY, NEB.

ALBERT G. SCOTT was born at Barre, Vermont, on June 12, 1825, to Jacob and Laura Scott. His father, who was a prosperous farmer, was a man of considerable prominence. He served two terms in each branch of the Vermont Legislature, and was twice elected Probate Judge and once County Commissioner. In 1849 he retired from farm life, and became editor and publisher of the *Green Mountain Freeman*, an anti-slavery journal published at Montpelier, Vermont, which under his management became one of the leading papers of New England in the cause of freedom and equal rights. He was colonel of the State militia for several years.

Albert spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and attended the district school, and later completed his schooling at Newbury Seminary, Vermont. After leaving school he engaged in farming, spending the winter months in teaching district school, for which he received a compensation of thirteen dollars per month and his board.

In 1851 he moved to La Salle, Illinois, and engaged in general merchandising until 1856, when he removed to Sheffield and established himself in the lumber trade. Two years later he added to his business that of general merchandising and buying and selling grain, and also gratified his love for farming by engaging in agricultural pursuits. He did a thriving business and accumulated considerable property. In 1879 he removed to Kearney, Nebraska, his present home. He here continued the lumber business, and dealt in grain extensively, and also bought several large farms and raised grain on an extensive scale. He built seven elevators along the line of the Burlington

and Missouri Railroad. In 1883 he became one of the founders of the First National Bank of Kearney, and has been chairman of its board of directors and a member of its finance committee since its organization. The bank's capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides a large surplus.

Mr. Scott has always taken a commendable interest in public matters, and is known for his public spirit. While residing at Sheffield, he represented his district in the Thirty-first General Assembly of Illinois, it being the session at which General John A. Logan was elected to the United States Senate. He was also a member of the city council four successive terms, and trustee of the public school fund, and was alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876. Since removing to Nebraska, in 1884, he was elected alternate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

In May, 1890, he was nominated by Governor John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, as a Commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition, and his appointment was confirmed by the State Department at Washington, D. C., May 21, 1890.

In politics, Mr. Scott is a staunch Republican. He voted the "Liberty ticket" for representatives to the State Legislature of Vermont in 1847.

His religious faith has always been thoroughly orthodox; his first teachings were in that direction, and he has never discovered any good reason for changing his views. In 1889, he was a State delegate to the triennial association of the Congregational Church held at Worcester, Massachusetts.

He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1854, and became a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars in 1855.

In March, 1849, Mr. Scott married Miss Elizabeth A. Hatch, who died in 1852. In 1857 he married Miss Emily A. Smith.

Mr. Scott is a man of temperate habits and

refined tastes, and possesses personal qualities of the highest order. He exerts a wide influence in his State, and is greatly esteemed by a wide range of loyal friends. His business ventures have been uniformly successful, and he enjoys an ample fortune. He is withal domestic in his tastes, and enjoys more than all else his social and home life.

JOHN M. GARTSIDE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN M. GARTSIDE was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1849, the son of Benjamin and Caroline (Measey) Gartside, who were natives of Lancashire, England. His parents came to this country early in life and settled in Philadelphia, where they lived for many years. Here the father became a steel portrait artist and was in the employ of John Sartain, editor of "*Sartain's Magazine*," of Philadelphia.

In 1855, the family moved to Iowa City, Iowa. Their limited means became more so during the financial crisis of 1857. The change of climate and other causes incident to settlement in a new country combined, so wrought upon the father's health that he was prostrated upon a bed of sickness, leaving the care of the family to his courageous wife and eldest son, the subject of this sketch. He chopped wood, worked on the farm, often doing a man's work, and never letting an opportunity go unimproved whereby he might contribute to the needs of the family. In 1861 the family moved to Davenport, Iowa, where John was permitted, in a measure, to gratify his burning desire for an education, and where he obtained work at once in the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. P. L. Cone, at one dollar per week, but reserving a portion of his time for study. In this manner for four years he worked and attended the common and high schools, and later attended the evening sessions of the Bryant and Stratton Business College.

He remained with Mr. Cone about seven years, being promoted from time to time, until, in 1868, he had almost the entire charge and control of the business.

For the next two years he was employed as book-keeper, cashier and office manager of the

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago. The change was to him most opportune. The boy became a man, catching glimpses of the busy world lying outside that to which his life had thus far been confined, and discovering in himself a peculiar tact and skill in dealing with men, he was unable longer to content himself in the narrow routine of clerical life, and resolved, at any cost of self-sacrifice or labor, to fit himself for the practice of law. Giving up a lucrative position, he started for Chicago with the determination to study law. After a week's search he secured a position in the law-office of Messrs. Dent and Black (October 10, 1870), his duties being to keep the books of the firm and do general office-work, for which he was to receive seven dollars per week. He went to his task with a will and soon became a proficient law-clerk. In addition to his law studies, he pursued other branches under private tutors, and thus early and late applied himself to study and work.

In June, 1873, Mr. Gartside was examined by the Supreme Court, sitting at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar. He continued, however, with Messrs. Dent and Black until February, 1876, as chief clerk, and was entrusted with many important matters in the courts, and during the last year of his clerkship received, aside from the privilege of practicing on his own account, a salary of twelve hundred dollars. To most young lawyers this would have been satisfactory, but Mr. Gartside, with characteristic independence, resolved to establish a reputation and practice for himself, and accordingly resigned this position and opened an office on his own account. The decision proved a wise one. The few clients, who had entrusted their business to him while a law-clerk, intuited with him and brought others, and from

the first he had a fair practice which has gradually grown, each year exhibiting a marked increase of business, which finally became more extensive than he could superintend individually, and led to his associating with himself Mr. Frank P. Leffingwell, under the firm name of Gartside and Leffingwell.

As a lawyer, Mr. Gartside shows thorough and careful professional training; readily analyzes and comprehends the bearing of questions presented; quickly applies his knowledge, and in whatever he undertakes shows himself a skillful master of the situation. As a counselor, his advice and opinions are reliable; as a special pleader he excels, while as an advocate before court or jury, he ranks among the most successful.

On September 22, 1874, Mr. Gartside was married to Miss Annie L. Davis, daughter of Levi Davis, editor and founder of the *Davenport (Iowa) Gazette*. Mr. and Mrs. Gartside are blessed with two happy children: John Love, aged five, and Grace Louise, aged two. They met with a sad bereavement in the death of their oldest child, Lily Claribel.

Mrs. Gartside is a highly educated and refined woman, and is in full accord with Mr. Gartside in all his work. She is a connoisseur in works of art, and has executed many paintings of merit, both in oil and water-colors. She is esteemed by all who know her.

Socially, Mr. Gartside is much esteemed. He is a member of the Union League Club; but outside of his business, it is with his family in his elegant home on Drexel boulevard, that he finds his highest enjoyment. He is interested in church matters, and is an active member of the First Baptist Church. Personally he is genial, companionable and generous.

In conclusion it should be stated that among those esteemed members of the bar of Chicago, who are respected and honored for their worth, none is more deserving than he. He has climbed from the bottom round of the ladder that reaches to success and fame; step by step he has surmounted the difficulties that were in his path, and now, while still in his younger manhood, he has attained to a position of influence of which any man might justly be proud.

D. V. PURINGTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Purington-Kimball Brick Company of Chicago ranks high among the brick manufacturers of the United States. There was a time when Chicago imported, chiefly from the east, the greater portion of the brick consumed, but to-day, so great is her out-put that her producers ship great numbers to other places.

The subject of this sketch, the founder of the Purington-Kimball Brick Company, was born January 22, 1841, at Sidney, Kennebec county, Maine. He is the son of Daniel S. and Sarah (Varney) Purington, both members of the Society of Friends. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, which fitted him for a course at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalborough, Maine, where he was graduated in 1859.

After leaving school he taught for two years in New Jersey. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, young Purington enlisted as a private, August 23, 1861, in the Fourth Regiment New Jersey

Volunteers, Infantry. A year later he was made quartermaster sergeant, and in January, 1863, first lieutenant and quartermaster of the regiment. In January, 1864, he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers. One year later we find him on the staff of Gen. Weitzel, and holding the important position of depot quartermaster at Brownsville, Texas. The Maximilian trouble was at that time causing much uneasiness in Mexico, and the presence of our troops on the border was required to maintain neutrality and non-interference. Gen. Bragg was also at this time in Texas, but, upon the approach of the Union troops, fled to the woods and ultimately disbanded his force.

Mr. Purington was mustered out of service on January 8, 1866, with an exemplary record, having served on the staffs of Generals William Birney, Joseph Hawley, Godfrey Weitzel and Frederick K. Steele.

Immediately after his discharge he joined his brother in conducting a country store at Amesbury, Massachusetts, but soon tired of that and became connected with the Freedman's Bureau of Virginia. There he was associated with Gen. S. C. Armstrong, who founded the Hampton Industrial School, at Hampton, Virginia.

In 1869, Mr. Purington embarked in the lumber business at Chicago. The disastrous fire of 1871 caused a great demand for building materials of a substantial nature, which led him to abandon the lumber business, and turn his attention to the manufacture of brick. He first became general manager of Messrs. Straus, Hahnes and Company's works, having at that time under his supervision four brick yards. In 1874 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Christopher Tegtmeier, under style of Tegtmeier and Company. This partnership was dissolved in 1878, and in the following year he associated himself with Mr. Norman B. Ream, under the firm name of D. V. Purington and Company. This firm continued in business two years. In 1881, Mr. Purington, with Mr. Spencer S. Kimball, organized the Purington-Kimball Brick Company, which has conducted a prosperous business to the present time (1892).

In 1885, Mr. Purington founded the village of Purington, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, where their works are located, and where two hundred and fifty men find regular employment. The Purington-Kimball Brick Company is noted for its just and liberal treatment of its employés.

Politically, Mr. Purington is a staunch Republican, and a firm believer in the principles of that party, as advocated by Mr. McKinley. He takes deep interest in political affairs, both local and national. He was county commissioner of Cook county from 1879 to 1882, and was elected to serve out the unexpired term of one of the "boodler" commissioners, who had been sent to the penitentiary.

He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union League Club. In 1878, he became a member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 727, A. F. and A. M., and is now a member of Chicago Chapter and Chevalier Bayard Commandery.

In July, 1886, Mr. Purington married Mrs. Jennie F. Crandall, a lady of estimable worth, social and refined, and in the circle of his home, in the society of his wife, he passes the happiest moments of life.

WILLIAM DEERING,

CHICAGO, ILL

THE history of the great west contains many characters of real worth and excellence, as is attested in this work; characters furnishing such practical illustrations of the value to society of the cardinal virtues of business life, as to make it not only desirable, but eminently important that record of the more prominent examples of personal commercial integrity and success should be presented to the world, not only for honorable commendation of that life, but as a worthy guide for the footsteps of those who follow after.

Men who live in the eye of the public as incumbents of office, conferred by suffrages of the people, reach places in history by the force in circumstances, as well as by personal worth and the faithful employment of great abilities for the good of the nation. Men in business life can rise into

prominence, and become objects of high consideration in public estimation, only by the development of the noblest attributes of manhood and mentality, in enterprises that largely affect the well-being of communities.

The subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of the men of business and enterprise in the great west, whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs, whose control of agencies and circumstances, and whose marked success in establishing great industries and bringing to completion advanced schemes for the betterment and comfort of mankind, have contributed to such an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the city and country.



William Deering

The biographical data in Mr. Deering's life claim a brief space. He was born in Oxford county, Maine, April 24, 1836. His father and mother were James and Eliza (Moore) Deering. His ancestors immigrated from England in 1634, and in all the histories of New England from that time the name of Deering finds most honorable mention. Elwell's History of Maine, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Cushman's New England and Williamson's Genealogy of New England, all devote honorable notice to the Deering family.

William Deering's boyhood was much the same as that of other boys reared by earnest Christian parents. His scholastic education consisted of the full and regular course of studies in vogue at that time in the common and graded schools, and was finished in the high school of Readfield, Maine. He went into business while yet in his "teens," and while yet in his earliest manhood he assumed for a time the duties of his first important position, that of manager of a woolen mill in Maine, in which he was interested by natural taste and inclination. He discharged every trust reposed in him to the eminent satisfaction of his directors, and after the termination of his labors there he engaged in various business enterprises, to which is doubtless largely due his marked fertility and genius in handling manufacturing details.

In 1871 he became interested in the manufacture of the Marsh harvester, in which he had unlimited confidence for a great future, and in 1873 he removed with his family to Evanston, near Chicago. The confidence Mr. Deering had placed in the true merits of his manufacture was not misplaced; the demand for harvesters increased so rapidly in the first few years of his management that he decided to remove to a point of greater railroad facilities, and in 1880 he removed his entire harvesting machine works to their present location, in Chicago. The twelve years intervening since that removal has amply demonstrated the wisdom of it; as it has not only placed the architect of its great fortune in the first rank of manufacturers, in the United States, but has afforded steady, uninterrupted employment of thousands of men, and placed its name as a household word throughout the agricultural world.

Mr. Deering's religious views are fitly those of a good Christian, both in theory and practice.

In politics, Mr. Deering is an old-school Republican, ever faithful to the patriotism of that grand old party, and ever unchanging in his belief in its principles, as the basis for hope and security in the rights and privileges of man's personal liberty, as proclaimed in the sacred lines of our constitution.

Mr. Deering differs widely from many of the leading men of to-day, in that he has never sought nor accepted office, with but one exception, when he was in the council of Governor Perham, of Maine, during that gentleman's incumbency. Mr. Deering is a liberal subscriber to public and private charities, and to many of Chicago's most thriving public institutions. He is a trustee of the Northwestern University and also interested, as a philanthropist, in several other like institutions; but is not associated with any secret society, political or social, either as a member or patron.

Mr. Deering has been twice married, his first marriage being to Miss Abby Barbour, of Maine, daughter of Charles and Joanna (Cobb) Barbour, October 31, 1849. From this union there was one child, Charles, born in 1852, and now the secretary of the great firm of Wm. Deering and Company. Mr. Deering's second wife was Miss Clara Hamilton of Maine, daughter of Charles and Mary (Barbour) Hamilton. This marriage took place December 15, 1857, from which there were two children, James and Abby Marion, both born in Maine; the former in 1859 and the latter in 1867—Mr. James Deering being treasurer and general manager of the Deering firm.

Personally Mr. Deering is tall, sparely built, and weighing in the neighborhood of 170 pounds; he is modest and retiring and rather given to seclusion during business hours, but out of the office and when not engaged in evolving some new improvement for the future advancement of his vast business, he is the soul of affability and liberal consideration.

Mr. Deering's interest in his employes and his great qualities of sympathy find fitting place as a factor of success in his business life. Fairly understanding men he is not afraid to trust them, and the confidence thus reposed in his employes inspire them with strong attachments to his person and his fortunes. Their fidelity and devotion to his interests always meet with ample reward.

Mr. Deering's business career has been singularly free from all troubles involved in the relation of capital to labor. The attachments and friendships that associate themselves around him, make his life a rich inheritance as thoughts of age steal

in upon his vigorous understanding. The highest relation that man sustains to society and his race, furnish the concluding observation on Mr. Deering's character—a Christian gentleman and a manly man.

EDWARD S. STICKNEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWARD SWAN STICKNEY was born in the old Stickney homestead in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on October 7, 1824. The Stickney family is of English descent. Its first representative in this country was William Stickney, who immigrated from Hampton, Lincolnshire, England, in 1637; and a monument to his memory is erected in the old grave yard at Rowley, Massachusetts. Several generations of the family lived in Newburyport, and there the grandfather and father of our subject were born.

Enoch Stickney, his father, was born on December 20, 1789; he married, November 16, 1823, Sarah Wyer, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Nevins) Knapp, whose family history dates from early colonial times. He was a merchant in Newburyport, and highly esteemed for his upright and virtuous character. Edward's mother lived in the house in which he was born until her decease in 1891, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Mr. Stickney was naturally inclined to study, and in early life evinced that love for literature and the arts that characterized his subsequent career; but owing to his father's long illness and death, while he was yet a youth, the care of his mother and younger brother and sister devolved upon him, and he was compelled to forego his studies and turn his attention to business. His aptitude and efficiency are best evidenced by the fact that before he attained his majority he held important positions of trust with the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company and the old Mechanics' Bank of Concord, New Hampshire. In 1855 he removed from the last named city to Chicago, which was thenceforward his home until his decease, which occurred on March 20, 1880. For about four years after his arrival in Chicago he was a faithful and trusted employé of Mr. S. Wright, a manufacturer of agricultural im-

plements. During the financial crisis of 1859 and 1860, Mr. Stickney was made manager of the special clearing-house which was established in Chicago, and made necessary by the unstable condition of the paper currency then circulating in the west; and such was the skill with which he managed this office, making satisfactory and equitable daily settlements for the banks of Chicago, when a fluctuating currency made such settlements exceedingly difficult, that he became widely known as an able financier, and was tendered a responsible position in the banking house of Messrs. Drexel & Company, which he accepted and held until 1868. Upon the organization of the Stock Yards National Bank he was elected its cashier; and during the ten years that he filled this office the institution grew, under his careful and skillful management, from a modest beginning to be one of the largest and strongest financial houses of Chicago. He became president of this bank in 1878, and so continued until the time of his decease.

In all his business relations Mr. Stickney was careful, cautious and conservative, and uniformly successful. But his success in business never, in any degree, dwarfed the finer sensibilities of his higher, nobler nature; his love for the fine arts, his passionate fondness for music and his tastes for literature and general culture increased more and more as life advanced. His was a well rounded character; thoroughly a business man, he was yet neither austere nor selfish. He never forgot the struggles of his early life, and always had a word of cheer and a helping hand for worthy young men battling for a start in life. He was a man of marked personality, but withal, modest and unassuming. His religious instincts were strong and his sense of honor gave color to all his actions. He was a firm friend to those who won his confi-



E. S. Hickey

dence, and in all his social relations he was genial, courteous and chivalrous. His was a knightly soul; he knew not meanness, and in his thought and care for others he lost sight of self. To him business and its emoluments were only means to an end, and he prized riches only as they contributed to making the world better and brighter, and building up noble manhood and womanhood. Upon his first arrival at Chicago he identified himself with musical and literary culture, then in their infancy in his new home; he was one of the founders and promoters of the Philharmonic Society, to which Chicago is largely indebted for her present standing as a musical center. The following tribute to his character and worth is by one of his intimate friends and associates:

"Mr, Stickney had a refined taste and cultivated mind. Early in life he developed an earnest desire for the study of the choicest classics in English literature. He had a great avidity for first and rare editions. In his earlier manhood he denied himself many well-earned luxuries for the sake of securing costly copies of the great writers of the Elizabethan period, and other literary treasures and rarities; and he not only owned these works, but read them with assiduous care and untiring interest and pleasure. His love for the best authors and for the greatest masters of the English language, and his companionship with friends of kindred taste, bore fruit in a life of high intellectual enjoyment. He was also a collector of fine editions of standard authors, and never wearied in the search for choice additions to his remarkable library. His fondness for music, and for the great productions of the masters was a marked and charming trait of his character; and for the kindred arts of the painter, the etcher and the engraver, he had an intelligent and glowing admiration. He collected the best productions of these arts and made his home delightful with the atmosphere of books and pictures and music and all the gentle arts. He was devoted to his home and domestic circle, and his loyalty to his friends was of that chivalric character that won their earnest and enthusiastic admiration."

Another intimate friend writes of him: "He was the center of that group of congenial men who set out together, when they and Chicago were young. They were all men more or less gifted and promising, and were given to thinking and

saying, in after days, that the tone of that little society was good. Looking back now we know that he had himself, unconsciously, contributed to maintaining the gentleness and refinement of the little circle, which now is broken and scattered. But those who remain always speak of him with honor and affection. That which impressed them most, and had the most lasting influence upon those near him, was his singular purity. Other virtues of his are as familiar, to those who knew him well, as are the refined gentleness and genial sweetness of his bearing; but this, naturally, is known only to those who were his companions when young men. He had a robust, manly nature, with the sensitive modesty of a girl. When he was present, the talk and story were always kept within their proper license. He shrank from an indelicate allusion with visible pain, as from a blow. In this he stood above all the men whom I have ever known. He was truly pure in heart."

The following resolution adopted by the Commercial Club of Chicago, at its meeting held at the Palmer House on the day of his decease:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to take from our midst and from the various scenes of his earthly usefulness our esteemed associate, Edward S. Stickney, and

WHEREAS, The high estimation in which he was held by all his associates, and their sorrow at his death, demand a record in the minutes of this Club; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Edward S. Stickney the Commercial Club has lost a wise counselor, a genial associate and a warm-hearted friend.

Resolved, That in his death the city has lost an estimable citizen, high-minded, honorable and conservative, intelligent, active and generous in his liberal and cheerful support of its religious, benevolent and literary institutions."

The Chicago Historical Society, on April 21, 1880, at the first meeting after the death of Mr. Stickney, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in the death of the late Edward S. Stickney the Chicago Historical Society has lost a valuable member, the cause of fine arts a fostering patron; music, a zealous supporter; literature, a worthy and polished sympathizer; the city of Chicago a valuable citizen, and Chicago at large an ornament.

Resolved, That this declaration of our estimate of the deceased be entered upon our records, and that a copy of it be sent by our secretary to the widow of our late friend, with the expression of the cordial sympathy of our association with her in her bereavement.

Such testimonials, from persons who knew the genuineness of his varied achievements and attainments, present a fine portraiture of the man in his

different phases of character. He was a good man and true, of whom his intimate friends and associates can speak no ill.

At the time of his decease Mr. Stickney owned a large collection of rare books and engravings and etchings, to which he was making constant additions. Many of these have since been presented to the Chicago Art Institute, in which he was deeply interested. His collection of prints from the hands of Edelinck, Masson and Nantueil was especially fine; and in these, as in other old rare works of art, he was a recognized *connoisseur*. His home was a veritable museum of art, with its library filled with the choicest volumes; its walls hung with rare paintings; its portfolios filled with costly prints, and every nook and corner adorned with fine bronzes, rare pottery, and exquisite specimens of the sculptor's chisel.

Mr. Stickney identified himself with St. James' Episcopal church soon after coming to Chicago, and for twenty-five years was one of its most valued and devoted members.

In 1869 he married Miss Elizabeth Hammond,

daughter of Mr. Andrew Woodbury Hammond, of Massachusetts, whose family is of Puritan descent and closely related to some of the most distinguished families of New England.

In his business career, in his social life, in his domestic affairs, in all his varied relations, Mr. Stickney impressed all with whom he came in contact, with his high moral tone. He was a man of rare intellect and the strictest integrity; broad and liberal in his views, he was ever ready to assist those who were less fortunate. His many deeds of philanthropy, not alone to individuals, but to worthy institutions, to which his talent and money were freely given, will long serve to perpetuate his memory. Few men had more devoted friends than he; none excelled him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity. The name of Edward S. Stickney will always be prominently associated with the history of Chicago as one of the foremost promoters of its business, its moral and intellectual advancement. His life was one of unselfish devotion to noble principles, and the world is richer and better because he lived.

PAUL O. STENSLAND,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TRADITION informs us, and learned archaeologists confirm the statement, that a number of bold and experienced Scandinavian seamen, led by Lief Erickson, visited this country in the tenth century—four hundred years before Columbus crossed the broad waters of the Atlantic, and proclaimed to the inhabitants of the old world the existence of a new continent. These hardy Norsemen were the ancestors of the race that at present inhabit the rugged soil of the Scandinavian peninsula, and which has given to the world such men as Gustavus Adolphus, the "Lion of the North," Karl Linne, better known by his Latinized name, Linnæus, and in our own day the celebrated inventor of a new class of battle-ships, Ericsson.

No race has done more, in proportion to its numbers, to build up and to defend this great western republic than the intelligent and industrious sons of the northern peninsula.

Prominent among our public men is the subject

of this sketch, Paul O. Stensland, who stands forth not only as a representative citizen of this great commonwealth, but as the type of the proud and ancient nationality from which he came, and as the embodiment of the energetic, resourceful and earnest character of his Scandinavian countrymen.

Paul O. Stensland was born in Sandeid Stavanger Amt, Norway, on the 9th day of May, 1847. He was the fifth son in a family of nine children. Young Stensland grew up in the healthful surroundings of farm life in his native land, and received his early elementary education in the schools of the district. He must have made good use of his time at study, and have had a great faculty in acquiring knowledge; for at the early age of eighteen years we find him leaving the family home and farm and traveling to Hindostan, in Peninsular Asia.

In this new field Mr. Stensland labored with his characteristic energy and success. He imme-



Sincerely Paul Jensen

diately connected himself with the cotton and wool industries of India, and became a large buyer. For almost six years he traveled extensively through that country in the interest of his business. In the success which crowned his efforts, at that early age, in a land so exclusive and peculiar as Hindostan, we have a proof of the business instincts and foresight which marked Mr. Stensland's career.

His residence in the East he made good use of, not only to transact business, but to acquire knowledge and experience by travel. From Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, and from the Indus to the Brammapootra he traveled, gaining a thorough knowledge of the customs of the people, and the physical features of the country.

After a residence of five and a half years amongst the Hindoos he returned, in the fall of 1870, to his native land on a visit to his parents.

His return was most timely, for his parents, who had been for some time in delicate health, were much pleased to see him, but unfortunately, during his short stay of three months, both died. This severe family bereavement, and the natural disposition for venture which he possessed, prompted Mr. Stensland to again leave his home.

This time he chose Chicago as the field of his future labors. He arrived here in the spring of 1871, and has resided here uninterruptedly ever since.

His first venture here was in the dry goods trade. His efforts were successful, and for fourteen years he carried on a lucrative business. In 1885 he entered the real estate and insurance business; but four years later he felt sufficient confidence in himself, and was sufficiently known in the northwestern section of this city, to guarantee him in commencing a private banking business. He was not disappointed in his expectations, for he was so far successful that it warranted him in changing his private bank to a State bank in 1891. He is at present president of the institution known as the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, and which, from the efficient and business-like manner in which it is conducted, he gained the confidence and support of the business men of the district.

Mr. Stensland is also secretary and treasurer of the cemetery of Mount Olive, and also the publisher of the Scandinavian newspaper, "*Norden*."

He is also largely interested in real estate in the northwestern part of the city.

For nine years, from 1879 to 1888, he was a member of the Board of Education, a position to which he brought his large business experience and varied knowledge with good effect, and acquired a high reputation by the energy and executive ability which he displayed in the discharge of his duties as member and chairman of the most important committees.

Another honor was paid to Mr. Stensland by the late mayor of this city, Hon. DeWitt C. Cregier, who appointed him a member of a committee in connection with Fred. W. Peck, General Fitzsimmons and Washington Hesing, for the purpose of revising the charter of the city of Chicago.

On the occasion of the resignation of Mr. James Scott, managing editor and part owner of the Chicago *Herald*, from the position as director of the World's Columbian Exposition's, the vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. Stensland to the position. He was re-elected director in April, 1892. This was a high compliment paid to him by his fellow-citizens, one to which he was justly entitled as a representative man, and for the character of high business ability which he has earned. Very few of the many excellent and able men, who direct the work of this great national undertaking, will bring so much experience and varied knowledge to the discharge of their duties as will Director Stensland. To the knowledge of the people, the language and the geography of Asia, he adds an extensive travel through Africa and Europe; but he has not contented himself with travel in the old world—his enquiring mind has sought information, not only by careful study, but by years of travel through the new world.

In politics Mr. Stensland is a Democrat; but only takes that interest in elections which he considers the duty of every good citizen.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and while earnest in the defense of its doctrine and teaching, he is tolerant and liberal to others.

He is a member of the Iroquois Club, and several Scandinavian organizations.

Mr. Stensland was married in August, 1871, to Karen Querk, daughter of Torris Eide, of Sondhordland, Norway. The result of this happy

union has been two children, one boy and one girl. In the companionship of his devoted wife, and in the affection of his children, Mr. Stensland enjoys his greatest happiness. Few men more fully enjoy or deserve the smiles and sunshine of a happy home than Mr. Stensland, and

few men exert themselves more to surround it with every comfort and luxury.

His son, Theodore, is attending the Phillips Exeter Academy, preparing for Harvard. His daughter is married to Dr. Karl Sandberg, of this city.

JOHN HAMILCAR HOLLISTER, A.M., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE eighth lineal descendant of John Hollister, who, coming from England, settled in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1642, is John Hamilcar Hollister, son of Mary (Chamberlain) and John Bently Hollister. Marked family characteristics are the result of the long line of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry, combining strict conscientiousness, uprightness and integrity, with manliness, courageousness, and an unflinching devotion to principle. To these Dr. Hollister is no stranger.

He was born in Riga, New York, in 1824, where he lived but two years, his parents then removing to Romeo, Michigan, where the early part of his life was spent. In 1831 the father died, leaving the widow with three little children, of whom John, then seven years of age, was the oldest. Considering the times and its frontier position, exceptional advantages, both educational and social, were offered by the town of Romeo. Its few inhabitants were largely younger members of old New England families, bringing with them into the new West a demand for refinement and culture. The children who came up under this influence were imbued with all that is best in American civilization.

Having diligently availed himself of all the advantages offered at home, the boy, at seventeen, went to Rochester, New York, to pursue his studies and determine upon his life work. Here he resided in the family of his uncle, George A. Hollister, a wealthy and influential citizen, while taking a full course in the Rochester Collegiate Institute. Deciding upon a professional career, he returned to Massachusetts, the home of his ancestors, and entered the Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in 1847. The mother and home were still in Romeo, and the

West claimed the new-made doctor by ties not to be sundered. His first professional experience was gained at Otisco, Michigan, where he remained until 1849, when he removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and where his brother Harvey, with whom he has always been closely associated, still resides. In this year he married Miss Jennette Windiate, to whose devotion, sympathy and counsel much of his subsequent success is due. After six happy and prosperous years in Grand Rapids, the claims of Chicago for future greatness impressed the young man, and a desire to be in the midst of such advantages as would be offered, led him, in 1855, to locate with his wife and son in this city. From that time his life divides itself into three distinct channels: the man professional, the man philanthropic, the man domestic.

In his profession no man holds a higher or more respected position than Dr. Hollister. As one of the oldest and most successful general practitioners, he is widely and popularly known among the laity, while among his fellow physicians his career has been such as to merit their admiration and esteem. In 1856, he was one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, and since its organization he has held the chairs of physiology, anatomy, pathological anatomy and general pathology. Aside from this, he has occupied many positions of honor and trust: 1855, demonstrator of anatomy at Rush Medical College; 1863-4, surgeon to Mercy Hospital; for twenty years clinical professor to the same institution; attendant at Cook County Hospital, and one of the presidents of its staff; president of the Illinois State Medical Society, and its treasurer for over twenty years; trustee of the American Medical Association for eight years, and editor of its



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John H. Hollister, A. M. M. D.

journal for two years; member and president of the Chicago Medical Society, and charter member of the Academy of Sciences. These, with all the duties pertaining to a large practice, go to make up the professional career of Dr. Hollister. True, they are many and have been conscientiously performed, but they claimed but a portion of his time.

Surrounded from childhood by all the influences of a devout mother and a Christian home, his life has been one long consecration to his Master's work. The minister and the Christian physician go side by side, lightening the load of sinful and sick humanity. The opportunities opening on every side for a helping hand or an encouraging word in such a life are incalculable, and those who turned to Dr. Hollister for aid never came in vain. His sympathy, his counsel, his prayer was ever ready for the tempted and the afflicted. All his life has been devoted to Sunday-school work, sometimes as a teacher, or leader of young men, sometimes as superintendent, but always there. As superintendent he has served for many years at Tabernacle, Clinton, Plymouth and Armour missions. The Union Park Church grew out of a Sunday-school which he organized, and many weak and struggling churches owe their present

life to his timely work and generosity. For thirty years he has been a member of Plymouth Church, and for years one of its deacons. His positions in societies organized for Christian work are varied and numerous. He has been president of the Y. M. C. A.; president of the Chicago Congregational Club; president of the Chicago Bible Society; vice-president of the American Sunday-school Union; member of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School; director of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and active member of the Board of Commissioners of New West Commission.

In his home life Dr. Hollister has always been most happy; surrounded by friends, endeared to a vast circle, he has held a position to be won only by intelligence, culture, and manly integrity. His family is small. In 1858 death claimed his only son, and in 1861, the only daughter. Later another little one came to gladden the household, who still survives: Belle, wife of Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of this city.

We have among us many prosperous and successful men, but none whose lives offer to young men a more fruitful example of all that is upright, noble and manly in life, than Dr. Hollister.

JOHN P. WILSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a specialist in corporation and real-estate law, and one of the most eminent attorneys we have in the city of Chicago. He was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, July 3, 1844, his parents being Thomas and Margaret Wilson. He received his early education in the neighboring schools, and in 1865 was graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He had decided to fit himself for the legal profession, and after two years, assiduous study was admitted to the bar at Chicago. His eminence and authority on all matters of corporation and real-estate law led to his being retained as counsel, first by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, and subsequently for the corporation, while he is at present also the attorney for the Real Estate Board.

Among the numerous and more prominent matters upon which Mr. Wilson has given his legal opinion and advice was the intricate and extremely complicated question of the Lake Front, this, as its importance warranted, being an exhaustive and masterly report, and one which gave ample evidence of the author's profound knowledge of the case and the law in all its bearings. His opinion as to the power of the South Park Commissioners to permit the use of the parks for "exposition" purposes was further evidence, were such needed, of his great legal ability, while his authority on constitutional law, and law relating to tax titles, revenue and real-estate law, is an admitted fact beyond dispute.

Owing to the difficult constitutional question, involved, he was employed by Mayor Roche, on behalf of the city of Chicago, to draft the legisla-

tion necessary to authorize the construction of an outlet for the sewage of the city through the Illinois River. The bill drafted by him, with slight amendments, became a law, and under it the Sanitary District of Chicago was organized. He was employed as special counsel by this sanitary district to represent it in the litigation involving the constitutionality and powers of the corporation. In this litigation he was entirely successful in establishing the validity of the law creating the sanitary district, which had been the subject of great doubt and discussion both in the legislature and at the bar. He was also one of the counsel who successfully defended the constitutionality of the act creating the Probate Court of Cook County, in the Supreme Court of Illinois, after said court had declared the act invalid. The

members of Mr. Wilson's firm are himself, N. G. Moore, Esq., and Mr. William B. McIlvaine.

In politics he is a Republican, but has never hung on the skirts of office, believing rather in men and measures than in party to the exclusion of that which is beneficial to the people at large.

He was married in April, 1871, to Miss Margaret C. McIlvaine. They have five children. Mrs. Wilson is of decided character and sterling worth.

It is unnecessary to state anything further with respect to Mr. Wilson, for he is and has been so prominently connected with so many of the principal and most important legal decisions and opinions that have arisen in Chicago from time to time, and is so well and favorably known and so generally esteemed and respected, that further comment or data seems out of place here.

J. FOSTER RHODES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is one of Chicago's most enterprising citizens, who has done much to adorn this city with buildings whose architectural merits are of the highest order, and whose elegance and adaptability for the purposes they were erected, are universally recognized.

He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Brownsville, September 14, 1850. He is the son of the late Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth Rhodes. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and much esteemed by all who knew him. He died December 11, 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-four. The Rhodes family is of German descent and came originally from Frankfort-on-the-Main, but for the past two hundred years its members have been prosperous and respected citizens of Maryland. Our subject was educated at St. Mary's Institute, at Dayton, Ohio. In 1868 he entered the banking house of Andrews, Bissell and Company, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained with that firm, holding the different positions—commencing as messenger and advancing from time to time until he had charge of the handling of all the cash of that great banking institution during the following six years. In 1874 he removed to Chicago, where he at once became connected with the Hibernian Banking Association, with

which he remained four years, employing his spare time in studying in the Union College of Law. He afterward completed his studies in the law offices of Messrs. Small and Moore, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He commenced the active practice of his profession at once, and continued the same for six years, when he became interested in building and other enterprises. Mr. Rhodes was one of the promoters of the Insurance Exchange Building, on La Salle and Adams streets; the Traders' Building, on Pacific avenue; the Rialto, adjoining the New Board of Trade; the Commerce Building, on Pacific avenue; the beautiful and substantial fire-proof hotel, "The Lakota," corner of Thirtieth street and Michigan avenue, now in course of construction, and many other office buildings and fine apartment houses in Chicago. He was also one of the promoters of the American Bank Building in Kansas City; the Commercial Building in St. Louis, and other fire-proof structures in various other cities.

He has held numerous offices at different times in connection with various corporations, such as president and director; and is at present (1892) director of the Northwestern Safe and Trust Company; the Chicago Deposit Vault Company;



Foster Rhodes

the Commercial Safety Deposit Company; the Berkshire House Company; the Devonshire House Company; the Yorkshire House Company and other corporations of similar kind. He is also secretary and a director of the Dearborn Savings, Loan and Building Association, a corporation which was organized by Mr. Rhodes in 1881 and under his management has become one of the largest and most successful institutions of its kind. Mr. Rhodes is also a director in several Eastern railroad companies and other public corporations. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order and other friendly societies. He is a member of Lake Side Lodge; Corinthian Chapter; a charter member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery of Knights Templar; a member of the Royal Order of Scotland and the Nobility of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Chicago, Washington Park and Chicago Athletic clubs. He is a member and President of the Carleton Club of this city.

In politics he always has been a staunch Democrat.

Mr. Rhodes was married September 12, 1878, to Miss Margaret W. Paterson, descendant of an old Connecticut family. Of three children born to them, two survive, viz., Margaret Elizabeth, born December 27, 1879, and J. Foster, Jr., born November 18, 1881. Nellie, who was born April 8, 1886, died May 8, 1889. Mrs. Rhodes is a lady of much culture and refinement, extremely sociable, and possesses many womanly virtues and she has a host of friends by whom she is highly esteemed.

Mr. Rhodes is of medium height, has dark hair and eyes, and is of fine appearance generally.

Genial and pleasant in manner, he is affable and courteous to all like. He is a frequent and generous contributor to many public and private charities.

Mr. Rhodes is much respected as a citizen and business man, and is in the fullest sense a typical Chicagoan.

WILLIAM O. GOODMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM OWEN GOODMAN was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, September, 1848, and is the son of Owen Bruner and Susan (Barber) Goodman, of English and French descent, respectively. The first of the paternal ancestors in America came over with William Penn, the Quaker.

Mr. Goodman's father was largely engaged in the lumber trade at an early day, and was one of the first to establish saw-mills in northwest Pennsylvania. Lumbering has been the chief business of the family for generations.

The parents of Mr. Goodman dying when he was quite young he was put under the care of his grandparents and aunts who lived in Columbia, Pennsylvania. He attended school at the Columbia Institute and later at Athens, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he entered the employ of his uncle, General Williston, a lumber dealer at Athens, and in 1868 removed to Chicago and became a book-keeper for Messrs. Spaulding & Porter, whose business was afterwards incorporated and is now known as the Menominee River Lumber Company.

At the end of a year he became salesman for the same firm, and a little later represented the interests of Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of the same firm. About this time Mr. Goodman, seeing that the lumber business in the West promised good returns, began investing on his own account in various parts of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

In 1878, in connection with the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Edgar P. Sawyer, his son, and his brother James B. Goodman, he organized the firm of Sawyer, Goodman & Company which, in 1880, was incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin as the Sawyer-Goodman Company, Lumber Manufacturers, Mr. Goodman becoming treasurer of the new concern, whose transactions came to be very large. Their logging operations are conducted on the Menominee River and its tributaries, and their manufacturing is done at Menekaune, Wisconsin.

Mr. Goodman is also secretary and treasurer of the Marinette Lumber Company. He is also vice-president of the Quinnesec Logging Company, an extensive association recently organized to ope-

rate in Wisconsin. This company has a narrow gauge logging railroad fifteen miles in length, extending from the Menominee River into the pine lands, greatly facilitating the work of transporting logs to the river.

Mr. Goodman was married October 31, 1878, to Miss Erna M. Sawyer, daughter of Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin. They have one child, Kenneth S., eight years old.

Mr. Goodman is a member of the Calumet, Union League, and Washington Park Clubs, and was one of the first members of the new Athletic Club of Chicago. He is also a director of the

Royal Trust Company Bank; a director and one of the organizers of the Industrial Banks of Chicago, and a director in the Lumberman's Building and Loan Association.

He is a staunch Republican, but is not a politician, his various enterprises claiming and receiving his entire attention.

Mr. Goodman is personally very popular, and has always enjoyed the highest confidence of his associates and acquaintances, and his business ability is everywhere recognized. He is a representative man in the lumber trade of Chicago, and has the confidence of all with whom he has to do.

JAMES VAN INWAGEN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography, who was born in Fairville, New York, on June 1, 1837, is a direct descendent, through his mother, of Joseph Jackson, who fought in numerous battles of the Revolution, especially distinguishing himself in the battles of Bunker Hill and White Plains, and who was personally acquainted with General Washington.

In the early part of the present century, his grandparents settled in Wayne county, New York, where his father, Anthony Van Inwagen, and his mother, Maria, *née* Jackson, were born in 1809 and 1814 respectively.

James spent most of his early life in Buffalo, New York. He received his education in the public and high schools of that city. From 1850 to 1854, and while pursuing his studies, he was in the employ of the then well known grain commission house of Cutter and Coye. He began as office boy, and gradually advanced to the position of book-keeper and confidential clerk.

In December, 1854, he removed to Chicago, being then but seventeen years of age, and on January 1, 1855, he entered the service of Messrs. Reynolds, Ely and Company, who were at that time the leading wholesale grocers of the northwest, as assistant book-keeper. In the following year, 1856, he became a junior partner with his father, in the firm of Van Inwagen and Company, shipping and grain commission merchants.

In 1857 he entered the service of Samuel T.

Atwater, a veteran in inland insurance, and continued with him many years, first as confidential clerk and afterward as partner; later the firm was dissolved, Mr. Atwater retiring from the business. While the partnership existed they organized the Traders' Insurance Company, and in 1867 Mr. Van Inwagen was elected its secretary and manager. He continued in the insurance business, representing local and eastern companies, until the fire of October 9, 1871.

Mr. Van Inwagen had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1862; and after his return from a European trip, in 1872, he devoted himself entirely to the grain trade. In 1875 he formed, with Mr. Charles D. Hamill, a partnership which continued eight years, and during its existence the firm of Van Inwagen and Hamill was one of the best known on the Board.

In 1883, Mr. Van Inwagen withdrew from the grain commission business, and after a recuperative trip abroad, in the following year he established the Tiffany Pressed Brick Company, of which he is now (1892) the president and general manager.

At Painesville, Ohio, in the year 1857, Mr. Van Inwagen married Miss Mary L. Tiffany, daughter of Hon. Joel Tiffany; five children, all born in Chicago, and four of whom are living, have blessed their union. The eldest son, Fred, is connected with his father in business. The only daughter, Louise, is the wife of Mr. Whitney



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Very truly yrs.
Jas. Van Inwagen

Mockridge; and the younger sons, James, Jr., and Arthur, are students in the Michigan University.

Mr. Van Inwagen has always been a lover of art, and for many years was identified with the Apollo Musical Club, serving as its president for several terms. He was also one of the promoters of the erection of Central Music Hall, and later assisted materially in the Auditorium enterprise.

Socially Mr. Van Inwagen is widely and favorably known. He is a member of several social and literary organizations, including the Chicago, Washington Park, and Twentieth Century clubs, and is also a governing member of the Art Institute. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a Unitarian in his religious belief.

Mr. Van Inwagen has traveled extensively, and has visited most places of interest, both in this country and Europe. He is fond of rural life, and has a delightful summer home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where he spends much of his time.

In his younger days he was somewhat famous in athletic sports; the following extract is from the *Chicago Tribune* of June 23, 1860: "Foot race—The reception at the gymnasium, in the Kingsbury block, on Saturday evening, was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. After the class exercises of the evening, a foot race of a quarter of a mile took place for

the champion belt. Mr. Van Inwagen was declared the victor over six other contestants, and received the belt, which is made of silk velvet, with a beautiful silver clasp." The race was run on a small circular track, and required six circuits; his time was one minute and four and a half seconds. He has always believed in athletic training, and now, at the age of fifty-five, has a healthy and well developed physique, and is able to enjoy life. These athletic traits have been inherited by his sons, who are experts in athletic sports; his son James was captain of the foot-ball team of Michigan University in 1891.

Mr. Van Inwagen is a gentleman of a modest nature and retiring disposition, and while occupying a prominent position among the representative citizens of Chicago, has always refrained from placing himself in a position where he would even seem to appear conspicuous. His life history furnishes another instance of what a young man of determination can accomplish for himself. He entered upon his business career with no capital other than his own abilities. His career has been marked by upright and fair dealings that have won for him universal confidence and esteem. That he has used his natural abilities to good advantage is clearly apparent, and it may be truly stated that there is no business man in Chicago to-day who is more respected as a man, or more honored in his business relations, than he.

LEWIS THOMPSON BAXTER,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE subject of this sketch was born November 27, 1852, at Alexander, North Carolina, the second son of John and Orra A. (Alexander) Baxter. His father was United States Circuit Court Judge for the sixth judicial circuit of North Carolina. His mother is the daughter of Mr. Mitchell Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. Lewis received an excellent high-class education, studying at Earham College, Richmond, Indiana; the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville; Kenyon College, Ohio, and was graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, New

York, in 1871. Shortly afterward going to Europe, he spent eighteen months in study in Berlin and Paris (1872-3). Returning home, he read law in his father's office at Knoxville, and after a successful course of study he passed an honorable examination and was admitted to the bar, February 22, 1875. He practiced his profession some three years, and on April 16, 1878, he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the middle district of Tennessee, at Nashville. This position he resigned in December, 1886.

One of the originators of the Nashville Commercial Club, he was its president during 1889 and 1890, and is now (1892) president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company, probably one of the best and most favorably known institutions of its kind in the State of Tennessee. He is also president of the Farmers' Savings, Building and Loan Association of Nashville. As a director he is connected with several other well-known institutions, and is largely interested in Nashville real estate, and has been highly successful in his numerous undertakings.

He holds Republican views in matters political, but is by no means what is usually termed a politician. He was nominated by acclamation on the first ballot for Governor of Tennessee by his own party in 1890. In that particular instance—and the occurrence is a rare one in the life of Lewis T. Baxter—he was defeated. He is one of the Republican Commissioners from the State of Tennessee to the World's Columbian Exposition, a position for which his eminent abilities most admirably qualify him.

In 1883, Mr. Baxter was married to Miss Sadie

Evans, second daughter of Thomas W. Evans, Esq., of New York. They have two children.

A member of the Episcopal Church, he is a man of broad views, and free from bigotry and charitable to all. He is possessed of much talent and a character the distinguishing traits of which are inflexible integrity, great activity and ceaseless energy, and a determination incapable of wavering. Mr. Baxter is one of the few men who foresaw, ten years ago, the almost immediate phenomenal industrial awakening of the South, and had the sagacity to profit by it. To him is due, in a very large measure, the activity and appreciation of values in the Nashville real-estate market. At a time when few had faith, he inspired confidence by investing largely. Mr. Baxter's mind, naturally comprehensive and well endowed, had the advantages of an academical and college training and discipline, which has been enriched by travel and extensive reading. His business achievements and mental and moral endowments, and his social standing, easily rank him with the first citizens of his State, few being better known and few more highly appreciated.

AXEL CHYTRAUS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is a member of the Chicago bar, and a man of scholarly attainments, much ability, and uncompromising integrity. He was born in the Province of Wermland, Sweden, September 15, 1859. He is the son of Gustaf E. and Maria (Johnson) Chytraus. His father emigrated to the United States in 1869, and settled in Chicago. Here young Chytraus completed his preliminary education, and in 1873, when a mere boy, commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Howe & Russell, at that time prominent lawyers in Chicago. Upon attaining his majority, and while yet with this firm, he was admitted to the bar. He continued with Messrs. Howe & Russell until 1880. He subsequently entered the office of Mr. Francis Lackner, a well known attorney, and there continued his legal studies, and some eighteen months thereafter entered into partnership with Mr. George F. Blanke, which partnership still continues. This firm has

been successful from the start, and has built up a large practice and an honorable reputation, and is well known among the leading lawyers of Chicago.

Engaged in the general practice of his profession, Mr. Chytraus does not confine himself to any particular court, for, as a matter of fact, he is well known in all, commanding the esteem and confidence of an extensive clientage.

A member of the Masonic fraternity, he became a member of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, in 1888, and is also a member of Oriental Consistory, A. F. and A. M. The sublime thirty-second degree was conferred upon him October 3, 1889. He is also prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., having held all the offices up to and including the Noble Grand of the First Swedish Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Chicago.

In politics, he is inclined to the Republican party, though he is independent to the extent that he prefers to vote for men and measures rather



Axel Chytrous

than mere party aggrandizement. In religious belief, he is a protestant. Mr. Chytraus is secretary of the First Swedish Building and Loan Association of Chicago.

He is devoted to his profession and gives to it his principal attention and energy. He is a gentleman of fine culture and elevated tastes; forcible in argument and winning as a rhetorician, while his oratory to the jury is often eloquent, always telling, and seldom fails to convince. In personal appearance he is tall and of command-

ing address. He has light-complexioned and refined features, suggesting intellectual energy. In manner dignified and courteous, he is both affable and genial, and possesses friends and acquaintances innumerable. His success in life is the natural result of his own persevering energy, sterling integrity and self-reliance. For in his character he combines those qualities of mind and heart that render him deservedly popular, and secure to him the warm friendship and genuine esteem of all who know him.

ALBERT FISHELL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN Blowitz, Bohemia, on June 13, 1844, a child was born to Leopold Fishell and Rebecca Fishell, *née* Gutwillig. That child was the subject of this sketch. Leopold Fishell was a leading merchant, at one time mayor of his native city, and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Young Fishell was educated in the Pilsen "Real School," the Academy of Commerce in Prague, and also attended a series of lectures at the St. Charles University in that city. At the age of eighteen (in 1862), he began his business life as an employé in the manufacturing department of the large banking and manufacturing establishment of L. Forchheimer Sons. He remained there three years, and became manager of the manufacturing department. In 1865 he became manager of the oil works of Mr. A. Hartman, in the celebrated mining city of Kuttenberg, Bohemia. A year later he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and removed to the United States, where he soon accumulated money enough to begin business on his own account. Associating with himself a Mr. Loth, under the firm name of Fishell and Loth, he opened a general store at Pittsfield, Illinois. In 1870 he withdrew from mercantile life, and, associated with Judge Atkinson and others, organized the Bank of Pike County, of which he was elected cashier, which office he filled from June, 1870, when the bank was opened, until December, 1883, when it was compelled to make an assignment on account of an unwarranted run on the bank, caused by malicious reports. Mr.

Fishell, to assure the depositors that as long as he had a dollar they would be paid dollar for dollar, deeded his entire property to be held in trust by the assignee, the Hon. Jefferson Orr, now judge of the twelfth Judicial District, to pay the depositors in full should the assets of the bank fail to do so.

After the assets of the bank had been in the hands of the assignee some four years, it was found that owing to the depreciation of securities, all the assets, and also all the property held in trust, would be consumed to pay the creditors, leaving Mr. Fishell nothing but his untarnished name and his acknowledged business ability. Facing the situation like a man, he took a position with the New York Life Insurance Company as general agent, at a salary of five thousand dollars per annum. In the meantime the affairs of the Bank of Pike County were being settled, and after consuming all of the property left in trust by Mr. Fishell, there was still a shortage of several thousand dollars, which he paid out of his salary. Thus, all depositors of the Pike County Bank were paid in full, with interest. The following comments upon his manly action are copied from the public press:

Quincy (Ill.) *Whig*, of January, 1888: "We take pleasure in reproducing herewith a letter from the Hon. Albert Fishell, published in the Pike County papers of this week. The letter is addressed to the assignee of the Bank of Pike County, which was compelled to close its doors in 1883. Mr. Fishell was cashier of the bank.

The affairs of the institution were gradually settled up, and it was hoped that the property in the hands of the assignee would be more than sufficient to eventually meet liabilities and prevent loss to creditors. There remained, however, a deficiency; but Mr. Fishell determined that dollar for dollar should be paid. In the letter we quote, he directs its attorney to meet every obligation for the full amount, and becomes personally responsible therefor. This is a most honorable and praiseworthy proceeding on the part of Mr. Fishell, and his friends in Quincy, where he is favorably known, will rejoice in the honor and courage which inspire him in his business methods and purposes. We commend the sentiments which he utters in his letter which follows:

PITTSFIELD, ILL., January 18, 1888.

Hon. Jefferson Orr, Assignee Pike County Bank:

MY DEAR SIR—When on the third day of December, 1883, the Bank of Pike County, of which I was cashier, by an unwarranted attack was forced to close its doors, I was determined that as long as I had any property the depositors should be paid one hundred cents on the dollar. I placed in your hands in trust, valuable properties, supposed then to be sufficient to pay whatever deficiency might arise, after applying the bank assets to the payment of its debts. You remember that the creditors and their attorneys met at your residence after the inspection, and that it was the judgment of all present, that at a fair cash valuation, after the depositors had received dollar for dollar, there would still be a large surplus remaining. I am not surprised now, that after the matter has been closed out, there is still a deficiency, saying nothing of a surplus. In view of the financial depression and the scarcity of money between 1883 and 1886, and the utter impossibility of realizing upon any property at half its value, the result is not surprising. But, sir, had it not been for your patient and wise course as assignee, and the valuable counsel you rendered the claimants, litigation would have ensued and endless lawsuits, the result of ill-considered advice. For this, not only myself, but the creditors of the bank, must remain under lasting obligations to you.

Notwithstanding my heavy and unexpected losses, I still cherish the same desire that depositors shall receive dollar for dollar. Agreeable to this I desire you to pay them a hundred cents on the dollar, and if you will advise me of the amount required, it shall be forthcoming at once.

If kind Providence will favor me with good health, I may be able to forget the losses thus sustained.

Faithfully yours,

ALBERT FISHELL.

[*Missouri Republican*, February 1, 1888.]

PITTSFIELD, ILL., January 31, (Special).—The Bank of Pike County, which succumbed to hard times and an unexpected run, made final settlement to-day, paying the de-

positors in full. The liabilities were forty-nine thousand dollars. Mr. Fishell, who was cashier, and a stockholder in the bank, sacrificed his individual property to pay them.

The following letter explains the manner in which Mr. Fishell's actions were appreciated by his friends:

3026 CHESTNUT STREET, ST. LOUIS,
February 13, 1888.

Mr. Albert Fishell, Pittsfield, Ill.:

DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER—I wish I could grasp your strong, true hand with a firm and fraternal grip, and tell you in so many warm words welling from a brother's heart, what thus from the distance I can only put down black on white, in cold ink! "May the Eternal be with thee, thou man of integrity." In the world of insecurity and shifting, time-serving, selfishness, it does a person good to meet, one among a thousand, a man of solid principles and untarnished honor! Yes, you enable the world to behold the incarnation of probity, and the age of "combines and trusts" is for once put to shame by your noble example of rectitude and self-respect. May your dear wife and your darling children glory in the good name and fame of their honored husband and father, and enjoy at his side and under his guidance and protection, many, many years of unbroken happiness, peace and wealth. In this wish and congratulation of mine, joins also my dear wife, and with the glad anticipation of seeing you soon in our midst, I am as ever,

Yours,

S. H. SONNENSCHN.

(Signed)

During Mr. Fishell's connection with the New York Life Insurance Company he was forced to remain most of his time in Chicago, where he became largely interested in real estate transactions, and in connection with some capitalists, he consummated some of the largest deals recorded in Chicago realty. At the expiration of his contract with the New York Life Insurance Company (1889) he became manager of the Western Department of the United States Credit System Company, which comprises eight States, and through Mr. Fishell's able management, has advanced from a very small beginning until it has become one of the strongest and largest guarantee companies in this country. In April, 1890, Mr. Fishell removed his family to Chicago, and, notwithstanding he had sacrificed all his property interests to the creditors of the Pike County Bank, he was enabled to take the members of his household to their own handsome residence at 3448 Wabash avenue.

Besides his interests in the United States Credit System Company, he has large interests in Chicago real estate, the Atlas National Bank, and other enterprises.

While a resident of Pittsfield, Mr. Fishell was very prominent in educational and literary matters. The Pittsfield Public Library was founded largely through his exertions, and for several years he was president of the Library, and also of the Board of Education. He was also County Commissioner, City Treasurer, and Treasurer of the School Board at different times. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has at various times represented his district in the several political conventions throughout the State.

Religiously Mr. Fishell is a believer in Judaism, but in religion, as in politics, he is a radical reformer; he is now a member of Sinai Congregation.

Mr. Fishell was made a Master Mason in 1870, in Pittsfield Lodge, No. 95. He is also a member of Union Chapter, No. 10; a member of Odd

Fellows Lodge of Pittsfield, and charter member of the Pittsfield Lodge of United Workmen. He is also a member of the B'nai Brith.

On October 8, 1870, Mr. Fishell was married to Miss Annie Sicher, of St. Louis. Mrs. Fishell is a member of a highly respected family of St. Louis, and her many womanly qualities have already made her as popular in Chicago as she was in her old home in Pittsfield. They have five children. Elkins Washington, the oldest, is now in the manufacturing business in Chicago; the other sons and daughters are Daniel Webster, Leo K., Regina S., and Josephine D.

Mr. Fishell's record throughout his entire career is thoroughly American, and his religious and political ideas are most liberal; he believes implicitly in the great principles of American liberty, free thought and free speech.

HON. HIRAM BARBER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HIRAM BARBER was born in Queensbury, Warren county, New York, March 24, 1835. The country around his birth-place is full of historical interest, having been the scene of many bloody battles during the colonial struggle for independence. This country abounds in beautiful scenery, vividly described in Fenimore Cooper's tale of "The Last of the Mohicans."

His father of our subject was Hiram Barber, who started in life as a merchant, but being ambitious, read law and became judge of the Oyer and Terminer Court, and also associate judge of the Circuit Court of Warren county, New York. He served in this capacity fifteen years, and was distinguished for judicial perception and integrity.

His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Salome Seeley, a lady of admirable qualities. In 1842, Judge Barber moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin, but his family did not follow till 1846.

After leaving the district schools at the age of seventeen, Hiram studied three years at the Wisconsin University at Madison.

To Mr. Barber is undoubtedly due the honor of being one of the first, if not the first, to suggest the need of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and also prohibit them

from playing pool in bar-rooms and public places. At the commencement exercises of the Wisconsin University in December, 1854, when but nineteen years of age, he delivered an oration in which he outlined the needs for such a law. The suggestion was treated by the Madison papers of that date as original, and as worthy of the consideration of practical philanthropists and legislators. To-day nearly every large city has an organization whose sole purpose is to see that this law, which is now found on the statutes of nearly, if not all of the States of the Union, is properly enforced. His only class-mate during 1852 was William F. Vilas, now United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Upon leaving this university he attended a course of lectures in the law school at Albany, New York, and in the spring of 1856 was admitted to the bar, when just of age.

Returning to Wisconsin he settled at Juneau, and formed a law partnership with Mr. Charles Billingshurst, congressman from the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin. He afterwards went to Watertown, where he was associated with Colonel Charles R. Gill, formerly attorney-general of Wisconsin. In 1866 he removed to Chicago

and formed a partnership with the late Edmund Jussen, under the firm name of Jussen and Barber. Upon Mr. Jussen's appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, Mr. Barber became associated with Mr. Francis Lackner, under the style of Barber and Lackner.

This partnership lasted until 1878, when Mr. Barber was elected to Congress from the Third District, on the Republican ticket. He first took his seat at the extra session convened by President Hayes in March, 1879. While in Congress he secured the passage of a bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for building a harbor at Waukegan, Illinois.

His sterling honesty was shown by the fact that he continually opposed the free listing of articles of trade by the Democrats working in the interests of private parties. He had to contend against a strong pressure brought to bear by the newspapers and lobbyists, but it is to be mentioned that he was then, as he is to-day, an advocate of the revision of the tariff as a whole, but opposed to its manipulation for the advantage of individuals.

Upon leaving Congress he was Receiver of the Land Office at Mitchell, Dakota, four years. Returning to Chicago he formed a partnership with Mr. Theodore Brentano. Since Mr. Brentano's elevation to the Superior Court bench of Cook county, Mr. Barber has practiced alone.

Among the recent trials of public interest in which he has been engaged, is that of John Culver

vs. the *Chicago Herald*, in a suit for slander, the damages being placed at twenty-five thousand dollars. As a lawyer, he is distinguished for clearness and comprehensiveness of statement and logic in argument, preferring to solve a legal problem by argumentative reasoning, rather than by a mass of mere authorities, though he is exceedingly patient and diligent in research. He is quiet in his demeanor and an indefatigable worker. He has a large German clientage, being a fluent speaker in that language, and his practice embraces all branches of jurisprudence. He has attained eminence and success by his own native ability and indomitable energy.

He is a member of the Chicago Consistory, Washington Chapter, and a Knight Templar.

He married in 1857 Miss Louisa McEwan, youngest daughter of General James McEwan, of Chester, Wisconsin, and has two sons and two daughters.

He is of a genial temperament, affable and courteous, and a man respected by all who know him for his unsullied record and honest life.

Domestic in his tastes, he is happiest by his fireside, though a welcome guest among all his friends, being a most interesting and well-read conversationalist, and thoroughly informed upon all the topics of the day.

In fine, he is one of the oldest members of the Chicago bar, commanding the respect of his professional confrères and the confidence and trust of all who come in contact with him.

FREDERICK WACKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FREDERICK WACKER was born in Untersjesingen, near Tübingen, Würtemberg, Germany, September 30, 1830. His father, a physician, desired he should enter the medical profession, but his inclinations were so strongly in favor of the brewing business, that he was apprenticed to the "Little Inn of Weilheim," a brewery with a restaurant attached, made famous by the students of Tübingen. After completing his apprenticeship, he, as journeyman brewer, entered upon the customary travels that were required by law, and worked in several great

breweries of Germany and Austria, excelling everywhere by his ability and faithfulness, and finally became, while yet a youth of not quite twenty-one years, head brewer in one of the largest breweries of Augsburg, whereby a good salary and a successful future became assured to him.

The liberty-loving youth became dissatisfied, however, with the political conditions then existing in Germany, and determined to immigrate to the United States, which he did in 1851. After a long and tedious voyage in a sailing vessel, he

landed in New York. He then journeyed to Newark, New Jersey, where he remained a short time, locating finally in Elmira, New York. He earned his first money in the United States by cutting wood on a farm, but he soon secured a position in Elmira, better suited to his acquirements. There, in 1852, he married Marie Weisschuh, who died shortly after.

The monotonous and quiet life in Elmira was unsuited to his active disposition, and hearing of the energy, progressive spirit and phenomenal growth of the west, he was induced in 1854 to remove to Chicago.

Mr. Wacker was one of the originators of the only then prominent German singing societies, under the direction of Carl Schuert, and of the old "Sharpshooters' Association," years before it was deemed desirable to incorporate the organization. Upon sand-hills covered with bushy undergrowth, to the north of the cemetery, now no longer in existence, they frequently held festivals upon the very spot now occupied by Lincoln Park. "Germania" and "Mithra" lodges, and other societies in later years, likewise counted him among their members. He was also one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade.

On the 30th of September, 1855, he married Catherina Hummel, who, on the 29th of August, 1856, presented him with their only child, Charles H. Their happy union continued for twenty-nine years. Nothing was prized more highly by him than the peaceful, simple life of the family circle. His whole being was devoted to his family, and he spared no pains to completely guard their future against any reverses. To his son he gave every opportunity to gain a thorough education in good schools, as well as by travels in America, Europe and Africa, of which advantages young Wacker made most excellent use. Mr. Wacker was at all times ready to contribute his mite toward enterprises calculated to promote the public good, and many needy persons have experienced his kindness and generosity. The donations made to Uhlich's Orphan Asylum, German Hospital, Old People's and Alexian Brothers' Hospitals, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, speak for themselves.

His activity from 1854 until his death in 1884, was remarkable.

During his first years in Chicago he was engaged

in various occupations, such as inn-keeper, farmer, and general produce merchant, but his predilection for the brewing business induced him soon to accept a position in Lill and Diversey's ale brewery. He was engaged as foreman by the predecessor of Mr. Rodemeyer, and later by Louis Rodemeyer himself. In 1857 he bought Blattner's share in Blattner and Seidenschwanz's brewery (on Hillsdale street) between Rush and Pine streets, and in the spring of 1858 they removed to Franklin street, near Asylum place, now Webster avenue.

Here Mr. Wacker's business ability was severely tested, for with no financial means at his command, embarrassed by the greatest stringency of the money market the United States has ever known, he nevertheless succeeded in raising the business to an eminent height. After having purchased the interest of C. Seidenschwanz, he had the misfortune, in 1867, to see this thriving and prosperous business, reared by years of hard labor, devoured by flames.

His health had now become very much impaired by overwork, and he finally yielded to the advice of his physicians and the entreaties of his family, and determined not to rebuild, but to make a trip to Germany, to seek relief and much-needed rest. In the following year (1869) he made a second trip to Europe, and returned somewhat improved. But his disease, a chronic ailment of the stomach, to which he finally succumbed, would not fully yield to the most skillful treatment to be found in this country or Europe. But he could not remain idle very long. With Mr. L. J. Kadish he erected a small malt house at the foot of Elm street; but soon the increasing demands of the business necessitated the purchase of the building at the corner of Clybourn place and South Park avenue, where the business was conducted on a much enlarged scale. Mr. Jacob Rehm purchased the interest of Mr. Kadish, the firm becoming F. Wacker and Company, and so continuing until the business was incorporated under the name of the Northwestern Malting Company. The business increased yearly, and in 1875, when Mr. Wacker, physically worn out, was compelled to retire from the business, it had, under his management, become one of the largest malt houses in Chicago. The greater part of 1875 was spent in traveling

in this country, and all of the succeeding years until the fall of 1879, were spent traveling in Europe by Mr. Wacker with his family, in search of health. His condition improved later through the skill of Ober-Medicenrath Dr. Von Gärtner, of Stuttgart, and the wonderful properties of the Karlsbad waters, and the unremitting care of his devoted wife.

After returning to Chicago, Mr. Wacker soon found that he could not rest content unless actively engaged, and this feeling of unrest led to the purchase of the old Burton Malt House, at the corner of Jefferson and Indiana streets, in the following spring. He made a fourth trip to Karlsbad in the fall of 1880, but returned in time to superintend the affairs of Messrs. F. Wacker and Son. The business of this firm increased rapidly, and a large elevator was built in 1881. In the following year Mr. Jacob Birk was admitted to the business, and the Wacker and Birk Brewing and Malting Company was organized,

with Mr. F. Wacker as president. The extraordinary success of this company under his management is well known. However, Mr. Wacker was not long permitted to enjoy his last success—his last illness confining him to his bed in 1884.

By his courage and will-power he had conquered great misfortunes, had borne with fortitude the most excruciating pain, but when in the month of April, 1884, he lost his beloved wife, who had for many years been his constant companion through adversity and prosperity, his cup of sorrow and of bitterness was, indeed, filled to overflowing. From day to day he became weaker, until he finally passed away on July 8, 1884, deeply mourned by his son, relatives and friends.

Thus terminated the life of a man who, by scrupulous honesty, indomitable energy and general ability, gained the esteem of all who knew him. He was truly a self-made man.

CHARLES H. WACKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE selection of Charles H. Wacker from the twelve hundred thousand inhabitants of the city of Chicago as one of the forty-five citizens who constitute the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, the greatest and most cherished enterprise of this marvelous metropolis, is in itself a sufficient testimonial to his integrity, business ability and worth. That he should have achieved such honor and distinction among his fellow-men at the early age of thirty-five years demonstrates what may be accomplished by well-directed ambition, when supported by intelligent industry, perseverance and the cultivation of a frank and open bearing in all business and social relations.

The credit for Mr. Wacker's success is due not alone to his efforts, but also to the sterling qualities of his parents, Frederick and Catherina Wacker, *née* Hummel, who fully realized that the position in life of their only child must be determined by the thoroughness of his early training and equipment. Born on August 29, 1856, he was from infancy taught to be self-reliant, in-

dustrious and courteous to his associates. His rudimentary education was received in the public schools of this city, the North Division High School and the Lake Forest Academy. His first acquaintance with practical life was in the office of the commission firm of Carl C. Moeller & Company, and although he began at the beginning, within a few years he had advanced from office boy to a position of trust and confidence. In 1876 his father sent him on a three years' tour around the world. First of all, as a loyal American boy, he saw this broad republic of ours in all her grandeur of scenery, visited the International Exposition at Philadelphia, sailed to the old country in order to acquire that polish of manners that refinement of intellect and that broad-gauge spirit, which travel and study in Europe, when rightly enjoyed, never fail to impart to the plastic mind of a young man.

Across the water he attended a commercial college, the noted Conservatory of Music in Stuttgart, and a course of lectures in the University of Geneva, Switzerland, and while there



Truly Yours
Chas. H. Carter

became a member of a resident French family in order to pursue, in a more practical manner, his study of the French language. After visiting the ensuing World's Fair of Paris in 1878, he made the tour of the other countries of Europe—Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, England, Austria and Italy. In the latter country his natural artistic instincts received proper direction, and gained a stronger impetus by a careful survey and comparison of the excellent features in works of art. The winter of 1878 he spent in Egypt, and viewed the pyramids, the sphinx and other vestiges of early Pharaohic power.

After his return home he at once plunged into business, and re-entered the office of Carl C. Moeller, where he remained until 1880. In that year he joined his father in establishing the malting firm of F. Wacker & Son, which continued until 1882, when the Wacker & Birk Brewing Company was organized, with his father as president. In 1884 he met with his first severe blow in the loss, by death, in rapid succession, of both his mother and his father.

Shortly after the death of his father Mr. Wacker was elected president and treasurer of the Wacker & Birk Brewing Company, and in that capacity managed the affairs of the vast concern so well and wisely, and brought it to such an unexpected degree of prosperity, that in 1889 the attention of British capitalists was directed to the plant, and the same was sold to an English company, but in such manner as to leave the former office and managing staff in control. Since the purchase, the brewery has extended its sphere of action and increased in value—a fact principally due to the energy and ability of Mr. Wacker.

Outside of the present brewing enterprise Mr. Wacker is interested in many other fields of business. He is a director of the Corn Exchange Bank, a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Breweries, limited, a director of the Wright and Hill's Linseed Oil Works; president of the Chicago Heights Land Association; director of the Chicago Title and Trust Company; director in the Western Stone Company; treasurer of the new German Opera House Company; a large stockholder in the Auditorium enterprise, and a director in the London and Chicago Contract Corporation. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, of the Stock Exchange,

and holds appointments on three of the important committees of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to wit: On Ways and Means, on Music and Ceremonies, Foreign Affairs, and on Electrical Exhibits. He was president of the State Liquor Dealers' Protective Association for four consecutive terms.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wacker, especially for a young man not yet in the zenith of life, and with so many older and more experienced men abundantly present in a city of so vast a population as Chicago, is continuously engaged in the management of a number of large and important local ventures of different descriptions requiring the display of great versatility of business talent. But, nevertheless, he has found ample time to cultivate and enjoy the pleasures of social and domestic life. He wedded, on May 10, 1887, Miss Tillie Glade, the daughter of H. O. Glade, one of Chicago's old and respected citizens, and their union has been blessed by three children, two of whom, boys, Frederick and Charles H., survive. Mr. Wacker is perhaps even more prominently known in social than he is in business circles, where his sunny disposition and kindly sympathy has made him a universal favorite. He is a well-known and appreciated member of the Union League, the Iroquois, Sunset, Bankers', Goodfellowship, Athletic, and the Union clubs; director of the German Old People's Home, and a member of the Orpheus, Sennefelder, Suabian, and other German singing societies. And in musical circles he is esteemed not alone as an amateur of some proficiency, but as a connoisseur, and is one of the public spirited Chicagoans who executed the guaranty that induced the great orchestra leader, Theodore Thomas, to remove his permanent residence from New York to this city. In all matters pertaining to art he is well versed, and besides enriching his home with numerous rare works of art collected by him from both hemispheres, has manifested deep interest in the Art Institute of this city. It is particularly in German-American circles of this city, however, that Mr. Wacker is most thoroughly appreciated. He is vice-president of the Germania Männerchor, the leading German-American social organization in Chicago, and is a prominent member of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde, the foremost athletic club of the city.

Following the practice and teachings of his parents, Mr. Wacker has not only jealously guarded and fulfilled the numerous charitable bequests made by his father, but has added thereto with a broad-minded liberality, without regard to national or sectarian bounds.

Politically, Mr. Wacker is a faithful follower of Jeffersonian doctrine, and an ardent admirer of Grover Cleveland; and his generous donations in recent campaigns afford ample evidence of his party affiliations. An incident showing how highly he is esteemed by his party and by the community at large occurred in 1888, when he was named by acclamation in the Democratic State Convention for the office of State Treasurer, the second highest gift in the power of the people of this State to bestow. At that time

Mr. Wacker was but thirty-two, and it is claimed that he was the youngest man ever nominated in this State for that high office. Mr. Wacker, however, declined the honor proffered him, as he has likewise refused several other city and county nominations, owing to the fact that his extensive and varied business interests preclude the idea of political services.

In conclusion, it may be said Mr. Wacker, while yet a very young man, occupies an enviable position in the business and social life of the West, and his many natural gifts and acquirements will undoubtedly win for him other and higher positions of honor and trust; and in a galaxy of men of local note he must be assigned a place of high prominence, as a man of extraordinary worth to our growing and energetic commonwealth.

JOSEPH WATRY, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOSEPH WATRY is the son of J. P. Watry and Susan (Wolf) Watry, of Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, who were married in 1842, in Belgium. His paternal ancestors were Belgians for several generations. His father immigrated to the United States in 1844, and was one of the first settlers in Ozaukee county. His maternal ancestry were from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Up to the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago, J. P. Watry had done a great deal of the pioneer work in developing Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, and at his death had a handsome competence, the reward for his unremitting toil.

Our subject has two brothers and three sisters living. Mr. N. Watry, a brother, owns and conducts an extensive optical institute on Randolph street, Chicago—it is one of the largest of its kind in the Northwest; another brother is a successful dealer in agricultural implements in Wisconsin. The sisters are all married and doing well. Joseph was born October 18, 1860, his early education was obtained in the common schools of Wisconsin. He next attended St. John's University, Stearns county, Minnesota, where he spent three years. By earnest, close application to study he graduated with high honor from the literary de-

partment of this College, but he did not rest content with these honors—his mark was high, an ambition to master the languages prompted him to go abroad to pursue his studies. Three years were spent in Belgium and France studying the languages, and preparing to enter the medical profession. Few native Americans spend as much time and patient study to prepare for a professional education as did he. In 1880, he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and at the conclusion of a three years' course was graduated, receiving the degree of M.D. The first year of his professional career was spent in general practice, in which he was very successful, but his inclination was to excel as an oculist and aurist. After spending six months in New York city, at the various eye and ear institutions, he went abroad to continue his studies in the hospitals of Vienna and Berlin. His investigations were more particularly confined to the pathology of the eye and ear, nose and throat. Returning to Chicago, he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

That his attainments have, in some degree, been recognized, is shown by the honors that have been conferred upon him. Dr. Watry is clinical professor of otology and ophthalmology



Yours Truly
J. W. W. M. D.

in the Hahnemann Medical College. He is attending oculist and aurist to the Hahnemann Medical Hospital, and, in association with Dr. Vilas, has charge of the eye and ear clinic. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chicago, a member of the National Institute of Homœopathy, and of the State Homœopathic Medical Society. He is consulting oculist at the Optical Institute, No. 99 E. Randolph street.

"Dr. Watry is a man of few words and quiet demeanor; he proceeds cautiously and understandingly; he is particularly practical, thorough, and a very successful clinical teacher, and has brought with him the thorough methods of the

old school on the continent. He usually says what he means, and is a great favorite with all earnest students. As an operator he is dextrous, skillful, confident and successful, and particularly well informed in all the modern methods."

The above is from an eminent practitioner, a distinguished writer and teacher in Hahnemann Medical College.

In addition to his accomplishments as a practitioner, Dr. Watry speaks, with fluency, German, French and English, and has a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek. For many years he has been a frequent contributor to the Transactions of the Hahnemann Clinical Society.

LOOMIS P. HASKELL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography is a native of Bangor, Maine. He was born April 25, 1826, the son of Benjamin and Mary (Fuller) Haskell, natives of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and both of English ancestry. His maternal grandfather was a prominent clergyman. His father died when our subject was but five years old, leaving the mother with a family of five children to care for. Our subject had four sisters, only one of whom, Mrs. E. D. Warren, is now living. The eldest sister was the wife of M. P. Hanson, a noted physician, formerly of Bangor, Maine, but more recently of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. When Loomis was twelve years old, his mother, having married, moved to Salem, Massachusetts, and there he spent three years in school. During the next five years he worked in a printing-office, in Boston, Massachusetts, at the end of which time, being then nineteen years of age, he began the study of dentistry with Dr. M. P. Hanson. In 1856, in company with Dr. Hanson, he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and engaged in the practice of dentistry until 1857, when he took up his residence in Chicago, and during the next eleven years was associated in his profession with Dr. W. W. Allport, a gentleman who stands at the head of the dental profession in the United States. During all the years since then Dr. Haskell has continued in active practice, and enjoys a wide reputation as one

thoroughly skilled in his profession—his specialty being in the line of mechanical dentistry. Although deprived of the advantages of schooling in early life, Dr. Haskell has, by his life-long studious habits, educated himself, and few men are better informed than he. In his profession he is *par excellence*, and products of his pen have frequently appeared in the dental journals. As a writer, Dr. Haskell is known for his conciseness and clearness of statement, never writing except for a purpose on subjects worthy of notice, and then expressing his thoughts in simple language, and always writing to the point. He is the author of a small but valuable work entitled, "The Student's Manual," which has been republished in both France and Germany in the languages of those countries. During the first four years of the Chicago Dental College, Dr. Haskell held the chair of prosthetic dentistry, and for three years past has been a professor in the same branch of study in the dental department of the Northwestern University. In 1888 Dr. Haskell established the Haskell Post Graduate School of Prosthetic Dentistry,—the first Post Graduate School of Dentistry. Students are constantly in attendance from every State in the Union, Canada, Mexico, Germany, Holland, New Zealand and Australia. He is a man of quiet demeanor, with keen foresight and good judgment, and withal a warm-hearted and genial companion.

Dr. Haskell is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party, and in early life took an active part in political affairs. He was a delegate to the first Free Soil convention, held at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dr. Haskell was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah

E. Wason, of Chelsea, Massachusetts. They have had six children, daughters, four of whom are living, viz., Annie Nutt, the wife of W. T. Barr, of Hinsdale, Illinois; Isabelle, the wife of J. B. Parsons, living at Dwight, Illinois; Lizzie N., the wife of Rev. W. J. Clark, Clinton, Wis., and Ella P., unmarried, and resides at home.

HENRY CORWITH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SOON after a settlement had been made by a few white men on the Bean River, at a point six miles above its junction with the Mississippi, there arrived from New York a young man, twenty years of age, full of life, energy and genius, who was destined to become one of the most prominent factors in the development of western commerce and one of the pioneer financiers of the West.

In 1833 Henry Corwith arrived in Galena to take charge of a general merchandising establishment in the new town which was the first settlement in the State of Illinois, in which any industry of consequence other than agriculture was developed, and which became the most prosperous and probably the most populous town in the State.

Henry Corwith was born at Bridgehampton, L. I., June 13, 1813. His parents were Gurdon Corwith, who was of Welsh descent, and Susan (White) Corwith, who was of an old New York family. Henry spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received a good common-school education. When about nineteen years of age he went into the employ of Mr. Rogers, a New York general merchant. His business habits and ability must have been strongly impressed on his employer, who selected him to take charge of the establishment he had decided to start in the West. Young Corwith accepted the position; and commenced his work with characteristic energy, and after a slow journey by the tedious methods in vogue in those early days, he arrived at his destination and commenced business without delay. The first year he worked on a salary, the second year his employer divided with him the profits, and the third year he became a full partner in the business. His business foresight soon discovered

that large profits could be realized by purchasing the products of the Galena lead mines and shipping them to New York. The first shipments were made by way of the Mississippi River and New Orleans to New York, but later shipments were made largely by Chicago. This trade was continued successfully for many years, and the house of Rogers & Corwith handled and sent to the market three-fourths of the lead of the Galena mines.

"New York Exchange" was then in great demand in the West, and the proceeds of sales were allowed to accumulate in New York, to be drawn against by the western traders. This soon led the firm into a regular banking business, which was established in 1842. The lead and banking business increasing each year, the firm gave up merchandising in 1847, and devoted their whole attention to the two former interests. In 1853, in company with his brother, Nathan, Mr. Corwith established the Bank of Galena, which became one of the best financial institutions of the West, and which even during the disastrous panic of 1857 did not suspend specie payment. The bank continued to operate under the State laws until 1865, when it was reorganized under the National banking laws; but when its first charter as a National bank expired Mr. Corwith severed his connection with it. The bank is still doing business as the Galena National Bank.

Mr. Corwith became the owner of some valuable tracts of pine lands in southern Wisconsin, and was well known among the lumbermen of that district, who relied upon him largely for the means to operate and develop the lumber industry of the district. While living at Galena he made large investments in Chicago and in St. Louis.

The destruction of many of his buildings by the Chicago fire brought him to this city in 1873. From that date he did not engage actively in business, but confined himself to the management of his own large private interests. He died in Chicago in 1888. His wife (Miss Isabella Soulard, before her marriage) is still a resident of Chicago, as are also his three sons and four daughters.

Mr. Corwith was a man of great business ability and foresight, who saw the vast resources and possibilities of the West, where he was for fifty years a prominent figure, and who in his own business

ventures, and in the assistance and the advice which he gave to others, helped more than any other man of his time to open up and to encourage western trade and commerce.

He was a genial gentleman of the old school, wise in counsel, faithful in friendship and generous in help, honorable in all his dealings, unassuming in manner, liberal and kind in his estimate of others. He has passed away after a busy and useful life, leaving not only a large fortune, but an honored name and a spotless reputation, as an inheritance to his children.

JAMES J. HOCH,

CHICAGO, ILL

JAMES J. HOCH was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, August 11, 1854, and is the son of William Hoch, who was a prosperous farmer in that county. He attended the public school in Milwaukee, and in 1868 studied in St. Francis College, near that city. In 1870 he entered St. Vincent's College, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1873. Having determined to enter the legal profession, he removed to Chicago immediately after graduating, and entered the office of James Ennis, and began the study of law. He was

admitted to practice January 4, 1878 and since that time has been actively engaged in practice with good success.

In politics Mr. Hoch is a Republican, although he takes no active part in political affairs, being too closely allied to his business, and finding his professional work his chief pleasure.

Mr. Hoch married in 1882, and has quite an interesting family. He is of German extraction, and exceptionally popular in Chicago and vicinity, owing to his amiability and close attention to business.

COL. H. A. WHEELER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HARRIS ANSEL WHEELER, the only son of John Douglas and Sarah (Jones) Wheeler, was born at Orrington, Maine, July 30, 1850. He attended the public schools until in his seventeenth year, when he entered the employment of F. M. Sabine, of Bangor, Maine, in the wholesale and retail dry goods business, as book-keeper. In 1869, he went to Detroit, Michigan, and was employed by Allan Sheldon and Company, wholesale dry goods, until 1871, when he returned to Maine, having especially in view a desire to obtain an appointment in the United States army, and feeling that it could be accomplished more readily from his native State. He

received an appointment as second lieutenant, March 4, 1872. During the interval after his return from Detroit he was employed as a clerk in the First National Bank of Bangor. He resigned from the army, January 1, 1874, and returned to his former position in the bank at Bangor, where he remained until January of 1878, at which time he assumed the financial management of the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Michigan, representing the interests of Governor John J. Bagley, of Detroit. In 1880, when Governor Bagley retired from his connection with the school, Mr. Wheeler went to Chicago, and became private secretary to N. K. Fairbank, a position

he now holds. During the period of his service with Mr. Fairbank, he found opportunity to interest himself in outside business, and did so by associating himself with several manufacturing concerns, and is, at the present time, president of the Northwestern Expanded Metal Company, which has a large factory at Twenty-sixth street and Stewart avenue, also of the Abbott Machine Company, factory on South Canal street, and manufactures, besides, the well-known Wheeler railroad reclining coach and car seats, factory on Clinton street, and also at Dayton, Ohio.

In July, 1881, he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Cullom, of Illinois, with the rank of Colonel, subsequently aid-de-camp, with the same rank, on the staff of Governor Hamilton, who succeeded Governor Cullom, and on July 1, 1884, was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard, which position he held until February 1, 1890, declining a re-election.

Of his Masonic connections: he was made a Master Mason at Bangor, in 1876, and took the

degrees of the Chapter and Commandery of Knights Templar during that and the following year. In 1880, he dimitted from St. John's Commandery, Bangor, to Detroit Commandery, No. 1, of Michigan, and in 1881 to Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago, of which he was elected Captain General in 1884, Generalissimo in 1885, and Eminent Commander in 1886 and 1887, and was made a Thirty-second degree Mason in Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., Chicago, in July, 1882.

Mr. Wheeler was reared in the Protestant religion, his parents being members of the Congregational Church—which church he has always regarded as more especially his home. He has always been a Republican, and has entered, more or less, actively into various political campaigns.

He was married June 3, 1884, to Miss Anna M. Ayer, of Chicago (formerly of Bangor, Maine), only daughter of Captain John and Lydia B. Ayer, her father was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg when she was but an infant. Their only child, a son, Malcolm Locke Wheeler, was born July 2, 1885.

LUDWIG WOLFF,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG those citizens of Chicago who have become prominent through their own exertions, Ludwig Wolff may justly be classed. He is a self-made man in the best sense of that often misused term.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin has produced many men who have, either at home or abroad, reached a position of prominence. There Ludwig, the eldest child of John and Christina (Sievert) Wolff, was born March 11, 1836. There also his early boyhood days were spent in the public schools.

At the age of fourteen he became apprenticed to a coppersmith, with whom he remained four years, during which time he attended the mechanical night school in the evenings.

In 1854 the family immigrated to the United States. They embarked at Hamburg and sailed to Hull, England, and thence to New York. During this voyage Asiatic cholera attacked the passengers, and four hundred of them died.

While still in quarantine, at Staten Island, his

mother and two of her sons were stricken with the disease and died. John Wolff and his other children, with heavy hearts, wended their way to Chicago, where he and another of his sons died a few days later. Ludwig faced these terrible calamities with great fortitude. He was now the head of the family, with himself and four younger children to feed and clothe. Although a mere lad of eighteen he never lost heart, but manfully went to work, obtaining employment at his trade at a compensation of nine shillings per day, with which sum he supported himself and his brothers and sisters. He afterwards found homes for the children, in which they remained until they were grown. He then spent a year as journeyman at his trade. The first winter that he spent in the United States, business in his line was so dull that he accepted a position on the farm of Mr. James Anderson, in Macoupin county, Illinois, where he remained three months, at a salary of two dollars per month and board.

In the spring of 1855 he returned to Chicago, and worked at his trade for three months, at the end of which time he formed a copartnership with Terrence Maguire and commenced a general plumbing and coppersmith business. Their place of business was in the rear of No. 75 Lake street, where they remained eleven years. The first few years of the copartnership were only moderately successful, but during the civil war there was increased activity in the distilling and brewing lines of trade, which gave them considerable work making copper vessels, from which they realized a handsome profit.

In 1866 they removed to 109 and 111 West Lake street, where they had purchased the property, and erected a four-story building, ninety feet deep. Here Mr. Wolff purchased his partner's interest, and began the manufacture of brass and copper plumbers' supplies; to this he gradually added marble supplies, and later started a foundry, which he gradually enlarged until he could manufacture a full line of all the materials used by plumbers. This was the beginning of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, one of the most extensive manufacturing plants of Chicago. The plant at West Lake and Jefferson streets covers almost an entire block, while that, including the iron foundry and boiler, enameling and galvanizing

shops on Carroll and Hoyne avenues, covers 250×475 feet of ground.

Mr. Wolff is sole owner of the stock of this corporation, whose annual sales amount to more than a million dollars. He is president of the company; his eldest son, John F., is vice-president, and the second son, Christian J., is manager of the Carroll avenue works.

Mr. Wolff is a Mason of prominence, and of more than thirty years' standing. He was initiated in the William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. and A. M., about 1860. He is a charter member of York Chapter, R. A. M., and a life member, of Apollo Commandery, No. 1. He is also a member of the Oriental Consistory, and Mystic Shrine of the Medina Temple.

He is a director of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, in which he takes the deepest interest, contributing liberally to its support. He is also a generous supporter of other worthy charities.

In social circles he is well and favorably known, and he is an esteemed member of the Acacia and Menoken clubs.

Ludwig Wolff owes his present high position to his own exertions; and what can give a man a prouder satisfaction than to review his life, and feel that what he possesses he acquired by his own work?

WILLIAM M. STEARNS, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the younger specialists practicing medicine and surgery in Chicago, but few have risen to the position occupied by him whose name heads this sketch. His practice is limited to the ear, nose and throat. He was born June 20, 1856, in the little town of Dale, New York. His parents, who were unpretentious people, were G. W. Stearns and H. N. Stearns, *née* Chaffee. The father was a native of the State of New York, though his earlier ancestors were from Vermont. The mother was a native of the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were soldiers in the war of 1812, and his grandmother receives a pension from the United States in recognition of the services rendered by her husband in that struggle.

William received his early education in the common and high schools of Will county, Illinois, where his parents settled at an early day. He taught school three years to secure means to enable him to acquire a medical education, and improved his spare time in reading and study, and when twenty-one years of age he matriculated at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and was graduated in 1880, being one of the first graduates after the founding of that institution. Following his graduation, he was appointed house physician in the State penitentiary, at Joliet, Illinois, and served three years. In 1883 he went to Europe, and spent one year in Berlin and one year in Vienna, studying his chosen specialties. On returning to Chicago in 1885 he was appointed

clinical assistant on the eye and ear in his *alma mater*, and in 1890 he was elected by the same institution adjunct professor of rhinology and laryngology. Dr. Stearns is not only popular with the homœopathic physicians of Chicago, but he is highly spoken of by those who differ from him on principles of theory and practice. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society and American Institute of Homœopathy, and has been secretary of the College Alumni Association for six years.

Although but thirty-six years of age he has had all the higher degrees of Masonry conferred upon him, except the thirty-third, a distinction which comparatively few of the Craft achieve. He was made a Master Mason in Mt. Joliet Lodge, at Joliet, Illinois, in 1881; was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Joliet Chapter, R. A. M., in 1882, and in the same year was created a Knight Templar in Joliet Commandery. More

recently he has transferred his membership from the Joliet Commandery to the famous Apollo Commandery of Chicago. In 1887 the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, as well as the degrees of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, were conferred upon him. He has been thoroughly devoted to his profession; a man of exemplary character, genial and generous, his practice has grown to large proportions.

In politics he casts his ballot for the man who he believes will best subserve the interests of the people, regardless of party. He is likewise liberal in his religious belief. He attends the Union Church of Kenwood.

In 1887 Dr. Stearns married Miss Fannie Foote, daughter of William S. Foote, Esq., a prominent dentist of Belvidere, Illinois. Mrs. Stearns is devoted to her domestic life, but finds time as well for art and literary studies. She excels as an amateur painter.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, the subject of this sketch, is an old resident of Chicago, a successful and honorable business man, thoroughly identified with the prosperity and growth of that city and this country.

He was born in the village of Oberschwarzag, in Bavaria, Germany, the 28th day of February, 1830, receiving there an ordinary school education till he was of the age of nineteen, when he emigrated to America, making his first settlement and business venture in Sumter county, in the State of Alabama, where he remained three and one-half years, engaged in the mercantile business. In April, 1853, properly appreciating the prospects and future growth of Chicago, he settled in that city, where he has resided and done business ever since.

He began in 1854 the business of note-broker and banking, sagaciously dividing his accumulation and means equally between real-estate investments in and near Chicago, and his banking business, continuing such course and system of business from that date to the present time, and thereby has successfully accumulated a large fortune, and

is at present considered one of the most prosperous and successful business men of Chicago.

As early as 1857, so firmly had his business become established and so carefully was it conducted upon strict and legitimate business principles that it was a sound financial institution, and during an absence of about three months in that year in Europe, upon his return to Chicago and his business, he found the same prosperous in every particular, notwithstanding the severe financial catastrophe of 1857, which is a part of the history of this country.

This country, although his only by adoption, has become his country in the broadest, most patriotic and unselfish sense. He is thoroughly and completely an American, and this spirit was manifest in him at the first breaking out of the war of the rebellion. Having confidence in the perpetuity of its institutions, at the outbreak of the war, when the country was financially embarrassed, he readily and quickly advanced large sums of money for the equipment of cavalry regiments, purchasing saddles, bridles and outfits for the officers, and in other and numerous ways



Truly Yours,
J. M. Pittman

assisted and rendered aid to and used his voice in favor of the federal cause.

He has been frequently connected with large financial operations, and his judgment and advice is readily listened to by financiers and statesmen in different parts of the country; and those who may recall the condition of the gold market of the United States, and the bonds of the government, in 1873, and especially those who are familiar with the press of the large cities of the country at that time, will readily remember the scheme or plan and advice of Mr. Silverman in reference to the resumption of specie payment and the issue of Government bonds. When in Washington, in 1873, he had a conference with General Logan, Hon. John Sherman and other prominent politicians and statesmen, and imparted to them valuable suggestions which were embraced in the plan subsequently put into operation for the resumption of specie payment.

In 1871, when the great fire of Chicago produced such disastrous and appalling effects, causing an enormous loss to Mr. Silverman, and the destruction of many and valuable buildings and other property belonging to him, he was instrumental in assisting and helping many poor and deserving people,

filling his own home on Calumet avenue near Twenty-second street, with the destitute and homeless, and erecting for others temporary structures for their protection and comfort; also purchasing at that time large amounts of flour and other food products, gratuitously distributing the same among the needy and homeless.

Mr. Silverman has been a thorough and completely successful business man, establishing a bank many years ago, which has become known not only throughout the large commercial centers of the United States, but in Europe, and "Silverman's Bank" is a financial institution of Chicago of which every citizen may well be proud, and is a just and proper monument, made by himself, to his energy, perseverance and honest dealing.

He was married in Louisville, Kentucky, April 12, 1859, to Miss Hannah Sachs, daughter of Benjamin Sachs, merchant of that place, and they have had born to them four children, of whom only one is living, namely, Shalah, a daughter, born in 1877.

Notwithstanding an active and unabsorbingly busy life, in the quiet and peace of a pleasant domestic circle, Mr. Silverman is the loving husband and father, and always the kind friend.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS DE YOUNG,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MAJOR B. R. DE YOUNG, who is one of the substantial citizens of Chicago, belongs to the vast army of intelligent, persevering and courageous people, who have come from the East to build up new industrial empires on the broad plains of the West. He is naturally public spirited, and all movements of a public character, tending to promote the welfare of the city of his adoption, have universally received his countenance and assistance. He is self-made, and his record is one of which any man might well be proud.

Mr. De Young was born in New York city, August 18, 1843, and is the son of Benjamin and Emilie (Warwick) De Young.

When about a year old the family moved to Philadelphia, where Mr. De Young received a common-school education, and when old enough,

learned the printing business, at which he worked until the war broke out. Though only eighteen years old, he became inspired with the patriotic spirit, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He proved himself a good soldier, and was soon promoted to a captaincy. At the battle of Chancellorsville, he went into the fight with seven hundred and fifty men and came out with one hundred and fifty; and at Gettysburg he led four hundred men into the fray, but only eighty-one came out with him. He participated in many other battles, remaining in the service until the close of the war. In 1865 Mr. De Young came to Chicago, and remained until 1870, when he was appointed quartermaster in the United States army, and assumed the important duties of that office at Pembina, Dakota, where he remained one year. He then

returned to Chicago, and for a number of years was connected with various insurance companies—life, fire and accident. In 1879 he entered the real-estate business, in which he is still engaged, representing large eastern capital, and enjoying the confidence and respect of the entire business community. He is a prominent member of the Real-Estate Board, and one whose judgment is regarded as authority on values in this great city. In 1877 Mr. De Young was instrumental in the organization of what is known as the Sixth Regiment of National Guards, raised the first company of the regiment that participated in the memorable riots of 1877; was elected its captain, and afterwards elected major of the regiment.

During the first organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. De Young was selected as a member of the Finance Committee, and for a time rendered invaluable services on

the sub-finance committee in classifying, equalizing and increasing subscriptions to the fund.

In politics Mr. De Young has always been identified with the Republican party. In 1866 he was elected assessor of the South Town, and gave general satisfaction, so much so that he was elected to this office for four consecutive terms. Mr. De Young is connected with all the army associations of the city. He is a member of the Union League, of the Indiana Club, a social organization, and of the Chicago Hussars.

In 1872 Mr. De Young was married to Miss Elizabeth Farron, of Philadelphia, and they have one interesting daughter, fifteen years old.

Mr. De Young is affable in manner, and can be approached by the workingman as readily as by the millionaire. He is genial and generous, and by strict integrity in business methods has placed the firm of B. R. De Young and Company in the foremost ranks of the real-estate firms of Chicago.

GEORGE THOMAS SMITH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

GEORGE THOMAS SMITH was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on May 10, 1849, the eldest of a family of two sons and three daughters, two of whom died in childhood. Fred. W., the youngest son, was for ten years a member of the firm of H. G. Gaylord and Company, of the Chicago Board of Trade. Our subject's parents are Thomas P. and Dorothy (Ingalls) Smith. His maternal grandfather, Judge Lemuel Ingalls, was a member of the Connecticut legislature for forty sessions. When George was eight years old his father settled in Lockport, Illinois, with his family, and in 1865 removed to Chicago, where, for twenty years, he was well known on the Board of Trade as a member of the old highly respected firm of Trego and Smith. Young Smith received his early education in the public schools of Lockport, and afterwards at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. The ability and application of the young student was such that he was able in 1865, at the age of sixteen, to become book-keeper and general clerk in the office of Messrs. Spruance, Preston and Company, a prominent firm at that time.

He remained with the firm eight years, and part of that time did their trading on the Board. When twenty-four years of age, Mr. Smith went into the brokerage business on his own account, and after two years formed a partnership with Mr. Henry G. Gaylord, under the firm name of Smith and Gaylord. The partnership lasted two years, and since that time he has conducted his business in his own name with marked ability and acknowledged success. As showing the estimation in which Mr. Smith is held, it is proper to state that, in 1878 and 1879, he was appointed a member of the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade, and in 1880 and 1881 he was placed on the Committee of Appeals; was made second vice-president in 1884, and the following year first vice-president. In 1886, and again in 1891, strong efforts were made to induce him to accept the presidency of the Board, but he declined the honor because his other large business interests not only claimed his attention, but necessitated his frequent absence from the city. Mr. Smith is not only a prominent member of the Board of Trade, but is a director in the Dia-



Geo F Smith

mond Match Company; a director of the National Railway Company, which controls five lines of street railway in St. Louis. He has also large real-estate interests, and is connected with some of the largest financial houses of Chicago. But while he is a thorough business man, Mr. Smith has found time for extensive travels, and in this way given a wide range to his large fund of useful knowledge. He has visited not only every part of this continent, and China, Japan and the Indies, but he has also traveled up the Nile and through Palestine, and completed the circuit of the globe by visiting the principal countries of Europe. In this long journey he was accompanied by his charming and accomplished wife.

Mr. Smith married Miss Frances Gaylord, daughter of Mr. George Gaylord, a merchant and prominent citizen of Lockport, Illinois, in January, 1875. Two children have been born to them: Stephen G., who was born September 12, 1878, and died January 24, 1879, and Annie Dorothy, born May 14, 1883, and who died at Nassau, N. P. (one of the Bahama Islands), February 8, 1889.

Mr. Smith is a Republican, but takes no part in politics other than to perform his duties as a

good citizen. He is a man of liberal and progressive ideas.

In religious matters, he was reared in the faith of the Universalist Church. He attends the People's Church, under charge of Dr. H. W. Thomas, and while steadfast in his own principles, he is tolerant and charitable to all. He is a man of domestic tastes, who loves his home and enjoys the sunshine of its happy surroundings; although a member of the Chicago and Washington Park clubs, the happiest hours of his life are spent in his home on Grand boulevard, in the companionship of his amiable wife, whom it is his constant endeavor to surround with every comfort and luxury.

One of the great pleasures of Mr. Smith's life is to steal a few days frequently from the cares and anxieties of business and visit the old farm in Connecticut, where his ancestors settled in 1720, now occupied by his grandmother, who still lives in the enjoyment of a peaceful old age.

Although a young man, Mr. Smith is very prominent among the business men of Chicago. His kindly nature and genial disposition have won for him many friends, among whom his extensive travel, wide knowledge, and fine conversational powers render him a welcome guest.

ALLAN PINKERTON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LIKE many of Chicago's most notable men, Allan Pinkerton was of humble birth. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born August 25, 1819, in Muirhead street, Ruglen Loan. His father, William Pinkerton, was a police sergeant, and his premature death was caused by injuries received in the line of duty, while arresting a prisoner. To support the family, Allan, at the age of nine years, obtained work with a print-maker, Neil Murphy, for several years. Then, with John McCauley, he learned the cooper's trade. Early imbued with the sentiments of reform for the betterment of the common people, he became identified with the "People's Charter" movement. The government considered it revolutionary, and to crush it arrested and transported some of the leaders. Young Pinkerton concluded

to choose the country he would go to. So in 1842 he married Miss Joan Carfrae, and with her, the next day, sailed for the United States. The voyage was perilous; the vessel was wrecked and the passengers were picked up by a passing vessel and landed at Quebec. Undaunted by their misfortunes, the brave couple reached Chicago via the lakes. There Mr. George Anderson, a merchant, kindly helped the stranger to get work at his trade, with a Mr. Lill. Though wages were small, they sustained the pair for a while.

Removing to Dundee, Kane county, he opened a cooper's shop on his own account, and met with marked success. An incident, or providence, unexpectedly revealed to him and the public his special fitness for the peculiar work which made him famous.

While on an island in Fox river procuring stock for cooperage, he discovered the retreat and headquarters of a band of counterfeiters. He determined to investigate their operations, and did so effectually, securing the arrest and conviction of John Craig, the leader, and his associates. This led to his appointment as deputy sheriff for Kane county. Numerous bands of horse thieves and counterfeiters were captured by him, and the county essentially rid of them. William L. Church, sheriff of Cook county, learning of him, secured his acceptance of the position of deputy sheriff for Cook county. He continued in the same relation under Sheriff C. P. Bradley.

Mayor Levi D. Boone (1855), recognizing Mr. Pinkerton's extraordinary fitness for the special service, appointed him a detective of the city force; that was the beginning of this department.

In 1852, Mr. Pinkerton, with Attorney Edward L. Rucker, founded the "Pinkerton Detective Agency." That was the first institution of the kind in the United States, and still leads in supplementing the more difficult labors of officers of the law. At first, only four or five men were employed. Of these, George H. Bangs subsequently became superintendent, and remained until Mr. Pinkerton's death in 1884. Also Timothy Webster, who, while on duty, was executed at Richmond, Virginia, as a Union spy.

To meet the increasing demands, Mr. Pinkerton, in 1860, added a corps of night watchmen. The first captains were Paul H. Dennis and James Fitzgerald. With the increase of his business, his reputation reached the leading cities east, west and south, and the institution became national.

Many cases of universal interest were turned over to him. Among these were the robbery of the Adams Express Company at Montgomery, Alabama, by its agent, Nathan Maroney. Mr. Pinkerton traced the stolen money, some forty thousand dollars, to New Jersey, and the most of it was recovered in the original packages from the cellar of a frame house, and the thieves arrested. A beautiful engrossed testimonial presented to Mr. Pinkerton for this success still adorns the Chicago office. Again, the east called Mr. Pinkerton when a car on the New Haven Railroad was robbed. With dispatch the three thousand dollars were recovered and the burglars

jailed. Later, the Adams Express Company was robbed near Baltimore, the safes were thrown from the car while in motion, one hundred thousand dollars were recovered and six thieves convicted. The Carbondale Bank, had forty thousand dollars restored and the thieves arrested. A still larger robbery of the Adams Express Company on the New Haven Railroad was successfully handled and nearly seven hundred thousand dollars recovered and six thieves convicted. The Merchants' Union Express Company on Hudson River Railroad was robbed of three hundred thousand dollars. The thieves were tracked to Canada and extradited. Others of similar character were followed with like success, including capture of the Reno brothers, desperadoes of Indiana, who were taken from jail by a mob and hanged. The "Mollie Maguires" of Pennsylvania had his attention; forty were hung and over fifty sent to the penitentiary.

The extension of his business east, early demanded an office in New York city. Frank Warner was superintendent for some years. Now (1892) it is in charge of the son, Robert A. Pinkerton, as general superintendent of the eastern division, including the offices at Boston and Philadelphia. William A. Pinkerton, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the Chicago office, and is the efficient and courteous superintendent in the west, including the offices at St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver and Portland.

Those who knew Allan Pinkerton the detective, only knew but one side of a great man. His heart was great, tender and sympathetic. He was a trusted and devoted ally of the Illinois Lovejoys; and general superintendent of the "Underground Railway" from slave territory to the Canadian line. His old residence on Adams street was the place of prayer for many burdened and anxious negroes, seeking help and deliverance for half-famished and helpless refugees. When President Lincoln started for Washington in 1861, Mr. Pinkerton discovered a plot in Baltimore for his assassination. He quietly changed Mr. Lincoln's schedule and saw him safely through the midst of the conspirators and to Washington. When civil war became a fact, President Lincoln sent for Mr. Pinkerton and had him organize the secret service division of the army previously unknown in this country. He continued as its head

to the close of the war, under the official *nom de plume* of E. J. Allen. He was intimate with and a confidant of the President, and his great secretaries, Chase and Stanton.

The world is debtor to him for the fifteen volumes of "Experiences," setting forth the cunning devices of the criminal classes, and vividly demonstrating that "the way of the transgressor is hard." His object in his volumes was moral enlightenment, to prevent crime. His business was conducted on high moral principles. He worked for an agreed *per diem*. Always refused contingents, or a reward. He never would act in divorce cases, or where family matters were in contest. The old maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief," he believed to be both wrong and unwise. He believed that pure, moral men, all else being equal, would always have power over the depraved. In later years he found much satisfac-

tion in the "Larch Farm," in Iroquois county, on which he has expended many thousands of dollars.

Besides William A. and Robert A., already mentioned, a daughter, Mrs. William J. Chalmers, of Chicago, still survive. Their mother died in January, 1886. Mr. Allan Pinkerton died July 1, 1884, and some fitting words of Luther Laflin Mills, Esq., at his funeral, may well close this imperfect sketch: "There live hundreds to-day, who owe their freedom from slavery to this man. The tears of the slave pay free tribute now to his fidelity to liberty." * * "Strong, determined, brave, among his loved ones he was gentle as a child." "The fireside was his joy; he despised all fraud and false pretense; he fought for the good and against the bad." * * "He belongs to his generation and the future. No one State can claim him."

CHARLES E. GREENFIELD, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN none of the various avocations of life are there stronger incentives to activity and progress than in the medical profession. On the skill and scientific knowledge of the members of that profession depends not only the alleviation of pain, but the saving of human life. The physician must act promptly. Moments are precious when life is at stake. Good judgment, rapid decision, and experimental knowledge are necessary. The medical doctor is a student all his life. New treatments, both curative and preventive, are constantly being added to or replacing the old. Recent studies and experiments have revolutionized former treatment.

Prominent among the young members of the medical profession in Chicago is Charles E. Greenfield. He was born December 5, 1859, at Brookston, Indiana. His parents belonged to the comfortable, well-to-do farmer class. Young Greenfield received his elementary education at the district school, and at an early age gave evidence of the ability which he has since developed. At the age of sixteen he graduated at the public school and commenced life as a teacher. He taught school in the winter and attended the nor-

mal college during the summer. This he continued for three years, and then entered Wabash College, Indiana, where he continued his studies for some time and then accepted the principalship of the Chalmers schools, Indiana. In this position he gave much satisfaction, but having decided on medicine as his future profession, young Greenfield connected himself with one of the principal drug stores in Logansport. This he did for the purpose of becoming proficient in compounding medicine and gaining useful knowledge relative to his chosen profession. Having by careful and methodical reading and by research laid the ground-work of medical knowledge, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the fall of 1883. During his college course he gained the esteem and lasting friendship of his professors by his diligent application to study, by his brilliant ability, and by the success and ease with which he passed his examinations. His kindly disposition, generous character and high honor won for him an affectionate place in the memory of his class fellows. He graduated in honors in the class of '86, and since that time has been successfully engaged in this city in the

practice of his profession. His thorough knowledge of principles, and his accurate and ready application of them, have won for him not only the confidence of the public, but a very prominent position in the profession. This assertion is proved by the fact that Dr. Greenfield has held the position of teacher in two of the most prominent medical colleges in this city, and has been elected a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics. He makes a specialty of the eye and ear, and is surgeon for several corporations and factories.

Dr. Greenfield married a Chicago lady, Miss Edla Davey, an accomplished musician and college graduate. They have one son, Benjamin, Jr. In the sunshine of home the doctor finds his greatest happiness. He is in politics a Republican, but is tolerant and liberal in his principles. He is a member of the Masonic Order and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd-fellows.

At the age of thirty-two, in robust health, with fine physical development, brilliant ability and a large and lucrative practice, Dr. Greenfield is likely to reach every honor in the gift of his profession.

AUGUSTUS TOTTEN THATCHER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this brief sketch was born November 22, 1854, at Thatcher, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and was the son of George T. Thatcher, formerly of New London, Connecticut, who was born in 1816, being a lineal descendent of the Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Queen Camel, England (1554), whose descendents included Rev. Thomas Thatcher (Massachusetts, 1635), the first pastor of old South Church, Boston; Anthony Thatcher (Massachusetts, 1635), who, with Miles Standish, was one of the first grantees of Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

John, the great-grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the Revolution. Anthony, his grandfather (1782-1840), was a merchant in New London, Connecticut, who sent the first whaling ships from that port. Others of the name were distinguished as ministers, lawyers and merchants.

His mother is Harriette Amanda Lichtenberger, of Pennsylvania-German ancestry, whose names (Lichtenberger and Kimmel) are well known in professional and other paths. Her father was the first settler of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and was an officer in the Black Hawk War.

A. T. Thatcher was the eldest of five brothers. He received a Chicago common-school education, and at the age of sixteen his father removed to a farm near Lake Geneva (occasioned by reverses due to the Chicago fire), where the subject of this

sketch worked from his sixteenth to his nineteenth year, when he became a clerk in the office of a Chicago coal firm, in which employment he remained until 1878, when he became a partner in the concern. Since 1887 (until the time of his death, 1892) he continued alone.

Although as regards age Mr. Thatcher was one of the youngest of the prominent coal men in the Northwest, he had, nevertheless, an almost twenty years' experience to his credit, and the fact that he occupied the high position he did in commercial and financial circles, was entirely due to his own energy, pluck and perseverance. He was truly a self-made man.

Entering a coal office after leaving the farm, Mr. Thatcher persistently studied everything in connection with the interests of the coal trade. He made himself thoroughly familiar with the subject; hence the success that justly came to him. Remarkably talented, young Thatcher quickly grasped all the phases of the business. His whole energy entered into it. What wonder that he soon became a partner where he had begun in a subordinate position; what wonder that his sterling qualities became known throughout the commercial world, and that his fair dealings, his capacity for work, his innate courtesy to all men, placed him in the foremost ranks of American coal men.

A man who thoroughly appreciated and understood the word "honor," who took for his motto,



Augustus A. Thatcher.

"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," Mr. Thatcher had the well-merited satisfaction, aside from the fortune which he had accumulated, of being a universal favorite with all those who came into personal contact with him.

Mr. Thatcher was married in 1880 to Miss Luella Barnes, of Harvard, Illinois, whose parents came to that point from Dundee, New York, in 1853. Two children have blessed this union: Constance, aged ten years, and Everett Anthony, aged seven years.

Mr. Thatcher's large coal business claimed most of his attention, but he found time to act as president of the State Loan and Building Association of Chicago.

He was secretary and treasurer of the Anthracite Coal Association of Chicago, and also a director in the Coal Exchange of Chicago, and in other organizations of a commercial character.

Mr. Thatcher was president of a shooting club, and occasionally took delight in field sports.

In politics he was a staunch Republican. Socially Mr. Thatcher was much esteemed. He was a member of the Union League, the Athletic Association, Illinois, La Salle and Sunset clubs, though not a club man in the ordinary interpretation of the word, for when the cares of the busy day were over, Mr. Thatcher spent the happiest moments of his life in the company of his family and friends in his home on Jackson boulevard.

PETER G. GARDNER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

PETER G. GARDNER was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 12th day of September, 1842, the son of Adam and Catharine Gaërtner, who immigrated to the United States from Germany. (The family name was originally Gaërtner, but has been Americanized to Gardner.) Of his parents Mr. Gardner has but slight recollections, his mother having died in 1845, while he was yet a mere child. In 1846 his father lost his life while serving his country in the war with Mexico. Being thus left an orphan, he was bound out to Mr. James M. Gibbons, a native of Pennsylvania, of Quaker ancestry, with whom he remained until he was about fifteen years old. His environments were not all that could have been desired. Hard work and fancied ill-treatment fell to his lot, and it was not, therefore, surprising that he left his foster-parents and went forth into the world to fight life's stern battles. He secured employment on a farm at \$10 per month, continuing in that capacity until the opening of the civil war. Being then but eighteen years of age, he responded to the call of duty, enlisting as a private in Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, infantry, where he remained continuously until the close of the war. His service covered the first three months, the first three years, and second three years as a veteran, serving in all of the company's grades, and was its commander during the last year.

After receiving his discharge he settled at Lyons, Iowa, in the spring of 1866. Mr. Gardner engaged in the fire insurance business at Chicago in the spring of 1869, continuing in the same until the present time (1892). He has been eminently successful.

His military record was marked throughout for great courage and bravery on the field of battle. No man who served in the war deserves greater credit than he. His regiment served three months in West Virginia, entering that state under General McClellan. It was engaged in the battles of Phillippi and Carrick's Ford. Upon the expiration of the three months' term, the regiment returned to Mansfield, Ohio, reorganized and went to Kentucky early in October, 1861, being assigned to McCook's division in Buell's army. On January 1, 1864, Mr. Gardner enlisted for another three years in the same company and regiment, and was finally mustered out of the service November 25, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas, receiving his discharge at Columbus, Ohio, December 25 following. His service was largely in the army of the Cumberland in Wellich's Brigade, Wood's Division, Fourth Army Corps. Mr. Gardner was engaged in all the battles of that army, beginning with the famous battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and ending with the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864. He was never

during the war sick or severely wounded or taken prisoner.

Mr. Gardner has never sought public office, though he keeps well-posted on political affairs and is a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to promote public interests. He served as president of the Board of Trustees in the town of La Grange, Cook county, Illinois, and was president of the Board of Education of the Township High School. His political views are Republican.

In Masonry he is deservedly popular, first being made a member of the fraternity in Lyons, Iowa, in May, 1868. He became a member of St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., Chicago, in 1872, and of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, in 1880. Ever since his installation in the Craft he has taken great interest in everything that pertains to the upholding of the institution of Masonry. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, A. O. U. W. and P. O. S. of A. In religion he is a firm believer in God.

Mr. Gardner has been twice married; first, in

June, 1869, to Miss Maroa E. Conklin, of Darien, Wisconsin, and again in October, 1873, to Miss Luella W. Humphrey, a native of Portland, Maine. In stature he is tall, with an exceedingly pleasant expression, and distinguished appearance. He has a host of friends, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

In every position in his eventful life which he has been called to fill, Mr. Gardner has been highly successful. As a business man he is upright, reliable, and honorable. In all places and under all circumstances, he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly regarding his self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow men as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame, or position. In those finer traits of character which attract and endear man to man in ties of friendship, which triumph over misfortune, and shine brightest in the hour of adversity, in these qualities he is royally endowed. Few men have more devoted friends than he, and none excels him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

GEORGE W. WARVELLE, .

CHICAGO, ILL.

GEORGE W. WARVELLE was born on May 3, 1852, in Kenosha, Wisconsin, to William and Eliza Warvelle. He is of English descent on the paternal and Irish on the maternal side. He is one of the prominent younger members of the Chicago bar. He received his early education in his native city, first taking a thorough academic course.

He began life as a dry-goods clerk, and afterwards spent several years on the stage, and was for a time, prior to the great fire of 1871, a member of a stock company at McVicker's theater. He commenced the study of law in 1872, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1876. He practiced his profession at Kenosha, Wisconsin, until 1887, but foreseeing the many and superior advantages afforded in a great city, he removed to Chicago and has diligently applied himself to his profession, and in an incredibly short time he has acquired a large and varied practice. He has been

engaged in some of the most important litigations of the courts, and has come to be known as a safe counselor and an able advocate. He is one of the most prominent and favorably known Masons of the country, belonging to all the bodies of the York and Scottish rites, and has taken all the degrees, including the sublime and last—the thirty-third. He has held the position of presiding officer in lodge, chapter and council, and is at present (1892) First Lieutenant Commander of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, Chicago, and Most Illustrious Grand Master of Illinois, R. A. M. Mr. Warvelle was one of the founders of that worthy institution, the Illinois Masonic Orphan Home of Chicago, and is one of its present trustees.

He is president of the Acacia Club of Chicago; is connected with the staff of several law journals, and is the author of some notable works on law, among them, "Warvelle on Abstracts," "Warvelle



Yours Truly
Gerrit Smith

on Vendors," which have become standard works in the profession.

Mr. Warvelle attends the Episcopalian Church. He was married on the 31st of December, 1878, to Miss Lydia Bangs, of Kenosha. They have two bright little girls.

His arguments to the court are sound, dignified, and logical, while his oratory to the jury is forceful and eloquent. His life has been that of an upright man and Mason. Each new acquaintance is one added to the list of those who delight to honor him, and their number is legion.

NEWTON C. WHEELER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MR. NEWTON CALVIN WHEELER is an able lawyer and a successful business man. He is learned in the law, and well-versed in literary lore. He has a clear, well-balanced mind, an accurate sense of right and justice, and good judgment, and is a counselor and adviser whose opinions are valuable. There is in his make-up very little of sentiment or romance, but in whatever he says or does, he is exceedingly practical and utilitarian. As a speaker, he is clear, logical and forceful, and, without wasting words, he carries his hearers direct to the point, with his ready command of well-chosen, classical English.

He is the son of Dr. Calvin and Sarah J. (Hoyt) Wheeler, and was born at Bristol, in Kendall county, Illinois, on August 21, 1849. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother came originally from Connecticut. They afterwards lived in the State of New York, where they were married, and removed thence, in 1834, to Kendall county, Illinois, where Dr. Wheeler was a prominent and able physician, and an influential and honored citizen until his decease in 1876. His widow still (1892) resides on the old homestead at Bristol.

Newton attended the public schools of his native village, and at the age of sixteen years began his studies preparatory to entering college, at Clark's Seminary, Aurora, Illinois, and subsequently finished his preparatory course at Beloit College, whither he went in the fall of 1867. During the fall and winter terms of 1868-69, he engaged in teaching near his home, with excellent results, developing unusual talent as a teacher. Contrary to his purpose, which had been to return to Beloit College, he yielded to the solicitations of friends, and in the fall of 1869 joined the freshman class of the University of Chicago.

After the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871, he discontinued his college studies for a time, and accepted a position as tutor in Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri. He filled that position with marked success until the summer of 1872, and declined an urgent request to continue his services there at an advanced salary, in order to complete his college course. He returned to college in the fall of 1872, but only for a short time. Winnetka Academy, then a branch of the University of Chicago, was without a principal, and at the urgent request of the president of the University, Mr. Wheeler was prevailed upon to take charge of that school. He, however, declined a permanent appointment, and returning to college, was graduated in the classical course with the class of 1873. This class was noted in the annals of the University for scholarship and oratorical ability; the late lamented Dr. Edward Olson and George C. Ingham being among Mr. Wheeler's classmates. As a writer and speaker he was among the first in his class, his graduating oration receiving the highest encomiums of the local press.

In college he was a commanding spirit, an earnest student and an excellent scholar. He was at the same time a leader in college sport and a whole-souled, generous companion, meriting and obtaining the highest regard of both teachers and college-mates. He was an enthusiastic member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and in his senior year was elected president of his class.

Mr. Wheeler spent the year following his graduation from college at the Union College of Law, Chicago. He subsequently was a student and clerk in the law office of Messrs. Lyman and Jackson, and upon examination before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, in September, 1875, was

admitted to the bar of Illinois. He was soon afterwards called home by the serious illness of his father, whose decease occurred in May, 1876, and during the remainder of that year was engaged in settling his father's estate. He then spent a year traveling, making business trips through the central and southern states, and upon returning to Chicago was engaged for six months as assistant to Mr. Huntington W. Jackson, receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago, in settling the affairs of that institution. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Wheeler opened an office and began the practice of his profession. In May, 1881, he associated himself with Colonel Daniel W. Munn, under the present firm name of Munn and Wheeler. Their practice extends into all branches of the law, and they are ranked among the leading law firms of Chicago.

As a business manager, Mr. Wheeler is conservative, careful and judicious. His investments have been made after careful investigation, and have yielded him most satisfactory profits. He

is a man of genial nature, social, jovial and companionable, and strongly attached to his friends, and counts it a pleasure to do for them. A marked characteristic is his uniform sincerity. There is nothing of hypocrisy in his nature, and cant he abhors.

He has been one of the active promoters of the Woodlawn Park Club, and for several years has been its president. He is also an officer, and for a number of years was president of the board of trustees of Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Church. In politics, he has always been a staunch Republican. He is a man of commanding presence, being tall, and of well-proportioned physique, with an honest, open face, and clean, clear-cut features.

Mr. Wheeler was married on November 12, 1881, to Miss Lizzie M. Stiles, daughter of the late Richard Stiles, of Chicago. Mrs. Wheeler is a lady of fine womanly qualities, who presides with dignity and grace over their home at Woodlawn, one of Chicago's choicest suburbs.

MILTON ROBINSON FRESHWATERS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SUCCESS in any profession is more the result of energy, perseverance and natural aptitude than of connection, influence or social standing. The majority of the most prominent and able lawyers of the Chicago bar are what may be termed self-made men.

Amongst the number who have won success in the legal profession by native energy, determination and energy, is the subject of this sketch. He was born August 9, 1844, at Wellsburg, Brooks county, Virginia. He is the son of George W. and Margaret A. (May) Freshwaters. The Freshwaters family are of Holland descent, and have been residents of the above-named county for over one hundred and fifty years. On his mother's side our subject is a descendant of the O'Connell family, of Ireland, of which the celebrated Daniel O'Connell was a member. George W. Freshwaters was at one time a large farmer and stock raiser, but is now a retired capitalist. Milton R. received his early education in the district schools. He afterwards entered Hopedale Sem-

inary, Ohio, and at a later period Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. After remaining there three years he entered Bethany College, Brooks county, Virginia, at that time under the supervision of Bishop Alexander Campbell, the founder of the religious sect known as Campbellites or Christians. In 1866, at the age of twenty-two, he was graduated from this college, and almost immediately afterwards commenced his business career, being elected superintendent of the public schools of his native county, and made principal of the High School at Wellsburg. He served two years in this capacity, and was importuned to serve another term, but, having in the meantime commenced the study of law in the office of James H. Pendleton, Esq., he declined the offer, in order to continue his legal studies uninterruptedly. Having at length completed his studies, he, in 1869, passed a highly creditable examination and was admitted to the bar of Virginia. He was almost immediately admitted to partnership with Mr. Nathaniel Richardson, a



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W. R. Freshwater

prominent lawyer of Virginia. In the fall of 1869 he was elected State's Attorney, being the only Democrat elected on the whole ticket, the district being strongly Republican. Occupying this office until the spring of 1872, he declined a re-nomination, and removed to Chicago, establishing himself in the Quinlan Building, where he occupies to-day the identical office he then entered. Upon locating here, Mr. Freshwaters decided to eschew politics, desiring to devote his whole time to the practice of his profession, but in 1888 he was, without his consent, nominated on the Democratic ticket to represent the Third Congressional District of Illinois, and, notwithstanding the district was strongly Republican, he succeeded in reducing the Republican majority of over five thousand to about six hundred. In 1891 he was nominated on the Citizens' Ticket for the office of City Attorney, but was not elected. Although as a State's Attorney, Mr. Freshwaters had had

considerable experience of criminal practice, he decided, upon settling in Chicago, to forego that branch of the profession, and to devote his time and energy to chancery, probate and general office practice, which he has done with most gratifying results.

A Freemason, he is a member of Hesperian Lodge, and of the Oriental Consistory, thirty-second degree, and also of the Mystic Shrine of Medinah Temple, the O. G.'s and of the Knights of Rome, and of the Red Cross of Constantine. In all these lodges he is a prominent and much-esteemed brother. He is courteous in manner, of pleasing address, genial and affable, energetic and decisive in character, and possesses a well-earned reputation for strict attention to business, a thorough knowledge of the law, and integrity of the highest character. A successful business man, a prominent lawyer and a representative citizen, he is esteemed and respected by all who know him.

ISAAC N. CAMP,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ISAAC N. CAMP was born in Elmore, Lamoille county, Vermont, on December 19, 1831. He is the son of Abel and Charlotte (Taplin) Camp, both of whom were natives of the Green Mountain State. His father was a farmer, one of the leading men and postmaster in the town in which he lived. He also had charge of a large tract of land left to the University of Vermont by Guy Catlin, and among his privileges in connection therewith was that of a scholarship at the above named university, placed at his disposal by Mr. Catlin, to use in whatever way he thought fit. Mr. Camp died December 22, 1890, aged ninety years. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather also lived to extreme old age. Our subject prepared for college at Bakersfield Academy, Vermont, paying for his board by teaching music.

At the age of twenty he entered the University of Vermont, and, to his credit be it said, earned in his spare time the money required to meet his current expenses. After four years of hard study he was graduated with the class of 1856. At the conclusion of his college course he was offered and accepted a position as assistant

principal in the school where he had prepared for college—Barre Academy (transferred from Bakersfield). He remained there, teaching mathematics and music, until 1860, when he became principal of the high school at Burlington, Vermont, a position which he filled until his removal to Chicago in 1868 (April 20). Forming a partnership with Mr. H. L. Story, under the style of Story and Camp, this partnership continued until the spring of 1884, when the Estey Organ Company purchased Mr. Story's interest in the business, and the firm became Estey and Camp, under which style it continues to the present time (1892). The business was commenced with a small capital, but by energy, perseverance and enterprise the firm became one of the most substantial and reputable in the city of Chicago, and at the time of Mr. Story's withdrawal their capital exceeded half a million dollars, and he received as his portion two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The capital of the firm to-day amounts to over one million dollars.

Appointed by the Congregational denomination (of which body he is a member) a director in

the Chicago Theological Seminary. Mr. Camp is also a director of the Chicago Guarantee Life Society and of the Royal Safety Deposit Company. In April, 1891, he was elected a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and is a member of its Committee on Agriculture and Liberal Arts.

Though a Republican in politics, he is by no means a politician, and rarely takes any active part in political matters more than to perform his duties as a citizen. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist and a member of Union Park Congregational Church, being also the president of its board of trustees. He is also a member of the Illinois and Union League clubs. Mr. Camp was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Flora M. Carpenter, daughter of the Hon. Carlos Car-

penter, of Barre, Vermont. They have had four children, three of whom are now living. The daughter is Mrs. M. A. Farr; the eldest son, Edwin M., is in business with his father, while the youngest, William C., is now preparing for college.

Mr. Camp has traveled extensively with his family, both in Europe and in the United States.

In personal appearance he is of medium height, with fair complexion and of robust build, and has a pleasing presence and address, and is social and genial in manner. He is a man of generous impulses and contributes liberally to church, charitable and benevolent enterprises. The architect of his own fortunes, he has built up a large and solid business, and as a citizen of Chicago he is both popular and highly esteemed.

ALBERT G. SPALDING,

CHICAGO, ILL.

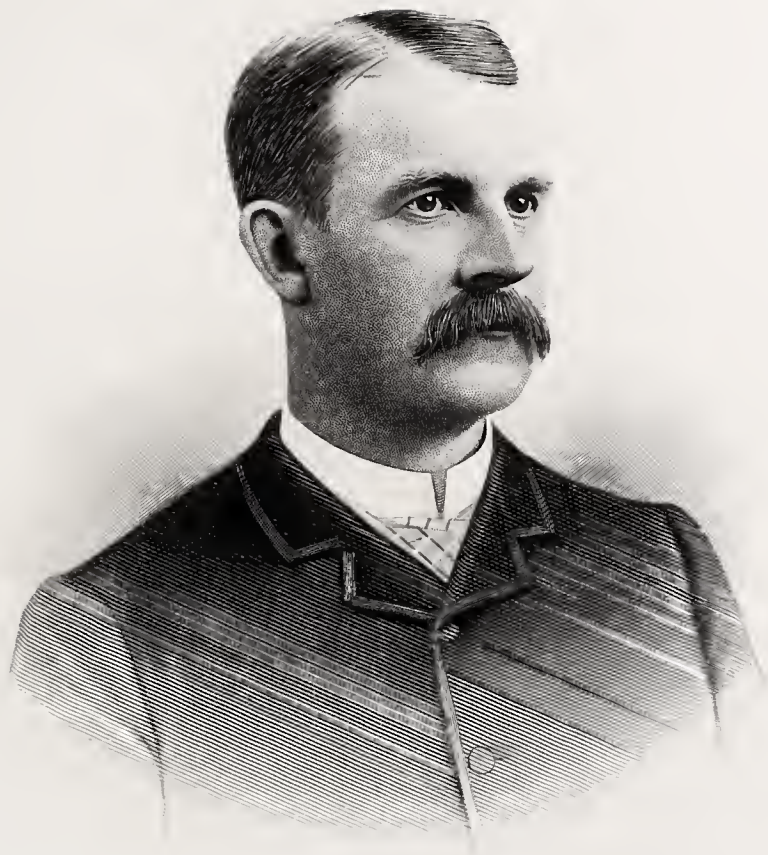
FEW men in this broad nation of ours have attained greater prominence or are better known, particularly among the young men of the country, than is Albert G. Spalding, the subject of the following sketch.

There are many exemplifications of the old saying, that many men strive for greatness and never attain it, while others have it thrust upon them, whether they will or no, but there are certainly none more striking than that furnished by the career of A. G. Spalding. When a slender youth in his teens, he conceived a great fancy for the game of base ball, now the national game of our country, and it was through his early love for this and other out-door sports, that the lines of his life were laid in channels down which it has drifted upon a career made notable by the attainment of nearly all those things which men ordinarily strive for.

The parents of A. G. Spalding, James L. Spalding and Harriet I. (Goodwill) Spalding, were residents of Byron, Illinois, where Albert was born September 2, 1850. He received his education in his native town, and at Rockford, Illinois, where his parents removed when our subject was thirteen years of age, and finished his schooling in Rockford with a course in the Commercial College

there. Even at this time, when scarcely seventeen years of age, his skill as an amateur base-ball player had drawn toward him the attention of many of the base-ball enthusiasts of his section, and in 1867 he was urged to join the Forest City club of Rockford, a semi-professional organization which had attained considerable reputation at that time. Spalding's forte was pitching, and almost immediately upon joining the Rockfords his reputation as a pitcher which had hitherto been of rather a local character, spread far and wide, until he was eventually offered, in 1871, an appointment with the Boston club, which he after some hesitation accepted. His family were very much opposed to his playing ball professionally, but Albert's enthusiasm for the game and a promise of good behavior and habits overcame these objections, and he went to Boston in 1871, where he remained five years.

His work with the Boston club, which then contained some of the greatest base-ball talent of the country, at once placed him in the foremost rank of professional players. He was immensely popular with his fellow players, with the club officials and with the public, and this fact, coupled with his strictly temperate habits, his close attention to his professional duties and the burning ambition



H. H. P. 1894

Yours Truly
A. G. Spalding

to better his own condition, and at the same time benefit the game of his boyhood days, did much to make him a leader in base-ball affairs.

He had early entertained the idea that if the attempt were properly handled, base ball might be successfully introduced into other countries than our own, and through his enthusiasm in this direction, a party comprising the Boston and Athletic base-ball teams crossed the ocean to Europe in the summer of 1874 for a tour of Great Britain and Ireland, that would give the residents of these countries some idea of the attractions of the American game. Mr. Spalding visited England in the winter of 1874, and closed the business arrangements for the trip, returning home in April, and crossing again with the teams in July. Their exhibition games in the leading cities of England and Ireland were well attended, although few of the citizens were familiar with the simplest rules of the game. The trip attracted a great deal of attention both in this country and in England, and the party was royally entertained by the better class of sportsmen in each city it visited. This trip and the responsibility that was thrown upon young Spalding as the business assistant of Manager Harry Wright, who was placed in charge of the two clubs during the tour, had much to do with arousing within him an ambition to raise his position from that of a professional player to that of a manager of a club team. His experience on that tour had given him quite an insight into the work of controlling players, and afterward a desire to manage a professional team himself became so powerful an influence on his actions that he soon began to lay his plans for a successful accomplishment of his ambitious views, and only awaited a favorable opportunity to carry them into execution.

Such an opportunity came when it was least expected. In 1870 the Boston people made overtures to the veteran manager, Harry Wright, through whose skill in club management the Cincinnati club had achieved championship honors in 1869 by an unexampled career of success in the field, and in 1871 Mr. Wright took charge of the Boston club. Then began that club's success in winning the professional championship of the country from 1871 to 1875, during which time Mr. Spalding was the only pitcher of the club and also captain of the nine. In 1875 the Chicago club

took similar measures to strengthen the club's team at the expense of the Boston club, just as Boston had previously taken at the cost of the Cincinnati club, and it was through this action of the western club that the opportunity for gratifying his ambition to become the manager of a club team was afforded, and the result was that in 1876 Spalding became the manager and captain of the Chicago club team. Success crowned his efforts in the inaugural year of his engagement, and the Chicago club became the professional champions of the National League in 1876. It is worthy of note that from the period of his first becoming a professional player to the time of his retirement from active connection with the game in 1891, covering a period of twenty-six years' time, he has been in the service of but two professional organizations, first as pitcher of the Boston club, during the first four years of its winning championship honors, and also as captain of the team, and then as manager, secretary and finally president of the Chicago club. This is a record unequalled in the history of any individual player in the country, and one which can be referred to with excusable pride.

Not only was Mr. Spalding the manager and leading spirit of the Chicago team, but soon after his arrival in Chicago in 1876 he became engaged in the work of establishing the present great house of A. G. Spalding & Bros., the original firm consisting of A. G. and J. Waller Spalding, and in 1879 their brother-in-law, William T. Brown, became identified with the firm. For month after month while the young business was being established, the young captain of the Chicago team, after a hard contest on the field, would go to his office and work until midnight, and sometimes until long after, and arise in the morning in time for the transaction of matters pertaining to the team, and perhaps an hour or two to his business, and would then take the field for an afternoon's game, with more hours of work at his office to follow.

Within a year or two, however, the new National League, which Mr. Spalding, in conjunction with William A. Hurlbert, had been largely instrumental in organizing, had become well established, and the game itself had entered upon its subsequent prosperous career. The business of the house of Spalding had also increased, and that so

rapidly, that at the end of another year Mr. Spalding was compelled to give up his connection with the team and its active management, and devote his entire time to his mercantile pursuits, although he still retained the secretaryship of the club. He continued as secretary until the death of President Hurlbert, which occurred in the spring of 1882, when Mr. Spalding was made president, an office which he occupied up to April, 1891. In that year, desiring to still further retire from active work, he resigned the presidency, which he had so long held, and James A. Hart, the present chief executive, succeeded him.

Probably Mr. Spalding's greatest service to the game of base ball was that he rendered it, when, under his personal management and at his own expense, two representative teams of American base ball players (the party comprising in all some thirty people) made a tour around the world, traveling westward from Chicago across the American continent to the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Arabia, Egypt, through continental Europe, England, Scotland and Ireland and across the Atlantic to America.

The whole trip occupied a period of six months, being made notable by a greater number of big receptions and banquets, as well as courtesies advanced by a greater number of prominent people than was ever previously enjoyed by any similar party of our countrymen.

Knowing that our national game was more enjoyable when understood, and that it afforded more good qualities to the athlete than any other out-door sport engaged in by the residents of foreign countries, he formulated the plan, magnificent in its conception and of immense proportions, to introduce base ball abroad.

In pursuance of this plan two teams were organized under the name of the "Chicago, and All-America Base Ball Teams." The first contest between the two occurred at Chicago, October 20, 1888, this being the date of the party's departure upon its memorable tour. The trip marked a prominent era in the history of manly sports, as it served to introduce and establish the game of base ball on five different continents, and in fourteen different countries. Americans from Maine to San Francisco were kept posted upon the progress of the party by the four correspondents who accompanied the teams, and who represented in the

neighborhood of thirty great American daily papers.

The teams gave several exhibitions en route to California, and on November 19th boarded the steamer Alameda at San Francisco, and started for Australia, stopping at the Sandwich Islands and New Zealand on the way. They gave exhibitions in all the large cities of Australia, and these exhibitions were witnessed by thousands of people enthusiastic beyond all anticipations of the party.

Beyond Australia the experience of the party was certainly a most interesting and unique one. The teams played the American game in the presence of the natives of India, and before hundreds of Bedouin Arabs, on the sands of Sahara, beneath the towering figure of the Sphinx and in the shadow of the Pyramids, on ground trodden by Moses, the Pharaohs, Anthony and Cleopatra; the walls of the old Coliseum at Rome looked down upon the assembled Americans in their base-ball uniforms, and thousands of Romans attended the games in the beautiful Piazza de Sienna on the estate of one of the most noted families in Italy, the Prince Borghese; at Naples Vesuvius looked down upon the first game played by the party on European soil; in historic Florence the American colony turned out in force to see a similar contest, and thence the party journeyed on to Pisa's leaning tower, and the home of Columbus, to Nice and Monte Carlo, to Paris, and across the channel to Great Britain.

A complete history of this remarkable trip was subsequently compiled and made attractive by some two hundred illustrations, by Mr. Harry C. Palmer, who accompanied the party as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, *Boston Herald*, *Chicago Times*, and other leading American papers, and it is needless to say that it makes most interesting and delightful reading. To Mr. Spalding's excellent management, foresight, wealth and experience the success of the undertaking was mainly due. From beginning to end the trip was one almost unbroken ovation. Before leaving their own shores, the party was royally entertained at all points which they visited, and their first encounter with a foreign shore was certainly a memorable one. This occurred a week after the party departed from San Francisco, when they arrived at Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, and were ten-

dered a reception at the royal palace, followed by a banquet given on the grounds of the Queen's palace by the late King Kalaukau, which is said to have eclipsed anything of the kind ever before given on the islands. The leading residents of all the cities of New Zealand, and of Sidney, Melbourne, Ballarat and Adelaide vied with each other to do the party honor. The freedom of the theaters at each point was tendered, and the party was banqueted and feted until nature became exhausted, and many of the pleasant courtesies extended were declined for no other reason than that the party were simply too much exhausted to accept of them. Some idea of these courtesies may be better understood when it is known that during the party's twenty-four days' stay in Australia they were honored by no less than twenty-eight banquets and public receptions.

King Humbert and the Prince of Naples, the Khedive of Egypt, President Carnot of France; the Prince of Wales, and the leading athletic organizations, together with the representatives of the nobility of the different countries, were present, in person, to witness the contests of the teams, and to extend the courtesies of their class and countries.

So much for Mr. Spalding's connection with the National Game. He has devoted the best years of his manhood to the task of building the National Game and its organizations up to their present standard. He interested himself in the game because he liked it, and continued its interests incidentally to the building up of the greatest mercantile house in the sporting-goods line in existence to-day.

In 1875, Mr. Spalding was married to Miss Josephine Keith, of Boston. They have one child, a son of fourteen, Keith Spalding.

Personally and physically, Mr. Spalding is a prince; being a powerfully built man of over six feet, and two hundred pounds in weight. In manner he is cordial and straight-forward, yet courtly. In business argument he is concise, determined and unhesitating. He is a true friend, and none is more highly regarded among business men in his community. Of great mental capacity, of remarkable foresight and judgment; of affable presence and address, and an excellent reader of human character, it is safe to say that had not accident, and his love for out-door sports laid the

lines of his life in their present channels, Mr. Spalding would have been equally as prominent a leader in any other undertaking that he might have identified himself with.

Socially, Mr. Spalding is both widely and favorably known. He owns a magnificent residence at Kenwood, one of Chicago's most beautiful and choicest suburbs.

He is a member of a dozen different clubs, including the Union League, the Washington Park and Kenwood clubs; as well as a director of the Chicago Athletic Association, and a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York.

In summing up his biography it must be admitted that the story of his life is such as to show what a strong personal character, combined with pluck and business judgment, have accomplished for many of our most prominent citizens.

Mr. A. G. Spalding owes his present high position among Chicago representative men to his own exertions. He began his business career in that city in 1876, and by honorable business dealing and close attention to business, has placed the sporting-goods house of A. G. Spalding & Bro., with similar houses in New York and Philadelphia, and branches throughout the cities of this country, at the head of all business houses of its kind in the world.

It is undoubtedly a fact that in taking the American Base-Ball Teams around the world, Mr. Spalding did vastly more to familiarize the residents of foreign countries with the name of Chicago, the city of the great World's Fair, than did ever any individual or corporation before him.

In later years Mr. Spalding has not confined his business to his mercantile interests, but has entered very largely into real estate speculations, and is admittedly a shrewd and successful dealer in realty.

At this writing he is a man in the prime of life, who may look back upon a career of which any man might justly feel proud. Within the last year or two it has been his policy to gradually retire from active participation in both commercial pursuits and the affairs of the game. Possessed of an ample fortune, accumulated by close and self-sacrificing attention to business duties throughout a period of more than twenty years, it is his purpose now to let others take the reins, while he gratifies a long cherished desire to see

the world, a mere glimpse of which was afforded him on the memorable trip of 1888-1889, and enjoy the rest and recreation which his years of active business life have so fully entitled him to.

While he remains in Chicago, Chicago may well feel proud of his citizenship, and should he leave to take up his residence in another city, Chicago's loss would be that city's gain.

S. T. GUNDERSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is prominent among those men who composed the Chicago World's Fair Delegation which so successfully overcame all obstacles and enabled this city to hold, within its confines, the greatest World's Exhibition ever known to the world. He was born in Norway in 1839, and lived there until his ninth year, at which age he accompanied his parents to the United States and located in Chicago, which at that time (1848) was a city of twenty thousand inhabitants. The trip to Chicago from New York at that early date was made entirely by water: on the Hudson to Albany, by Erie Canal from Albany to Buffalo, and by the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago. From 1848 to 1854 he attended the public schools of Chicago.

As his parents were poor, he left school and learned the carpenter and lathing trade, and continued working in that business until he was eighteen years old, when he engaged in the business for himself. During the time he was engaged in carpentering, the financial panic of 1857 caused all improvements in Chicago to be abandoned, consequently he determined to better his condition, if possible, and for that purpose visited Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1858, but he soon returned to Chicago. In 1862 he purchased a lake vessel, the "Hercules," and within the next five years purchased other vessels until he had six, most of them grain carriers. Besides lake transportation he was engaged in the lumber trade, and in 1871 became largely interested in sawmills. In 1875 his mill plant was destroyed by fire, and having invested all he had in it, with small insurance, he was left financially ruined. But he did not lose heart, but went to work with a will and manly courage and soon retrieved his losses. At the present time (1892) he has large mill interests, with office at 503 Chamber of Commerce Building, and is head of the firm of S. T. Gunderson & Son,

manufacturers of moldings, casings, etc., and is also associated in the firm of John A. Gauger & Co., who ship large quantities of doors and sash of their own manufacture throughout the United States.

Mr. Gunderson has an honorable Masonic record. He was made a Mason in 1868, in Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311 A. F. and A. M.; he has advanced through the various degrees, and is now a member of Chicago Commandery, K. T., No. 19, and Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., of the thirty-second degree, and the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was one of the founders of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, of which institution he was trustee for three years.

He has always been affiliated with the Republican party. In 1874 he was chosen a member of the Common Council of Chicago from the Eleventh Ward, now known as the Seventeenth Ward. He was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Washburne in June, 1891.

In religion he is a follower of the great reformer Martin Luther, and is an active member of the Lutheran Church. He is a large stockholder in and president of the Mt. Olive Cemetery Association. With his characteristic shrewdness and foresight, he invested in real estate some years ago, and the natural increase in the value of Chicago realty largely increased his already large fortune. He is the principal owner of Gunderson & Gauger's addition to Chicago, and Gunderson & Gauger's addition to Oak Park, besides holding much improved property in various parts of Chicago.

In 1863 he married Miss Emily C. Olson. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson are blessed with two sons and a daughter; the eldest son, George O., is a business partner of his father, and has always been considered a young man of sound business principles; Seward M., the younger son, is also



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connected with his father's business, and displays those qualities that impress one with the fact that he will worthily succeed his father in mercantile life. Miss Ida Mabel Gunderson, their only daughter, is a very highly educated and accomplished young lady, a musician of more than usual brilliancy. She is a graduate of the Chicago Musical College, from which she received a teacher's diploma, and also a diploma from the graduating class. Miss Gunderson still continues the study of music, in which she takes a great deal of pride. She is of an artistic nature, and besides her interest in musical matters, she finds opportunity to devote a portion of her time to painting, both in water colors and in oil. She has not neglected the other accomplishments for those of music and painting, but is highly educated in all branches. She is a graduate of the Misses Grant Seminary. George Gunderson was married to Miss Julia A. Jacobs, daughter of O. B. Jacobs, the well-known lumber dealer, June 15, 1887.

Mr. Gunderson has always taken a deep interest in travel, and has visited all places of interest in England, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark and France. Returning from Europe via New Orleans, he visited the Republic of Mexico. He has journeyed over the United States from ocean to ocean more than once, and his numerous visits to different parts of the world have filled his mind with many broad ideas.

Mr. Gunderson has always been known as a public-spirited citizen of Chicago; he has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and any enterprise that tends to the welfare of the city of Chicago always finds in him a warm sympathizer and firm friend.

Such is his biography. He certainly deserves credit for what he has accomplished. He began life at the very bottom, and has surmounted obstacles that would appal most men. He has risen from poverty and obscurity to affluence and position entirely through his own exertions.

JOHN W. BYAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN W. BYAM has few peers at the Chicago bar; he never rests with the comprehension of a mere abstract proposition, but seeks the origin, history and philosophy of the law. The natural bent of his mind is highly philosophical and reflective. His keen and ready perception, his trained habits of analysis and logical synthesis, enable him to eliminate principles from sophistry, and the real from the hypothetical. He is very thorough in the preparation of his cases for trial, and the authorities he cites are usually decisions of the courts of high repute and directly in point. He has a melodious and harmonious compass of voice, a distinctness of elocution, an ardent animation of manner that enchains the attention of his hearer, and his logic is irresistible. He is a good companion, and a gentleman of great liberality and high social standing.

Our subject was born September 10, 1837, in the village of Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York. His father was Israel Byam, and his mother's maiden name was Eudoxia Smith. He received his education at Genesee College, Lima,

New York, and studied law with Mr. George Davis, then of Geneseo, Livingston county, New York.

He then entered the Albany Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1865, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. He began practice at Livonia, New York, and soon entered into an extensive business, which extended into the adjoining county of Ontario. Even then he enjoyed a wide reputation as a very learned and eloquent lawyer.

Mr. Byam always avoided the use of his name for political honors, but, yielding to the earnest solicitations of friends, he served two terms as school commissioner of Livingston county, New York. His practice became so large and his labors so arduous, that it became a matter of serious consideration with him, how he could reduce his labors without diminishing his income, but this was accomplished by removing to Chicago in May, 1882, where a large number of his friends then resided.

Mr. Byam's efforts in behalf of Frank Mul-

kowski, who was indicted in the fall of 1885 for the murder of Mrs. Agnes Kledzick, at 186 Southport avenue, Chicago, August 22, of that year, gained for him great notoriety, and widely spread his fame as an advocate and astute lawyer. The *Chicago Herald*, November 13, 1885, has the following just tribute to Mr. Byam: "Mulkowski, now on trial for his life before a jury in Judge Shephard's court, was entitled, of course, to counsel. Unable to employ a lawyer, the court, as is the custom, assigned him counsel. Ordinarily, the selection in such cases is made from members of the bar who are not burdened with active engagements, and who think that reputation, with possibility of clientage springing therefrom, will be sufficient compensation for the time expended by them in conduct of the case. Under such circumstances, the defense may be earnest, but it is not likely to be skillful, and in as large a bar as that in Cook county, and in courts where the number and variety of causes are so great, that public attention is only momentarily attached to even an important case, the calculation of the neophytes of the law is disappointed. The case, and their share in it, are quickly forgotten. Mulkowski is, however, extraordinarily favored. If he escapes what seems to most persons a merited fate, he will owe his deliverance to the skill, industry and acumen of a lawyer, to whom he has not paid a cent, and whom, it is improbable, he will ever be able to compensate, even to the extent of a dollar. Mr. Byam, generally unknown to the bar, has been a revelation to the older and better known lawyers. The story of the calm, dignified, patient and acute manner in which he has been managing a desperate defense, has spread among the lawyers, many of whom have visited the bar of the court to see for themselves the manner and the methods of this stranger. Whatever the outcome of the case Mr. Byam's reputation for professional capacity, and that devotion to a client's cause, which is the greatest recommendation to an accused or a litigant, is assured. Mulkowski may be hanged, but Byam is made."

The *News* of November 14, 1885, said of Mr. Byam's argument in this case: "He spoke three hours and a half, and when he sat down the general opinion was, that everything that could be said for Mulkowski had been said. After hav-

ing woven into his argument every fact in the history of the prisoner and circumstances in connection with the crime, which might contribute to the advantage of the defendant, he denounced in scathing terms the 'sweat-box' methods employed by the police to extort testimony or confessions from culprits; he declared it to be a relic of barbarism, which should not be tolerated in this enlightened age. He closed with an effective peroration, taking ground against the penalty of death by hanging. Twice during the speech Mulkowski bent down his head on the table before him, and wept bitterly. The State's attorney congratulated Mr. Byam on his address."

The *Mail* says of the effort of Mr. Byam: "A more eloquent and ingenious plea had, probably, never been made inside the Cook county courthouse, which is a compliment almost impossible to over-rate. It takes a mighty smart man to make a sensation in Chicago, and that is just what John W. Byam seems to have done."

In the summer of 1888, in the celebrated jury-bribing case, when Sumner C. Welsh, who had charge of the accident department of the Chicago City Railway Company, was brought before Judge Hawes for contempt, for attempting to bribe Juror Rosenthal, there was a great array of talent on both sides of the case; six weeks were spent in taking the evidence, and arguments were made by the following gentlemen: C. M. Hardy led off for the defense, and was followed by John Lyle King and Hiram S. Parkhurst for the prosecution; then came William J. Hynes, in one of his eloquent outbursts for the defense; Mr. Byam followed Mr. Hynes in a masterly effort, occupying three days and two hours in summing up the evidence and logically arguing each point. Of his eloquent peroration the *Inter Ocean* says: "Mr. Byam, after a gigantic effort, has concluded his address, closing up about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a very neatly worded peroration as follows: 'A crisis has come upon the courts of this city and the people demand that it shall be resolutely met. The channels of justice shall no longer be befouled, but a strong hand shall cleanse them. The jury-briber and the jury-fixer must go. The jury is from the people and for the people, and they feel it is their own special tribunal. To defile it is a crime greater than that of high treason. A more dangerous and hideous crime it is not

easy to imagine. Is it to be extirpated, or is the evil to take deeper root, and spread its branches out until they overshadow and poison every department of judicial proceedings in this vast city? The evil is entrenched behind a mountain of gold and is robed in the garments of social distinction. Shall wealth, shall position, shall character, shall corporate audacity, shield and exculpate the guilty? Is the law a respecter of persons? The occasion demands unflinching courage. If the court is satisfied that Sumner C. Welsh did approach Juror Rosenthal, as is alleged, we trust your honor will visit upon him a punishment that shall be commensurate with his crime; and if your honor is satisfied, from the evidence, that there is probable cause to believe that a conspiracy exists on the part of parties indicated, by a motion heretofore filed, to do acts injurious to the administration of public justice, we believe

your honor will, without hesitation, hold such parties to bail to appear before the next grand jury to answer for their crime. In presenting this case to the court, I have not for a moment lost sight of its importance or the significance, and dignity of the occasion. I have appreciated the responsibility that rests upon you and on myself. I have endeavored, in the spirit of candor and truthfulness, without exaggeration or coloring, to point out the naked facts—hideous as they are—that are involved in these proceedings, for the simple purpose of assisting the court, if possible, in reaching such conclusions as the facts both warrant and demand.”

Mr. Byam was married November 26, 1862, to Miss Maria Hersford, a highly educated and accomplished lady, the daughter of Hon. Jedediah Hersford, formerly member of Congress from New York.

HENRY V. BEMIS,

CHICAGO, ILL

IT has been often remarked by world-wide travelers that no city on earth contains so many large, elegant and commodious hotels as the city of Chicago, and among the best and foremost stands the Richelieu. Its noted and popular proprietor, Henry V. Bemis, is a native of the Empire State and was born October 11, 1832, at Center Almond, in Alleghany county.

His father was a Baptist clergyman of enlarged views and comprehensive mind, and was widely known as an eloquent and popular and learned preacher, and a Christian gentleman. He died when Henry V. was twenty-two years old.

His mother was, before marriage, Miss Mary Shepherd. Our subject had three brothers, Edwin Coleman, George A. and Dwight L., the last named being deceased.

At the age of eighteen our subject went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in book-keeping and was known at that early age as an expert accountant, and afterwards engaged in the commission business. In 1859, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the brewing business in company with Mr. C. E. Downer; their business was very prosperous and was incorporated under the

laws of Illinois in 1865, under the name of the Downer and Bemis Brewing Company, and was known by this name many years. Mr. Bemis continued to be the largest owner in the great establishment on Park avenue until April 14, 1884, when he sold out his entire interest in this property to John H. McAvoy and others, thus severing his connection with the brewing business. In 1881 he purchased an interest in the business of John Carden and Son, and was made president of the Bemis and Carden Malting Company; later he bought the entire plant; after selling a portion to his brother, D. L. Bemis and Charles Curtis, the present company known as the Bemis and Curtis Malting Company was incorporated.

He was also a special partner in the grain and commission house of Avery, Hillabrant and Co., of Chicago. May 10, 1859, he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He paid the sum of fifteen dollars for his membership, and he still holds the original ticket, which is signed by J. H. Rumsey, president, and Seth Catlin, secretary. There are few older members of the Board than Mr. Bemis, and very few who have had

larger legitimate dealings on the Board of Trade. He was at one time a prominent turfman and has owned numerous valuable horses. His interest in turf matters caused him to loan money largely to the old Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, and when it became involved he bought out all other interests and in 1873 the Chicago Driving Park Association was organized. In 1884 he purchased the newspaper called the *Chicago Horseman*. This company has a paid up capital of \$50,000. Mr. Bemis was editor of this paper until 1887; he then sold a controlling interest to D. J. Campau, of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Bemis was married October 27, 1869, to Miss R. A. Armstrong, of Lynchburg, Virginia. She is a social, agreeable lady, intelligent and refined, and has a host of warm and admiring friends.

Mr. Bemis is a member of the Iroquois Club, Press Club, and the Artists' Club of Chicago; in politics he is a Democrat, and while taking a laudable interest in both local and national politics, he is not a politician, and will accept no office.

In religion he is liberal, a Protestant, but not identified with any denomination.

In connection with this sketch it may not be out of place to briefly describe the famous Hotel Richelieu, now owned and managed by Mr. Bemis, and magnificent in all its proportions. It is located on Michigan boulevard and the Lake Front and was opened in 1885. The front is of

handsome pressed brick. Over the front entrance is a statue of the famous Armand Jean Du Plessis Cardinal De Richelieu. The statue is of white marble, six feet and six inches high, from the chisel of Le Jeune, the French sculptor, and is an exceedingly fine piece of work. The interior of the hotel is magnificent in all its appointments.

The Richelieu is celebrated all over this country and Europe for its fine paintings and its china and glass ware, in the collection of which Mr. and Mrs. Bemis spent years of travel.

The wine cellar of Hotel Richelieu is the most noted in this country or Europe. It contains finer wines and a larger assortment than any other establishment.

Mr. Bemis has been conspicuous in a number of enterprises of great magnitude; but no enterprise he has undertaken has shown his great energy and ability so much as the construction and operation of this palace hotel. Over six hundred thousand dollars has been expended in this magnificent hotel. As an European hotel it surpasses any other in this country, and is known as the Delmonico of Chicago.

Mr. Bemis is a polite and suave gentleman, ever industrious in making his house a comfortable home for his guests, and that they receive proper care and attention is his utmost aim. He is very popular with the traveling public; and is a large-hearted, whole-souled gentleman, always to be appreciated.

JOHN W. STREETER, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN W. STREETER was born at Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 17, 1841. His father was the Rev. Sereno W. Streeter, a clergyman of the Congregational Church, descended from an old Massachusetts family, and well known in his day as a powerful advocate of the cause of freedom, and prominently connected with all anti-slavery movements. His mother's maiden name was Mary Williams. She was a descendant of the renowned Roger Williams, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island, himself a descendant of one of the oldest families of Wales, a man of broad and enlightened views.

Both father and mother were graduates of Oberlin College, Ohio. The father was also a student at Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, and about 1847 removed from Ohio to the western part of New York State, and became the pastor of a church at Henrietta, five miles from Rochester, where our subject commenced his education, in the neighboring academies. Some ten years later his father removed to Westerville, Ohio, having been offered a professor's chair in Otterbien University. He was actuated in this more particularly by his desire to give his sons better educational advantages, his desire being



John H. Streeter M.D.

that our subject should follow the practice of medicine.

From 1858 to 1862, John taught school during the winter months and worked on a farm in Northern Indiana in summer, thereby acquiring a robust and healthier constitution and gaining a practical knowledge of agriculture.

In 1862 he visited his father, who was then in charge of a large and thriving church at Union City, Michigan, and in July of that year, he enlisted in the First Regiment of Michigan, Light Artillery, and afterwards known as the "Loomis" Battery, the first battery organized in the State of Michigan for services in the War of the Rebellion. This battery took an active part in the various campaigns throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, etc., and was prominent in the engagements at Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee. Enlisting as he did as a private, he early received promotion. After the battle of Chickamauga, in which he was conspicuous for his fearlessness and bravery, he was offered an appointment on the staff of Gen. Corlin, but declined. He was mustered out of service with his company in August, 1865, having been promoted to the honorable position of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services, having passed through all the numerous perils of the war, without an accident or injury of any note.

At the conclusion of the war he commenced the serious study of his intended profession under Dr. Morse, of Union City, Michigan, attending the first course of lectures at Ann Arbor University, where he had previously matriculated. He afterwards studied under Dr. D. C. Powers, of Coldwater, Michigan, an old and valued friend, who had been the surgeon of his battery during the war, and still later pursued a course of reading under Dr. Goodwin, an eminent ex-naval surgeon of Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Streeter was graduated in 1868 from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and for some time he was in charge of its dispensary and devoted almost two years to charity practice. One of the founders of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College (in 1877), Dr. Streeter was at one time Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children, two years later he was elected Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, while at present, 1892, he occupies the Chair

of Gynecology in the same institution, and, as such, he is recognized as one of the most able and prominent gynecologists in the United States.

For a long time he has been connected with Cook County Hospital, as attending gynecologist. He is also gynecologist to the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital and Central Homœopathic Free Dispensary. Dr. Streeter was surgeon of the First Brigade for more than nine years. He was at one time surgeon of the First Regiment also. A member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, Dr. Streeter has many engagements to fulfill. He has a large and lucrative practice amongst Chicago's best and most wealthy citizens. He has one of the largest private hospitals in the Western States, his specialty being abdominal and pelvic surgery.

Taking a great interest in the building up and sustaining of the National Guard, he is also very prominently identified with the Veteran Order of the Royal Legion of Illinois, which is one of the oldest commanderies. He is a member of the Calumet, Washington Park and the Kennel clubs and the new Athletic Association. Dr. Streeter is fond of athletic sports of all kinds and nothing delights him more than to take part in an exciting hunt.

In politics he is a Republican; his opinions have seldom changed, for he was a Republican in sympathy long before the war, but politics do not give him much concern, and he seldom takes any active part in party affairs, his time being fully occupied with his professional duties.

In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

He was married September 3, 1869, to Miss Mary Clarke, of Union City, Michigan, a daughter of Israel W. Clarke, who was the first to operate a jobbing trade in dry goods in New York. Mr. Clarke is now close upon ninety years of age, and has long since retired from business, being very wealthy and noted for his philanthropy and deep piety. His daughter (Mrs. Streeter) is a lady of considerable literary taste, of more than the average ability as an artist, and of many social attainments. She is well known in society circles. The issue of this marriage is one son and two daughters.

Dr. Streeter has three brothers and three sisters. The eldest brother, Mr. S. M. Streeter resides at

South Chicago, William H. is a real estate dealer in New York, Albert T. is a prominent lawyer in Lake Superior region. One of his sisters is a resident of Maine, another of California and another of Michigan.

Dr. Streeter is a gentleman of finished education, polished and suave in manner and eminent in his profession. He has an indomitable will and rarely fails in carrying out whatever he attempts.

POTTER PALMER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of Chicago, which has been his home nearly forty years. He began his remarkable career there, when what is now the second city in the United States was but a village, and has grown with its growth until his name and reputation are as far reaching as are those of his city. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by the comparatively few. He is of the highest type of a business man, and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose hardy genius and splendid abilities have achieved results that are the wonder and admiration of the world.

His ancestry is of English origin, and his family was first represented in this country in early colonial times. His grand-parents, who, in early life, were residents of New Bedford, Vermont, removed to New York State about the beginning of the present century, and settled on a farm in Albany county, on the western bank of the Hudson. They were members of the Society of Friends, as was also our subject's father, who was a farmer by occupation and a man of influence in his community; he was the father of seven children, of whom our subject was the fourth. Potter passed his boyhood on his father's farm, and received a good English education. But his native instinct and abilities led him to seek a business life, and to gratify this desire he, at the age of eighteen, accepted a minor position in a country store and bank at Durham, in Greene county, New York. He showed great aptitude for the business and rapidly familiarized himself with and mastered all its details, and at the end of three years was placed in charge of the establishment. Soon after attaining his majority he started in

business on his own account in Oneida county, and met with gratifying success. He removed thence to Lockport in Niagara county, and there repeated the experiences of his former business ventures. His desire was for a wider field of action; and with that foresight that has been a marked characteristic of his life, he selected Chicago as the place destined to become the metropolis of the then undeveloped West. How fully have subsequent events justified the wisdom of his choice! His enterprise and thrift had been rewarded with gratifying returns; and being in the full vigor of young manhood, ambitious to develop his latent powers and make for himself a name, he hailed with delight the day that brought him to the place that was to be the scene of his splendid achievements.

At that time Lake street was Chicago's principal business thoroughfare. And there, upon his arrival, Mr. Palmer opened a large retail dry-goods store, investing his entire capital. Following the policy that has marked all his transactions, of making the most and best of his means and opportunities, he worked with a will, and it was not long before his store was a center of attraction, and the leading retail establishment in Chicago. Enlarging his facilities to meet the demands of his increasing trade, he finally added to his business a wholesale department, which rapidly grew to great magnitude under his skillful management. The last years of his mercantile career were during the civil war, when public confidence wavered, and when strong men were losing heart and predicting ill. Not so with Potter Palmer! With a firm faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union cause, he came to its aid with devoted loyalty. While others hesitated he was active; when men less loyal withdrew or withheld their capital from trade, he showed the courage of his

convictions by investing in immense stocks of goods. While his course thus pursued stimulated trade and inspired commercial confidence, it, at the same time, increased his pecuniary profits.

During the thirteen years of his active participation in his business, before resigning it to his partners and successors, the volume of its trade increased from seventy thousand to seven million dollars per annum; and it had no rival in the United States outside of New York city. Mr. Palmer retired from mercantile life in 1865, being then forty years of age, with a large fortune, the result of his foresight, ability, and business tact and skill.

A new field was now open to him. Chicago, although justly noted for her commercial activity and standing, had given little attention to external appearances; the principal streets were narrow and lined with structures built without regard to architectural effects. People had been too much occupied to give attention to anything more than the wants of trade, and Chicago was in appearance but an overgrown country town. Quick to see this lack, and in it an opportunity to benefit the city and at the same time make a profitable investment of his capital, he moved with boldness and yet cautiously, carefully selecting his properties, and in a period of six months purchased about three-quarters of a mile of frontage on State street, at that time the principal retail thoroughfare in the city. With the exception of two blocks it was narrow and unadorned with any other than the commonest buildings. Mr. Palmer, to carry out his plan of widening and improving the street, bought and moved back from the street line old buildings to a new line whose establishment he secured, and on vacant lots erected new buildings on the new line. The task was a difficult one, for many persons were obstinate and submitted to the new order of things only when compelled to by legal measures. But in four years his purpose was accomplished, and those who beheld the transformation that had been wrought between Madison street and Twelfth street on the south, a distance of a mile, changed from a narrow, irregular, dirty street to a spacious avenue, have only words of praise for the man through whose efforts it had been accomplished. Among the dozen or more buildings which Mr. Palmer erected here were the first "Palmer

House," and a marble front building for mercantile purposes built at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. At the time of the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871, Mr. Palmer was one of the largest property owners in Chicago, and suffered greater loss than any other single person. No less than thirty-five buildings, which yielded him an annual rental of two hundred thousand dollars were swept away. This calamity, which had wiped out in a single night the accumulations of his years of toil, and left him with an income from his vast property interests too small by many thousand dollars to pay his annual taxes, would have cast down and utterly disheartened a man of less heroic courage; as it was, only his iron will, and his faith in the possibilities of the city where he had accumulated his fortune, and his consciousness of his own powers, coupled with the buoyant hope and cheering words of his young and devoted wife, nerved him to manfully meet this ordeal. Recovering from the shock caused by the realization of his misfortune, reassured by the heroic cheerfulness and encouragement of his wife, he resolved that he would retrieve his losses. For him to think was to act; and no sooner had he made this resolve than he sought to inspire others with the same purpose—of turning this seeming calamity into (what subsequent events proved it to have been) a blessing in disguise.

An army of men were put to work to clear away the smouldering *débris* of his ruined buildings. Years of honorable dealing had given him unlimited credit, which now came to his rescue, enabling him to procure, on his own terms, ample building material; and as by magic, upon the sites of the old, new structures arose, surpassing in grandeur and beauty and utility anything that Chicago had ever before witnessed. The spirit shown by Mr. Palmer was emulated by others; new capital sought investment; new industries were started; fresh enterprises sprung up, and before many months had passed a new city arose from the ashes of the old, inspired with life and bustling with activity before unknown. It is but a deserved tribute, to say that in the rebuilding of Chicago, no man did more than Potter Palmer. Viewed in the light of subsequent events, and from this time more has been accomplished in the twenty-one years that

have elapsed since that fateful 9th of October, 1871, to make Chicago the pride of this land—the wonder of the world—than a century of unconcerted effort could have done.

To recount all of Mr. Palmer's achievements were impossible in a sketch of this character. The palatial hotel that bears his name has always been to him an object of special pride, and nothing has been spared to make it worthy of the world-wide reputation which it has. When the "Lake Shore Drive" was laid out in 1873, he quickly divined its future, as the leading fashionable avenue of the city, and true to his instincts invested largely in property bordering upon it, and erected thereon costly residences in varied styles of architecture. Here, too, at the southern extremity of Lincoln Park, and overlooking Lake Michigan, he built his own home, wherein is embodied the splendid triumphs of modern architectural skill; and with its broad lawns and well-kept gardens, and luxurious furnishings, it presents a model of completeness.

Colossal fortunes impose vast obligations, and no man is more heartily alive to this than Mr. Palmer. His means have been used not alone in public enterprises, which, while benefitting his city, would, at the same time increase his millions, but also have been given with a generous hand to charitable and benevolent objects of every name. And in matters of public concern calling for help he is one of the foremost and

most liberal givers. He was active in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and since its inception has been untiring in his zeal, and unsparing of his money and time in furthering its interests and enabling it to be in fact what it is in name. In all its plans and deliberations he has been an earnest adviser and coadjutor, and fills an important place in its local directorate.

In July, 1870, Mr. Palmer married Miss Bertha Honoré, daughter of Mr. Henry H. Honoré, of Chicago. Mrs. Palmer is a woman of superior intelligence, and with her versatile talents and generous culture, and true womanly virtues, gracefully adorns the high station in life she has been called to fill. Not only does she enter heartily into the most ambitious projects of her husband, aiding with her counsels, but she also has her own field of action. She takes an active part in charitable enterprises, and with her ample means makes ample use of her opportunities for doing good. Her labors in behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition have been great, and no one has done as much as she to interest in its behalf the women of our own and of foreign lands. Her selection as president of its Board of Lady Managers in 1890 was a fitting recognition of her unselfish devotion to what is to her a purely patriotic service.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have two sons, Honoré and Potter.

FRANK B. TOBEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK BASSETT TOBEY, president of the Tobey Furniture Company, was born at Dennis, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, September 15, 1833. It is remarkable how many of Chicago's prominent business men came from Cape Cod. Besides the Tobey Brothers, Charles and Frank, who built up the immense business of the Tobey Furniture Company, the Nickersons, the Swifts, the Underwoods, the Ryders, the Lombards, the Crosbys, the Matthews, and a host of others, claim this sandy peninsula as their birthplace. The father of Frank Tobey owned and occupied the farm that had been in the pos-

session of the Tobey family for more than two hundred years. Tradition says that this land was deeded to Captain Thomas Tobey, about the year 1675, for services rendered in organizing a company and assisting Plymouth Colony in King Phillip's war.

Frank's mother was Rachel Bassett, whose ancestors came to America in the next ship following the Mayflower.

Frank worked on the farm summers and attended school winters until he was eighteen. For the next five years he held a position as clerk of the village store and post-office. The proprietor,



Frank B. Tobey

Howes Chapman, was a man of superior intelligence, and was singularly upright in character and motives. He had great influence in molding the character of his young assistant, to whom he gave up largely the management of the business.

At an early age Frank took great interest in philosophical and political subjects, always reasoning from the humanitarian stand-point. When only twelve years old, he took issue with his father on the question of the Mexican war, claiming that its object was the extension of slave territory and therefore unjust. He soon became identified with the anti-slavery movement. He wrote the call and served as secretary for the first Republican convention ever held in his native town. At that time the Republicans were represented by a small minority, but nine years later every vote in the town was cast for Abraham Lincoln. When barely twenty-one he was nominated as delegate to the first Republican State convention, but declined the honor because he could not afford the expense.

In 1857 he came to Chicago, where a year before his brother Charles had started the furniture business on State street, south of Van Buren, in a small store, twenty by sixty feet. The first year Frank worked on a salary. The next year the copartnership of Chas. Tobey and Brother was formed and their room doubled by the addition of the adjoining store. At this time the young men did all their own work, and by close attention made the business prosperous. Their conservative methods enabled them to weather the panic of '57 to '60, when so many older concerns went down.

The large increase of business in 1859 required larger accommodations, which they found at 72 State street. They afterward removed to Lake street, and in 1866 to a new building erected specially for them at 77-79 State street, being business pioneers on that thoroughfare. In 1870 the Tobey Brothers, in connection with F. Porter Thayer, organized the Thayer and Tobey Furniture Company. The great fire of 1871 destroyed their building and stock, and in common with most Chicago firms, they suffered severe loss. With characteristic energy, they improvised a salesroom at their west side factory, which had escaped, and before the fire had ceased its ravages, they had taken an order to furnish the Sherman House,

now the Gault, which order was completed in seven days. In 1873 they occupied the Clark Building, corner State and Adams streets. In 1875 the Tobey Brothers bought out Mr. Thayer's interest, and the name of the company was changed to the Tobey Furniture Company, Charles being president, and Frank vice-president and manager. In March, 1888, the company occupied the Drake Building, corner Wabash avenue and Washington street. The same year they started a factory for the manufacture of high-class furniture for their own trade. This feature of the business has grown beyond anticipation, the quality of the goods produced being equal to anything in the world.

In September, 1888, Chas. Tobey died, and Frank became president. In 1890, they doubled the capacity of their warerooms by renting the adjoining building known as "My Block."

Mr. Tobey has thus seen the firm, beginning in the little store of 1200 square feet in 1857, grow to the present proportions of the Tobey Furniture Company, requiring for its business more than four acres of floor space, its trade extending to every state and territory in the union, with occasional foreign shipments. In fact, it is without doubt, the largest and most widely known retail furniture house in the country, if not in the world. In carrying on the business, Mr. Tobey is ably assisted by the present active manager, Mr. H. M. Wright, a man of marked business ability and energy.

The house demands the strictest integrity on the part of its employes, and absolute justice to all patrons. In all its history there has been no strike. One of the teamsters, Mr. Chris. Brown, who hauled goods for the young firm in 1857, is still in the employ of the company. Mr. J. W. Wight, one of the directors of the company, has been associated with the house since 1859.

Outside his business Mr. Tobey has taken lively interest in and has contributed liberally to philanthropic and charitable movements. In religion he might be called a disciple of Theodore Parker, believing in the deed, rather than the creed. He helped organize the Society for Ethical Culture in Chicago, and has generously devoted time and money to its support.

His politics may perhaps be best described by quoting his own remark that, "Statemanship

found its highest ideal in Charles Sumner, who labored always for righteousness and absolute justice."

He has been an active promoter of the economic conferences in Chicago, which brought the

laborer and capitalist together and led to a better understanding between them. The distinguishing qualities in Mr. Tobey's character, and with which his name is always associated, seem to be integrity, charitableness and a high sense of justice.

EDWARD TURNER JEFFERY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWARD TURNER JEFFERY is a native of Liverpool, England, and was born on April 6, 1843. His father, W. S. Jeffery, was a mechanical engineer of prominence in England, and at the time of Edward's birth was chief engineer in the British navy, and had charge of the first steam propeller introduced in the British service. His mother was born in Downpatrick, Ireland, but her maternal ancestors were of Scotch descent. The family was prominently connected with the revolution of 1798, and our subject's great-grandfather, named Bailey, was captured and barely escaped hanging. When Edward was very young his father died, and two years later his mother remarried and immigrated to the United States, settling at Wheeling, Virginia. Here Edward attended private schools and formed those habits that have so greatly contributed to his success in life. When leaving his school to remove to Chicago in September, 1856, his tutor, in bidding him good-by, remarked that he had shown greater application and more vigorous energy than any other scholar he ever had; he also presented him with an algebra, geometry, arithmetic, elements of chemistry and natural philosophy. In October, 1856, when a lad of thirteen, he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He entered the office of Samuel J. Hayes, superintendent of machinery, where he was employed two months; he was then put to work in the tin and coppersmith shops as an apprentice. He served there four months, and was then sent to Detroit as an apprentice in the Detroit Locomotive Works, where he remained about fifteen months, and obtained a very good general knowledge of the workings of engines. He was then fifteen years old, and returned to Chicago. He next went to work in a stove factory on Clark street. His employ-

ment necessitated his presence in the drying kiln, which was heated to a temperature of about one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit, and not being suited with the place he, on July 5, 1858, applied for a position with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and was put to work in the shops, but was soon transferred to Mr. Hayes' office, and was given a position as an apprentice at mechanical drawing. This seemed in every way perfectly suited to him, and he became enthusiastic in his work, and then determined to fit himself thoroughly for the profession of a mechanical draughtsman and engineer. He commenced a series of systematic studies that occupied his time for a period of ten years, embracing all the special as well as general studies. So ardent and ambitious was he that up to the time he was eighteen years old, he was given the privilege to study or work, as his inclination prompted. He thus combined the theoretical with the practical, and by the time he was nineteen years old he was on the rolls of the company as one of the regular mechanical draughtsmen. At twenty he was placed in full charge of the mechanical drawing department. He applied himself to study during the week, in the evenings and on Sundays, and when he was twenty-five years old few men of his age had so liberal an education. When placed in charge of the mechanical drawing, Mr. Jeffery was also made private secretary to the superintendent of machinery. At twenty-eight he was made assistant superintendent of machinery by Mr. John Newell, then president of the road. Mr. Newell was thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of Mr. Jeffery, and being himself a self-made railroad man, he was not slow to open the way to energetic and deserving employés. For the following six years Assistant Superintendent Jeffery



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E. T. Jeffery.

was one of the most active men connected with the road. He shouldered the burden of responsibilities and discharged the duties with the highest credit to himself. His long experience in mechanical drawing, combined with his constant practical work in the shops, enabled him to gain such a knowledge of the details of railroad management that there was little, if anything, about railroading that he did not learn. Mr. Jeffery is one of the best posted men in railway mechanics in the world. On May 4, 1877, he was promoted to the office of general superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad system, in which capacity he served until December 15, 1885, when he was appointed general manager of the entire line, a rare promotion for one of his age.

In 1885 the International Congress was held, and Mr. Jeffery, as the representative of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was the sole American representative there.

In 1889 he resigned his position as general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was immediately tendered numerous positions of prominence with leading railroad corporations. Declining them he yielded to the solicitations of the executive committee of the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition to make a trip to Paris to examine into the details of the Paris Exposition. He spread the news of the projected exposition in the United States broadcast, and the articles published in the Parisian papers at his suggestion were translated and published throughout Europe and Great Britain. He returned to the United States in the latter part of December, 1889, and, at the solicitation of the citizens of Chicago, went to Washington and made an argument before the special committee of the United States Senate in behalf of the advantages of Chicago as the city in which the World's Columbian Exposition should be held. The array of facts and figures presented by him in his argument showed him master of the situation, and his effort went far toward securing for his city the location of what promises to be the world's greatest exposition.

Mr. Jeffery has always been known as an able public speaker, and during his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad he made many arguments before State Legislatures and other executive bodies. In 1888, upon the invitation of the

Common Council of New Orleans, he delivered an address upon "The best method of increasing the commerce of New Orleans." The council tendered him a vote of thanks, and ordered ten thousand copies of his address printed and scattered broadcast throughout the land.

Upon the permanent organization of the World's Columbian Exposition he was made a director, and became vice-chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, ex-Mayor Cregier being chairman. At the last election he was re-elected to the board, and was made chairman of this (the most important) committee. He is also a member of the Board of Reference and Control. He is one of the most earnest and zealous workers in the directorate, and has been influential in its councils in shaping the course of the gigantic enterprise. Mr. Jeffery was the controlling spirit and president of the Grant Locomotive Works, and a trustee of the Grant Land Company. But in 1891 he resigned from the first-named of these offices, and expects to be relieved of his duties in connection with the other.

In October, 1891, he was elected president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, with headquarters at Denver, and entered at once upon his duties, to the great regret of his hosts of friends, who dislike to have him leave Chicago.

In April, 1877, Mr. Jeffery married Miss Virginia Osborne Clark, daughter of the Hon. James C. Clark. They have two bright, happy children, viz.: James Clark, an apt scholar, twelve years old, and Edna Turner, still younger.

In social circles Mr. Jeffery is much esteemed; he is vice-president of the Calumet club, and an active member of the Chicago and Iroquois clubs. Politically he is a Democrat, and believes that the two great questions of the day, outside of popular education and purity of the ballot-box, are first, the remonetization of silver under an international agreement, if it can be brought about; and secondly, a revision of the tariff, in conformity with the views expressed by ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Jeffery has been urged to accept nominations for several political positions, among them being a tender of the nomination for the State Senate. However, he has never desired political preferment, and has always declined. He was prominently mentioned as an available candidate for

the mayoralty, but refused to go before the people.

Mr. Jeffrey's career has been one of unusual success, which may be attributed to his intense

energy, constant application, extensive reading, honesty of purpose, candor of expression, integrity in all business relations, proper regard for the rights of others, combined with great native ability.

HON. EDWARD S. LACEY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWARD S. LACEY, President of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, is a native of Chili, Monroe county, New York; was born on November 26, 1835, to Edward D. and Martha C. Lacey. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Michigan, and in the spring of 1843, settled in Eaton county, where he had his home until May 1, 1889.

His father was a man of considerable prominence and filled numerous offices of trust. His grandfather, Samuel Lacey, was an orderly sergeant under La Fayette, and major of a Vermont regiment of infantry in the war of 1812.

Edward S. received his education in the public schools and at Olivet College, and at the age of eighteen became a salesman in a general store at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he remained until he was twenty-one. In 1857 he returned to Charlotte, Michigan, and in 1860 was elected register of deeds, which office he held for four years. In 1862, he, in partnership with Hon. Joseph Musgrave, formerly of Ashland, Ohio, established a private bank, which was succeeded in 1871 by the First National Bank of Charlotte, of which he was a director and cashier, and of which he subsequently, upon the death of Mr. Musgrave, became president.

During his entire connection with this bank, he was its active manager. From the commencement of his business career, Mr. Lacey has been an exceedingly busy man and has been closely identified with many important matters. He was a director in the Grand River Valley Railroad Company from its organization, and for many years was its treasurer. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Bagley a trustee of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane and held that office six years, when he resigned. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, and from 1882 to 1884 served as

chairman of the Republican State Committee of Michigan. As the first mayor of the city of Charlotte, he contributed largely to its system of public improvements.

In 1880 Mr. Lacey was elected to Congress from the Third District of Michigan, and re-elected in 1882; he received the nomination each time by acclamation, and in each instance ran far ahead of his ticket at the election. His desire to return to private life led him to decline a third term in Congress, but in 1886 he yielded to the solicitations of friends and became a candidate for the United States Senate, but, while showing strength and popularity, was unsuccessful. In Congress he took a prominent part. He was on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and also on that of Coinage, Weights and Measures, but gave his attention chiefly to questions of finance and came into prominence among students of monetary matters through a very able speech which he made on the silver question in the Forty-eighth Congress. Among his numerous addresses on financial questions, that on the use of silver as money, before the American Bankers' Association at Chicago in 1885, brought him into special prominence among the bankers of the country.

Recognizing the peculiar fitness for the position on account of his many years of banking experience and familiarity with public affairs, Mr. Lacey's friends, comprising prominent citizens and financiers of his own State, of New York and Chicago, urged his appointment as Comptroller of the Currency and, upon their suggestion, the office was tendered to him and he entered upon its duties May 1, 1889. His predecessors had, without exception, been men of high character and ability, and yet it may be said as a matter of simple justice that none of them more thoroughly mastered the details of the



C. S. Lacey

office than did Mr. Lacey. His administration covered, perhaps, the most critical period within the history of national banking (the Baring failure and its wide-spread and disastrous effect upon credits and securities) and to his wise judgment, prudent action and undaunted courage in the management of the banks of this country, business interests are largely indebted for the favorable outcome. It is a matter of note that, in his official management, Mr. Lacey always made a personal supervision of every important detail a paramount duty. In relation to the national banks of the country, he pursued a policy both vigorous and conservative, tending always toward the protection of the depositors and creditors, and it is a noteworthy fact that his policy received very general endorsement.

He carefully studied the details of his office and introduced many reforms. He aimed to secure every possible safeguard, exercising always a sound discretion in construing such restrictions as, owing to local conditions, would embarrass and annoy bank officers and their customers, without corresponding benefits to the public.

Mr. Lacey is a man of decided convictions, to which he is faithfully and fearlessly obedient.

His intrepid integrity is universally recognized. While modest and unassuming in private life, he becomes aggressive in an emergency, never failing to have perfect command of his best faculties. He is a man of attractive personality, and by his courteous manner and manly bearing readily makes and retains friends. He is in the prime of life, has a vigorous, active mind and sound physique, and dispatches business without fatigue.

The office of Comptroller of the Currency is second only in importance to that of the Secretary of the Treasury. This office was so ably and satisfactorily filled by Mr. Lacey, coupled with the enviable national reputation as a financier previously acquired, that his services were eagerly sought after in moneyed centers. Several large banks thus located made him attractive offers to take the presidency. He was, however, most attracted by Chicago and its wonderful possibilities; hence, on June 30, 1892, he resigned to accept the presidency of the Bankers' National Bank. His successful achievements and conspicuous abilities give the fullest assurance that those who were instrumental in placing him in control of its affairs and interests made no mistake.

HON. WALTER Q. GRESHAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, a native of Lanesville, in Harrison county, Indiana, was born on March 17, 1833, to William and Sarah (Davis) Gresham. His father, a farmer by occupation, and also a cabinet-maker, was born in Kentucky, September 17, 1802. He was a man of fine physical proportions, with qualities of mind and heart that not only made him conspicuous in his community, but also won for him universal confidence and esteem. He was a colonel in the militia. In 1833 he was elected sheriff of Harrison county, Indiana, on the Whig ticket, with but slight opposition. He was fatally shot in 1834, by a desperado, whom he was attempting to arrest. At the time of his marriage to Sarah, a daughter of Mr. John Davis, in November, 1825, she was but eighteen years old. He took her to his farm in Indiana, and she still lives on the old

homestead with an unmarried daughter, a hale and active woman, happy and cheerful in the enjoyment of the loving regard of her children and friends. Our subject's grandfather, George Gresham, was a native of Virginia, and was born near Petersburg, October 9, 1776. He went with the Penningtons to Mercer county, Kentucky, when a young man, and in 1801 married Mary Pennington. In 1809 he removed to Harrison county, Indiana, with his brother-in-law, Dennis Pennington, and took up a large tract of land on Little Indian Creek, where Lanesville now stands, and became a prosperous farmer. Our subject's maternal grandfather, also, was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Kentucky and thence to Indiana. He was of Welsh ancestry.

Walter passed his boyhood on his mother's farm; he had few school privileges prior to his six-

teenth year, but was possessed of a studious mind and a thirst for knowledge. He had long cherished the hope that he might attend Corydon Seminary, an educational institution near by. Through the aid of his elder brother, Benjamin, who had just returned from the Mexican War, and Mr. Samuel Wright, who was county auditor, and who gave young Gresham a position in his office where he could earn enough to pay his board, his hope was realized and he was enabled to spend one year at the County Seminary and one year at the State University at Bloomington. Thus equipped, he secured a position in the county clerk's office at Corydon, and devoted his leisure to the study of law under the direction of Judge William Porter, who took a deep interest in him. In this way he studied and worked some three years, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar, and became a partner with Mr. Thomas C. Slaughter, who afterwards became Judge of the circuit court. Upon the formation of the Republican party in 1855, he allied himself with it, and entered heartily into the exciting political campaigns that followed. After the nomination of John C. Fremont for the presidency, in 1856, at the Philadelphia convention, to which his partner was a delegate, young Gresham stumped Harrison county for the "path-finder," with the result that more Republican votes were cast in that county than in all the rest of the district between New Albany and Evansville. As a speaker at the bar or on the stump, he became noted for his clear, forceful and exact statements that never failed to carry conviction, while as a lawyer he was studious and pains-taking and conscientious.

In 1860 he was elected to the general assembly of Indiana from Harrison county, overcoming the democratic majority of five hundred in the county, by a personal canvass of every school district in the county. In the legislature he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and as such introduced and secured the passage of the militia bill. He was skilled in military tactics, and for some time was captain of a company at Corydon called the "Spencer Rifles," and upon the opening of the civil war he was appointed by Governor Morton lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana regiment, but before it entered the service he became colonel of the Fifty-third regiment. This was in December,

1861. His military record is one of which he may justly be proud; his regiment was ordered to St. Louis, whence, after the fall of Donelson, it was sent to join General Grant at Savannah, Tennessee, where it was assigned to Veatch's brigade in Hurlbut's division; with his regiment, Colonel Gresham participated in the siege of Corinth, and afterward was engaged in numerous expeditions south of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He was in the North Mississippi campaign with Grant's army, and afterwards was stationed at Memphis till 1863. Later he joined General Grant's forces at Vicksburg. Colonel Gresham's conduct had won the admiration of his superior officers—particularly General Grant, who with General Sherman recommended his appointment as brigadier general, which was made on August 11, 1863, and he was put in command of the post of Natchez and later succeeded General Crocker in command of the district of Natchez. His judicious government of that city attracted the friendship of all parties. In the spring of 1864 he was put in command of a division in the seventeenth corps of the Army of Tennessee, to participate in the Atlanta campaign. His soldierly demeanor strongly commended him to General McPherson, who commanded the army, and General Frank Blair, who had command of the corps, and he was active in the numerous engagements of that campaign until July 20. On that day, in the battle of Leggett's Hill, he was severely wounded by a bullet which struck his leg below the knee. On the following day, under the personal direction of General McPherson, he was carried to the railroad station, and thence taken to New Albany, where he was confined for more than a year, nursed by his faithful wife. He was obliged to use crutches several years.

After the close of the war he resumed his profession at New Albany; he was nominated for Congress in 1866, and while he won many Democratic friends, he (the district was overwhelmingly Democratic) was defeated at the polls by Mr. M. C. Kerr. During that year he was appointed financial agent of the State, and so continued until 1869. When General Grant became president, he tendered General Gresham the collectorship at New Orleans, which was declined. He went to Washington in the interest of a friend whose appointment as district attorney of Indiana

he sought; and when in an interview with President Grant, he was informed by him that he himself had already been selected for that office, General Gresham replied that under no circumstances could he accept it. In December, 1869, the president appointed him United States district judge for Indiana, an office which he accepted and honored until April, 1882. At that time, upon the death of Postmaster General Howe, who was a member of the cabinet of President Garfield and his successor, President Arthur, Judge Gresham was tendered and accepted the office thus made vacant, and filled it in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. Near the close of President Arthur's term, he became secretary of the treasury, *vice* Secretary Folger who had died, and in all his connection with the cabinet, was one of the president's most valued advisers. He withdrew from the cabinet in October, 1884, and in December following, was appointed United States circuit judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Drummond, at Chicago. This high position is one for which he is eminently fitted. Learned in the law, a thorough scholar and close reasoner, with a high sense of justice and an appreciation of the responsibility and dignity of his office, his rulings and decisions are characterized by accuracy, promptness, directness and uniform firmness. His endeavor is to do justice regardless of who the litigants before him may

be, or by whom represented. The young lawyer never has just cause to complain of the treatment he receives; the poor man's cause is listened to with as close attention as that of the rich corporation, and all alike find in him an able jurist—a just judge. He is firm in all his convictions of duty, and under all circumstances has the courage of his convictions, and this gives color to all his acts.

Judge Gresham has always been a great reader, and in matters of history and general literature he has at his command a wide range of valuable information; in fiction, especially, he delights; and the best that has come through that source, from the world's best authors, he has made his own. His peculiarity is to appropriate what he reads, and as a result he is not only well informed, but also has his knowledge at ready command.

In stature the Judge is six feet high and somewhat slender; he has clean-cut, regular features, with black hair and beard, liberally streaked with gray; has a dignified, manly bearing; is pleasing in his address, and courteous and affable in manner, and withal exceedingly modest. He is popular with his friends, and universally esteemed for his noble, manly qualities, and it would be difficult to find any one who would say aught but in his favor.

In 1858 he married Miss Matilda McGrain, a daughter of Mr. Thomas McGrain, an old settler of Harrison county, Indiana, of Scotch-Irish descent. They have one son and one daughter.

JOHN STOCKTON MILLER,

CHICAGO, ILL

ONE of the most honored members of the Chicago bar is John S. Miller, present corporation counsel of Chicago. He is a man of refinement, and manifests kindness and courtesy toward all.

He was born in Louisville, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 24, 1847, the son of John and Jane (McLeod) Miller. His father, a lawyer, was a man of sterling worth, who was highly esteemed in his community, and for many years county clerk of St. Lawrence county. Paternally Mr. Miller traces his ancestry to an old Massachusetts family, while maternally he is of

Scotch-Irish descent. He received the usual common school and academic education, and then entered the St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, and was graduated therefrom at the age of twenty-two. He then took a course in the law department of the same University, and was admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg, New York, in 1870. The next three years he filled the professorship of Latin and Greek in his *alma mater*. Meantime he kept up his study of the law, in the law offices of the late Judge Sawyer, of the Supreme Court of New York, and Leslie W. Russell, late attorney general, and now (1892) Judge of

the Supreme Court of New York. With such preceptors, Mr Miller became well grounded in the principles of the law, and desiring to make a name for himself in the world, he resigned his professorship in 1874, and removed to Chicago and engaged in practice. He practiced alone until 1876, when he formed a partnership with Messrs. George Herbert and John H. S. Quick, the firm name being Herbert, Quick & Miller. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Herbert, when the firm became Quick & Miller, which continued until May 1, 1886, when Mr. Miller became associated with Senator Henry W. Leman; about May 1, 1890, Mr. Merritt Starr was admitted to the firm.

While Mr. Miller's practice has been general in its character and yearly increasing, yet he has devoted himself more especially to chancery causes, and he ranks among the ablest chancery lawyers at the Chicago bar.

In religion he is an Episcopalian, and a member of Grace Church. In politics Mr. Miller is an

earnest Republican, but is not what is termed a politician, and the position he now holds is not on account of any political obligation, but solely on account of merit.

Mr. Miller married in 1887, Miss Annie Gross, daughter of Dr. J. E. Gross, of Chicago. They have two children, John S., Jr., and Janet.

Mr. Miller was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, May 1, 1891. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago.

His life has been more or less of a struggle, and his achievements have been the result of hard work. He loves his profession and takes delight in unravelling its mysteries, and when not so engaged loves to be with his family, in whose pleasures he takes the keenest delight. He is a man of genial character, kind and true, and possesses those sterling qualities of the New England race from which he sprang, namely: industry, integrity and perseverance. Success has crowned his efforts, and has made his name worthy to be recorded among the representative men of Chicago.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is the eldest child of Cyrus H. and Nettie (Fowler) McCormick. His parents spent the winter of 1859 in Washington, D. C., his father being occupied in securing patents upon his celebrated reaper, and there, on May 16th of that year, our subject was born. He passed successfully through the grammar and high schools in Chicago, graduating from the Chicago High School at the head of his class, and then went to Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879.

In the autumn of that year he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company; and in order to thoroughly acquaint himself with its affairs, he not only filled various positions in the office of the company, but also served a time in the several departments of its Works.

Upon the death of his father, which occurred in May, 1884, he was elected to succeed him as president of the McCormick Harvesting Ma-

chine Company, an office which he holds at the present time.

On March 5, 1889, Mr. McCormick was married to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, niece of Mrs. E. S. Stickney of Chicago, at the beautiful little Church of St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, at Monterey, California. They have two children, a son and daughter.

Although a young man, Mr. McCormick has been called to numerous positions of trust, in all of which his careful methods have shown him worthy of the confidence reposed. For several years he has been a director of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University in June, 1889. He is also a member and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, and first vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

During the summer of 1889, Mr. McCormick



Cyrus H. W. Cornick.

spent several weeks in Paris looking after his Company's exhibits at the great exposition, and soon afterward was decorated by the President of the French Republic, "Officer of the Merite Agricole," and as stated by the *Courier d'Illinois* this is one of but a few instances where that decoration has been bestowed upon a citizen of

the United States, it being rarely conferred upon a foreigner.

In all his relations, Mr. McCormick [has shown rare good judgment, and by his fine personal qualities, and his straightforward, manly deportment, he both merits and receives universal esteem.

CLIFFORD MITCHELL, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Nantucket Mitchells have furnished many eminent men and women to the learned professions; among them not the least noted is the subject of this memoir. Dr. Clifford Mitchell was born January 28, 1854, in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and is the descendant and last scion on his father's side of that noted family of Mitchells who came here in the eighteenth century from the Isle of Wight.

The son of Francis M. Mitchell, his paternal grandfather was William Mitchell, one of the overseers of Harvard College, and a scientific man of much repute. His father's sister was Maria Mitchell, so celebrated for her achievements in astronomy. No less richly endowed from the maternal side, his mother's people belonged to the same family as the immortal discoverer and sage, Benjamin Franklin. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Mitchell, has a wide reputation as a lecturer on literary topics. She was one of the founders and at one time president of the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, and enjoys the distinction of being the first woman ever appointed on the Board of Education in this city. Her brother is Dr. J. S. Mitchell, the eminent Chicago physician, and her father, Mr. Joseph Mitchell, was at one time auditor, and for a long term served as member of the legislature of the State of Massachusetts.

Having pursued a thorough course of study in the Chicago private schools, chiefly under the direction of Mr. E. S. Waters, an educator of very high character, he entered the academic department at Harvard, and graduated with honor in 1875. His medical studies were for a time pursued at the Chicago Medical College, and in 1878 he received the degree of M.D. at the Chicago

Homœopathic Medical College. Dr. Mitchell is a member of the Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the National Institute of Homœopathy. He is also a member of the Harvard Club and Twentieth Century Club. His reputation in this city as a practitioner is of the most honorable character, and in certain departments of medical science he has gained a more than national fame. Having made a specialty of the study of diseases of the kidneys, he is the author of several important works upon the subject, notably: "The Student's Manual of Urinary Analysis," a small book published in 1879, and soon supplanted by the "Practitioner's Guide to Urinary Analysis," now in its second edition. Within the present year (1890) he has published a book of over four hundred pages, entitled: "A Clinical Study of Diseases of the Kidneys." He also wrote the "Physicians' Chemistry," which has passed through several editions and is much referred to, and in 1888, at the request of the National Dental Association, he compiled a treatise on Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy, which was accepted by the association, and is now the standard text-book on Dental Chemistry in the dental colleges of America. Dr. Mitchell's name is well known among medical journals by his frequent and valuable contributions, and to the medical profession as perhaps one of the earliest translators of Pasteur's great papers on "Chicken Cholera" and "Splemic Fever."

Doctor Mitchell has traveled much in many lands, and, in addition to a thorough acquaintance with his own country, has sojourned in almost every portion of the Old World, being conversant

with the French, German and Italian languages, the latter of which he studied under Mr. James Russell Lowell at Harvard. He is an enthusiastic mountain-climber, and a fine example of the hardiness and vigor gained in that most magnificent of gymnastics.

In 1878, with what seemed a singularly appropriate and felicitous choice, Dr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Susan Peason Lillie. His wife's father was the Rev. James Lillie, of Scotland, a graduate of Edinburgh University, a profound scholar and very learned man, whose name is familiar as the author of several notable works on theology. Mrs. Mitchell has spent

many years abroad in travel and study. She is an accomplished French scholar, and is remarkably well versed in English literature. She has also pursued the study of art—herself an amateur of no mean ability. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

To return to Dr. Mitchell, and speaking of him in his social aspect, no higher praise is needed than that he is a gentleman after Bacon's own heart, who, though traveled and acquainted with the world, "doth not change his country manners for those of foreign parts," and though young to be so highly honored, is yet not envied, because "his fortune seemeth due unto him."

WILLIAM T. BAKER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM TAYLOR BAKER, president of the World's Columbian Exposition and ex-president of the Board of Trade, was born at West Winfield, New York, September 11, 1841. His parents were William and Matilda (Peabody) Baker. His father was a farmer by occupation. In 1855, at the age of fourteen, William became a clerk in a country store in Groton, New York; a little later he removed to McLean, New York, and entered the service of Messrs. D. B. Marsh & Co., with whom he remained six years. He had a strong desire to visit the rapidly growing Western States, and in 1861 he made a tour of inspection through the West, which resulted in his locating at Chicago.

His first position there was as book-keeper for Messrs. Hinckley and Handy, commission merchants, with whom he became a partner at the end of one year, under the firm name of Hinckley, Handy & Co. In the following year the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Baker succeeding to the business, which he continued until 1868, when he formed a copartnership with Messrs. W. F. Cobb and C. H. Knight, under the firm name of Knight, Baker & Co., which continued until 1872, when Mr. Knight retired, the style of the firm became W. T. Baker & Co. Immediately after the fire of 1871 the firm occupied temporary quarters in the Wigwam, on the West side, but afterward removed to No. 86 La Salle

street, where they remained some seven years. They then removed to the Chamber of Commerce Building, corner Washington and La Salle streets, and in the spring of 1885, on the completion of the new Board of Trade Building, they removed to No. 240 La Salle street. Two years later they changed to more commodious offices at Nos. 427 to 420 Phenix Building, corner Jackson and Clark streets.

Mr. Baker was elected president of the Board of Trade on January 1, 1890, and re-elected in 1891, an honor which abundantly evidences his popularity and ability.

His firm does a large commission business, both in grain and provisions, and he is also a prominent operator on the Board. His speculations are bold, while they are combined with that practical knowledge so necessary to success, and a judgment and foresight that seldom err.

Mr. Baker has come to be known as a man of great executive ability, and it was but natural that he should have been chosen president of the local directorate of the World's Columbian Exposition. He is a member of the Union League and several other prominent social clubs. Mr. Baker is a man of deep religious convictions and liberal in his views, and cheerfully contributes to all worthy objects of benevolence.

In 1862 he married Miss E. H. Dunston, who died in 1873. Six years later, in 1879, he married



Yours truly
W. J. Baker.

Miss Anna F. Morgan, of Troy, New York. He has five children.

Beginning life with a capital consisting only of health, honor, ability and enterprise, he has

worked his way up, step by step, to his high position among Chicago's citizens and representative men, and is a worthy example of the self-made man.

JOHN THORPE,

PEARL RIVER, N. Y.

ONE of the most extensive and most attractive departments of the World's Columbian Exposition will be the department of Floriculture. It will occupy the greatest area, attract the greatest number of visitors, and will probably contain the greatest variety of exhibits of any department. There will be specimens of our native plants and flowers, gathered in every climate and culled from every soil from Maine to Florida and from New Jersey to California. We shall have, also, the Giant Croton from Cuba, Tree Ferns from Australia, with the bulbs of Holland, the Pansies of England, and the rare and beautiful of every country. They will be spread for exhibition not only in the vast building appropriated to them, but they will surround every building and occupy every island, and even thrust their beautiful forms from the bottom of the artificial lakes, and rest in peace and repose on their surface.

At the head of this department is placed the subject of this sketch, John Thorpe, a man whose professional experience and ability as a florist is acknowledged by all.

Mr. Thorpe was born in Keyhan, Leicestershire, England, on the 3d of April, 1842. His parents were horticulturists, as their ancestors had been for two centuries. Like the flowers he so much loves, he was born, reared and grew up in a garden. His early education was obtained in the village school, and when old enough he was apprenticed to his uncle, a well-known horticulturist. In this way he received a practical training from an early age in all the details of gardening; and gave early proof of his ability as a horticulturist, which has since made him one of the foremost men of his profession. After many years of study and practice in his native country, Mr. Thorpe, desiring a wider field for his labors, came to this country in 1874. Since that time he has

earned for himself, in this country, the reputation of being a man of energy, ability and success. He is progressive in his methods, earnest in his undertakings, and holds the foremost position amongst the men of his profession. He is the founder of the Society of American Florists, and was elected its first and second president, eight years ago in this city. To him is due the great advance made by this society and the impetus which it has given to improved methods and progressive ideas. Mr. Thorpe is also president of the American Chrysanthemum Society.

The World's Fair Directors, recognizing his ability and experience, have selected him for the important position of Chief of the Bureau of Floriculture. Mr. Thorpe has accepted the offer, and has temporarily left his home at Pearl River, New York, and will remain here until the close of the Exposition in 1893. In his hands this department will be shown to the best advantage, and the exhibits will be made a revelation of the progress of the present and possibilities of the future.

The arrangement and classification of millions of rare and beautiful plants, spread over hundreds of acres of ground, in a climate well adapted, is a labor to which Chief Thorpe brings a refined taste, practical experience, and scientific knowledge; and we have no doubt that he will make this division of the Exposition one of its most beautiful and most successful features. The Chief has already commenced active work, and the selection and arrangement of specimens for his department is daily receiving his personal attention; and many new features will be introduced if the time and the means at his disposal permit. Soon after his appointment as chief of the department, Mr. Thorpe invited some of the best florists of this country to meet him here to devise the best means of making the exhibits in this department extensive, representative, com-

plete and successful. The result was most satisfactory to all. While the visitors were here the Chicago Florist Club tendered Chief Thorpe a banquet at Kinsley's, to which the visitors and a large number of guests were invited. This was a very high compliment paid to the chief, but was also the means of increasing the interest of many in the floral exhibits.

Chief Thorpe is a man of fine physical development, in the prime of life, and is the picture of robust health. Strong, active and rugged, he

looks like one that can attack his work early in the morning and not be afraid of it if it occupies him until late at night.

He was married on Christmas day, 1863, to Miss Clara Soars, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer of Leicester county. They have a family of six children, two boys and four girls. Chief Thorpe is a domestic man, and in the bosom of his family he finds his greatest happiness, and to afford them every comfort and pleasure is his constant endeavor.

BENJAMIN F. AYER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYER, a native of Kingston, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, was born April 22, 1825, to Robert and Louisa (Sanborn) Ayer. He is of the eighth generation of the New England family, whose father, John Ayer, emigrated from Norfolk county, England, in 1637, and in 1645 settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts. Here Benjamin's father was born August 14, 1791. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Sanborn, of Kingston, New Hampshire, a descendant of John Sanborn, grandson of Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who emigrated from Derbyshire, England, in 1632, and on the settlement of Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638, became the first minister of the church in that town. Lewis Cass and Daniel Webster were among his descendants.

After closing his preliminary studies, young Ayer prepared for college at the Albany Academy; he then entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1846. He spent part of the next three years in the law department of Harvard University, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and at once began the practice of his profession at Manchester, New Hampshire. He was a close student, and had an analytical mind. More than all, he possessed a genius for hard work, and soon came to be known as a conscientious, painstaking and successful lawyer. His fellow-citizens appreciated his abilities, and in 1853 elected him to the legislature of the State; and the following year he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Hillsborough

county, New Hampshire, and held that office until he removed to Chicago, in 1857. On the 15th of May in that year, he was admitted to practice in Illinois. His ability was soon recognized, and within a few months he held a leading position at the Chicago bar. From 1861 to 1865 he was corporation counsel of Chicago, and was the author of the revised city charter of 1863.

Soon after his term of office closed he became a member of the firm of Beckwith, Ayer and Kales, which continued until 1873, when Mr. Beckwith withdrew and the firm name changed to Ayer and Kales. While engaged in the general practice of his profession, Mr. Ayer gave his attention largely to the law of corporations, and in that branch of jurisprudence has few equals. His success in the management of corporate matters, involving the law governing railroads, brought him into special prominence; and although he had a large and constantly growing practice, he was induced, in 1876, to give it up and become general solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, of which he was made a director, one year later.

Since January 1, 1890, he has been general counsel of this company. The following tribute from a brother attorney, who knows him intimately, is as true as it is beautiful:

"Benjamin F. Ayer has stood in the first rank of lawyers in Chicago for more than thirty years. Nothing has been allowed to divert him from his profession; he never relies on others to do his work; every question is investigated until the



B. F. Ayer

subject is exhausted. While not controlled by precedents, he personally examines every case where the subject has been involved, in order to extract the principles applicable to the matter in hand. The most remarkable quality is the ability to make a connected and logical statement to the court. This is done in language that cannot be misunderstood; and when presented orally, it is with a clear voice and appropriate emphasis, giving the greatest pleasure to the listener. The manner is one of honesty and candor, which leaves no room to doubt as to his own convictions. He has always had the credit of sincerity with the court, stating facts in a conservative way and suppressing nothing, regardless of the effect upon his case. He has always endeavored to aid the court in arriving at correct conclusions, both as to fact and law, believing that the highest duty of a lawyer is to see that justice is done. In short, he commands the confidence and respect of judges and lawyers, and as a citizen is without reproach."

He is clear, logical and concise as a speaker, and, without any attempt at oratorical display, his addresses seldom fail to carry conviction. His sincerity and conservativeness enter into everything that he does; and these, combined with his wide range of legal learning and ready use of pure English, make him a power before either court or jury.

Mr. Ayer is, withal, a man of rare modesty; and, while inclined to reticence, is a most enter-

taining and agreeable companion. His years of varied experience, his knowledge of general literature, his observation of men and events, and his constant endeavor to keep himself in touch with the trend of current thought, combined with his courteous manner and gentlemanly bearing, win for him universal respect, and make him especially popular in his wide circle of friends.

He is a prominent member of the American Bar Association, and has been president of the Chicago Bar Association.

In 1878 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1889 he helped to organize the association known as Sons of New Hampshire, and for two years served as its president.

He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Literary Club, and the Chicago Historical Society; and since 1879 has been president of the Western Railroad Association.

In stature, Mr. Ayer is little less than six feet in height, and well proportioned; he has a well-shaped head, and blue eyes; his features are strong, clear-cut and regular, and his whole bearing are indicative of a cultured and high-minded gentleman.

In 1868 Mr. Ayer married Miss Janet A. Hopkins, a daughter of Hon. James C. Hopkins, of Madison, Wisconsin, who was United States District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin. They have four children, Walter, Mary Louisa, Janet and Margaret Helen.

FRANK RICHARD GREENE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the many bright and promising young men of Chicago, who, step by step, have worked their way to the front by their own energy, ability and force of character, none is more deserving of honorable mention than the subject of this sketch.

Frank Richard Greene was born at Newport, Ohio, on June 8, 1859, and is the son of James B. and Melissa (Wood) Greene. He is descended from a line of distinguished ancestors, and is a direct descendant of General Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame. His grandfather, Richard Greene, was one of the pioneers who settled near

Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, when Ohio was known as the "Northwest territory," Marietta being the first settlement in that territory. Our subject's father was a well-to-do farmer of Washington county, Ohio, and a prominent and influential citizen, and still lives on the old homestead, where his father, Richard Greene, settled in 1788. He was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, and was a member of the general assembly of Ohio in 1866 and 1867.

Frank spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the district schools and helping in the farm-work, and when old enough, pursued a

course of study at Marietta College, Ohio. His father had a large family to support, and in order to relieve him of a part of the burden, Frank left school at the age of seventeen years to start in life for himself. Being offered a clerkship in a bank at Marietta, he accepted it and remained with the institution some five years, being promoted from time to time, until he became teller and head book-keeper. When about twenty-two years old he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he held important and responsible positions with various commercial houses. He went thence to St. Louis, Missouri, and later to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was assistant cashier for the Northern Pacific Railway Company for two years. In 1885 Mr. Greene located in Chicago, and entered the employ of Messrs. Weaver, Tod and Company, coal merchants, remaining with them five years as confidential book-keeper. He resigned his position in March, 1890, to assume the duties of auditor for the Chicago City Railway

Company. He filled that position until January, 1891, when he was elected secretary of the company, and was re-elected in January, 1892.

Mr. Greene united with the Baptist denomination when a boy, and for some fourteen years has been a devoted and earnest worker in religious and church matters, and takes an active interest in whatever tends to the betterment of his fellow-men. In political sentiment he has always been a Republican. He takes a deep interest in political matters, but is in no sense a politician.

Mr. Greene was married September 24, 1891, to Miss Berinthia M. Thompson, of Monticello, Illinois, a lady of education, culture and refinement, and many womanly graces.

Though young in years, Mr. Greene has attained to a place in the confidence of the business world that few men of his years reach, and by his upright character and straightforward manly conduct, holds the high esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM E. W. JOHNSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE career of him whose name heads this sketch is one of which any man might well be proud. Possessed of an indomitable will and untiring energy, he has accomplished much; that which most men strive for—honor and wealth—he has attained. His history is interesting in showing how he has risen from obscurity to prominence in the city of his adoption.

William E. W. Johnson was born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1850, the son of Charles F. and Mary A. Johnson. He was sent to the public schools in his native city until the age of fourteen, and by studious habits mastered the rudiments of a good education, but was compelled to leave school at this early age and begin the battle of life. He went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and secured a position as clerk in a United States recruiting office, where recruits for Indian wars were being enlisted. From there he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he sold books for a year. He next secured employment in a hardware store, and beginning at the bottom he worked his way up until he attained the position of salesman.

In 1871 Mr. Johnson returned to Philadelphia where he secured a position with the large packing firm of Washington Butchers Sons, as head teamster and storage clerk. He was ambitious and his rigid training stood him in good stead. He applied himself closely to his work and by his faithfulness, and industry and efficiency, gained the confidence of his employers, and in a short time was appointed superintendent, and held that position until 1885. During that year the house opened a branch in Chicago, and placed Mr. Johnson in charge of it, and at the same time he was given an interest in the Chicago branch of the business. He conducted the business successfully until July, 1889, when he associated himself as a partner with Mr. B. F. Cronkrite in the real-estate business, though he did not engage actively in the business until six months later. After closing the affairs of his former business, he engaged with his accustomed zeal and enterprise in the affairs of his new firm, which under its able management has come to be one of the foremost real-estate firms in Chicago.



Ameyco (20-21) 1880

H. E. W. Johnson

In politics, Mr. Johnson is a Democrat, but he is in no sense a politician.

He is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and a life member of the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York City.

Mr. Johnson is interested in many enterprises. He is president of the Western Rolling Stock and Equipment Company of Chicago.

Although Mr. Johnson did not have the ad-

vantages of a thorough education in early life, he has been a careful observer of men and events, and devotes much time to reading; and he has acquired a large fund of valuable information that renders him a most interesting conversationalist and companion.

Yet in the prime of life, he has attained to an enviable place as a business man, and may justly attribute his success to his own merit.

LOUIS KISTLER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

LOUIS KISTLER, lawyer and advocate, was born June 25, 1835, in Strasburg, Germany, being the eldest son of Andrew and Mary Kistler. His father was a brave soldier in the Napoleonic wars, and died in 1845 from the effects of wounds and exposure. At ten years of age, therefore, Louis was left virtually alone, his mother being in no position to assist him. The next year he came to America, and settled in Rochester, New York. He immediately set about to earn his own living, making at the same time persistent efforts to master the English language; and by his own original resources succeeded, by dint of effort, in pursuing a classical course of study at the Syracuse University, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1858. He then became a teacher in Greenwich Academy, Rhode Island; and, in 1862, he revisited Europe for the purpose of pursuing a course of higher study at the University of Berlin, at the same time carefully scrutinizing the social, commercial and political condition of the land of his birth. Returning in 1864 to America, the land of his choice and adoption, he accepted a position in the Northwestern University at Evanston, as professor of the Greek language and literature, and as professor of political science—his term of service covering fourteen years—which position, in 1878, he resigned, and commenced the active practice of the law in Chicago, having remarkable and unvaried success with a constantly growing clientage. The practice of the law absorbs his time and talent.

His staunch character and recognized ability made him prominent in Republican circles; and as president of the German-American Republican

Club, he made one of his characteristic extemporaneous speeches of welcome to the Hon. James G. Blaine, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on October 25, 1884, which is considered one of the political "gems" of that marvelous campaign. It is here given as a model of its kind;

"Mr. Blaine,—We are pleased to meet you. As men coming from the various walks of life, and representing the German-American Republicans of Chicago, the metropolis of the northwest, we extend to you a cordial greeting. We are acquainted with your long and varied career as a public servant. Your course as a member and speaker of the House of Representatives, senator and member of the great and lamented Garfield cabinet, and as the historian of those great national events that have rendered the name and fame of our country a household word among the great nations of the civilized world, commands most truly our confidence and respect. During your long and honorable public service, given to the country of our choice and adoption, you have been distinguished from all other men in public life, as the typical American statesman—broad and liberal in your own views, seeking your country's highest and best interests, and never losing sight of those fundamental principles of the American constitution, which stand forth so prominently as the great bulwark of protection to every American citizen in his personal rights and his personal liberty. Being zealous of our own personal liberty in the country of our choice and adoption, and being fully identified with its great and varied interests, we hail you as the great leader and champion of our aspirations. Your earnest and persistent ad-

vocacy of protection to the great industries of our loved land, now far dearer to us than the land of our fathers; your broad statesmanship; your love of liberty—all these inspire in us the belief that your administration of the national government will be the beginning of a new era in our national growth and prosperity. You, sir, and our gallant Logan, are the chosen leaders in this grand march of our national prosperity. You have our heartiest support. Please accept our presence as an in-

dorsement of your life, character and public services. In the name of the German-American Republicans of Chicago, we bid you a most hearty welcome to the queen among the cities of the lakes."

Mr. Kistler speaks the English language with purity, power and a faultless accent, and is greatly devoted to American institutions and American interests. He is prominently connected with the orders of Odd-Fellows and Masons, and takes great interest in their welfare.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IN this practical and utilitarian age, he deserves and receives the esteem and admiration and praise of his fellow-men, the work of whose hand secures the greatest good to the greatest number. When judged by what he has done, by the lasting benefits which his genius and enterprise have conferred upon all classes, he whose name heads this sketch must be ranked among the world's greatest philanthropists. George M. Pullman is one of Chicago's most distinguished citizens. He is a native of the village of Brocton, Chautauqua county, New York, and was born on March 3, 1831. His father, James Lewis Pullman, was a native of Rhode Island; he was a mechanic by occupation, and a man of great force of character and influence in his community; and withal was known for his fair-mindedness, his pure-heartedness and his loyalty to what he believed to be right; he died on November 1, 1853. His mother, Emily Caroline (Minton) Pullman, was a woman of rare good sense and womanly virtues; she was a daughter of James Minton, of Auburn, New York.

Our subject has four brothers and two sisters, viz.: Rev. Royal H. Pullman, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Baltimore; Albert B. Pullman, for many years connected with the Pullman Palace Car Company, but now engaged in other business; Dr. James M. Pullman, a Universalist minister at Lynn, Massachusetts; Charles L. Pullman, connected with the Pullman Palace Car Company; Helen A., the wife of Mr. George West, a merchant of New York city, and Emma C., the wife of Dr. William F. Fluhrer, a promi-

nent surgeon of New York city. His brother, Frank W. Pullman, a lawyer, who was assistant United States District Attorney at New York, died in 1879.

George M., aside from careful home training, received a good common-school education, and while yet a boy disclosed that independence and self-reliance and manly persistence that have characterized his subsequent life and been such important factors in his remarkable success. He was full of original ideas, and had much inventive genius; and best of all had a practicality in his ideas, and a perseverance and constancy in utilizing them, that enabled him to turn them to good account. His introduction to business life was as a clerk in a store near his home when fourteen years old, for which he received an annual salary of forty dollars. His elder brother, Royal H., was conducting a small cabinet-making establishment at Albion, New York, at this time, and at the end of his first year in the store, George took a place in his shop to learn the cabinet-making trade; a most important step as subsequent events disclosed. While yet in his teens he became a partner with his brother, and they were reasonably prosperous. But upon the death of his father, the care of his mother and younger brothers and sisters largely devolved upon him, and he found it necessary to increase his income. With his other acquirements he had gained a considerable knowledge of mechanics and engineering, and when, about this time, the State of New York advertised for bids to widen the Erie Canal and raise the buildings along its line, he



Edw. M. Munn

secured a contract: and so successfully did he accomplish the work that he was soon ranked with the leading contractors in that particular line of business, and found no difficulty in getting all the work he could do.

But a wider field was opening for him. Chicago was about to engage in an undertaking requiring at its head a man of just his type and ability. The city authorities had decided, for sanitary reasons and in order to secure cleanliness, to raise the grade of the streets in the business portion of the south division some six feet, and in order to accommodate themselves to the new order of things, owners of buildings found it necessary to raise them to the street grade. Mr. Pullman learned of the situation, and, with a capital of six thousand dollars, removed to Chicago and bid for and secured some of the largest contracts for raising the buildings in the wholesale district along Lake and Water streets. This was in 1859. The buildings were large four and five-story structures of brick, iron and stone, and to raise them bodily seemed impossible, and a long siege of confusion and interruption of business was looked for. What was the happy surprise of those who had feared the worst when they saw one after another of these massive structures lifted to the required height, and at the same time saw their business going on day after day with comparatively little inconvenience and as though nothing had happened. This successful achievement was regarded as a marvel of engineering skill, and increased the reputation and fame of the man who had accomplished it.

Mr. Pullman's next engineering experiences were in Colorado, whither he was attracted, with the thousands of others, upon the discovery of gold there. He spent three years among the mines, and made considerable money.

Prior to going to Colorado, he had imperfectly carried out a long cherished plan of lessening the discomforts of traveling. The introduction of sleeping accommodations in railway coaches had met with little encouragement owing to the ill-suited contrivances that had been used. Mr. Pullman was quick to see that comfort was an indispensable requisite, and that the more the luxuries afforded the greater would be the demand for such accommodations. To illustrate his theory, he, in the spring of 1859, had fitted up

two old passenger cars belonging to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, to be used as "sleepers." The novelty and ingenuity and feasibility, combined with the elegant taste of his plan, attracted favorable consideration and comment. It was the perfection of his work thus begun, that he determined upon when he returned to Chicago from Colorado in 1863.

With the aid of able assistants he set about his task with a will, sparing no expense in giving expression to his ideas, greatly to the surprise and discomfiture of many of his friends who looked upon his venture as foolishly extravagant and impractical. After many months' labor and an expenditure of eighteen thousand dollars, he produced his first car ready for service. It was a marvel of beauty and comfort and luxury, and was called by its owner, the "Pioneer." "The Pullman Palace Car, viewed simply as a stationary miniature palace, would be a wonder of architectural and artistic beauty. But it is a thing of a thousand mechanical devices; a vehicle and house; a kitchen, dining-room, parlor, office, sleeping-room and boudoir, all in one. To have made this alone would have ranked Mr. Pullman as an inventor of world-wide celebrity." The "Pioneer" made its first trip as a part of the train which bore the remains of President Lincoln from Washington to their final resting place at Springfield. Soon afterward it was called into requisition on the occasion of General Grant's return to his Galena home; and not long before it ceased to be regarded simply a luxury, and was demanded by the traveling public as a necessity, and all the leading railroads in the country were ready to gratify the wishes of their patrons. This popular demand was a vindication of Mr. Pullman's advanced ideas, that the public would be willing to pay for whatever would remove the discomforts of travel and add to it the comforts and luxuries of home, and it is in furtherance of those ideas that has come the vestibule train of more recent years.

The demand for these cars led to the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, February 22, 1867, whose operations had become so extensive in 1880 that new works and larger and more improved facilities were required. Here was offered an opportunity of testing a plan which he had long cherished of building a town,

to comprise the necessary shops, stores, markets, places of amusement, houses for his workmen and their families, school-houses and churches, all to be under the care of the company. Four thousand acres of land were bought along and near the western shore of Lake Calumet, some twelve miles south of the then limits of Chicago, and five miles inland from Lake Michigan, with which it is connected by the Calumet River. The land was first prepared by a thorough system of drainage into Lake Calumet, whence the town site gradually rises. Streets were laid out and improved, bordered on either side by grass plats, beds of flowers and rows of elms. The shops of the company, built of pressed brick and stone and roofed with slate, are artistic in design and models of convenience for their various uses; and, separated as they are by broad avenues and well-kept lawns, they present a view beautiful and unique. These, covering some thirty acres of land, are separated from the southern or residence portion of the town by a broad boulevard with handsome dwellings. From this, running southward, are five broad avenues, which bear the names Stephenson, Watt, Fulton, Morse and Pullman, and along which stand the cottages occupied by the workmen employed in the works. There are nearly eighteen hundred houses, of a great variety of artistic designs, and they rent for prices varying according to size, location, etc. The Arcade building, erected at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars, is occupied by the theatre, the post-office, the bank, the library and the stores of the town, which latter open onto an interior court with galleries, and which, under the electric lights at night, resemble a brilliantly illumined bazaar. In the center of the town is a massive tower, the center of the water and sewerage systems. Other notable structures are the Hotel Florence, the several churches and school houses, all models of elegance and good taste in architectural designs, and provided with every modern convenience and appliance requisite to comfort and sanitary completeness. Improvements are constantly being made, and at the present time (1892) nearly eight million dollars have been expended in bringing the place to its present state of completeness. The power for the shops, which began operation in April, 1881, is furnished by the celebrated Corliss engine used at the Centennial Exposition at

Philadelphia. The inhabitants number over twelve thousand, and the social, moral and intellectual character of the place is greatly superior to that of the average industrial town. Taken all in all, it is a most remarkable illustration of practical philanthropy, and the wonderful success that has attended the enterprise from its inception verifies the theory of its originator and promoter: "That beauty and culture have an economical value, and that the working classes are capable of appreciating and appropriating the highest ministries of excellence and art."

Professor David Swing, speaking of this "New alliance between capital and labor," said: "A sense of harmony predominates. Each detail is in proper place and proper proportion. The buildings for labor are not joined to the fireside. Home and shop, and church and opera house, and library and railway station, are where each should be, and instead of making a discord they verify to the full the definition of him who said that 'Architecture was frozen music.' Here the stores are as numerous as the population demand; the churches pay some regard to the souls that need transformation from sin to goodness; the theatre is adapted to the number of those who need hours of laughter and merriment; the library fits the community as neatly as a glove the hand of the lady; even that strange invention of man in his estate of sin and misery—the saloon—is subjected to the eternal fitness of things, and, inasmuch as a community, however large, needs no saloon at all, that is the number laid out by the thoughtful architect and built by the founder. It receives its due proportion of time and money. But the material symmetry of this new city is only the outward emblem of a moral unity among the inhabitants. Unity is a common bond of interest and feeling, a bond great enough to hold men together, but not strong enough to cramp human nature in any of its honorable departments."

The Pullman Palace Car Company is the largest railroad manufacturing interest in the world. It employs a capital of forty million dollars, and has assets exceeding forty-five millions. It has in its service, according to its last report, two thousand two hundred and thirty-nine cars; employs thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-five persons, whose annual wages aggregate three million three hundred and thirty-one thousand five hun-

dred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, being an average of six hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents per capita. During 1891 about five and a half million passengers were carried, and the aggregate distance traveled was about one hundred and eighty-seven million miles.

Although Mr. Pullman has been, and is, the moving spirit of this gigantic enterprise, he has at the same time been largely interested in important interests. Among these may be mentioned the Eagleton Iron Works, of New York, and the New York Loan and Improvement Company, of which he was president, and which was organized in his offices in that city in 1874-75, and built the Metropolitan Elevated Railway on Second and Sixth avenues. In this company he was associated with Mr. Jose F. DeNavarro and Commodore Garrison, each owning one-third of the stock. The project was strenuously opposed by the street railway companies of New York and some of the most influential citizens, who sought to defeat it by every process known to the law. Finally the company's cause was sustained by the higher court, when all but one hundred days of the time stipulated in the company's charter for having the road in operation had expired. Nothing daunted, the projectors went to work with a will, calling to their aid all the available help they could secure, and in ninety-six days had their road in operation. He has been interested in the Nicaragua canal project since its inception.

The Pullman building, one of the most massive and imposing office and apartment buildings in Chicago, situated at the corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street, was built by the Pullman Car Company in 1884, at a cost of one million dollars. Two floors, and one half of a third, are occupied by the offices of the Pullman Palace Car Company; the United States Army offices, a floor and a half, and the upper floors are, for the most part, occupied by offices.

His palatial house on Prairie avenue overlooking Lake Michigan, surrounded by broad velvety lawns and graceful elms, with its spacious apartments, costly furniture, and treasures of art and literature, and withal, its generous hospitality, is a marvel of elegance and taste. His nobleness of character could not better be illustrated than by the devotion and care which he has always

shown his mother. No personal sacrifice was too great for him to make in order to minister to her wants. "When some years ago old age was coming on, and the spring and energy of life run out in her, unless something could bring back the zest of living, her days were numbered. Accordingly, Mr. Pullman purchased an island on the St. Lawrence River, and there erected for her a magnificent home which was called Castle Rest. We do not emphasize the costliness of her surroundings. But the beauty of her home and the almost royal luxuriousness of her living were only the smallest part of the life-long tribute that was paid to her; this luxury was the gift not of ostentation but of love, but back of it all there was personal devotion, a personal service that was more precious than anything that wealth could do. For all the years, in all the children's homes, the mother's birthday was the central day in all the year. Wherever she was, to her they came, and music and art, and the pleasant recollections of the early days in "mother's life" gave to her the homage of a queen. So her life went on into extreme old age—eighty-four years of it—before its translation into the other life that grows not old. And then the end came, not that the years had brought sorrow, not that the zest of life was gone, not that the love that ministered to her grew weary, but that she had lived her appointed years! Memory, vision, sympathy, all the faculties of life were unwasted. Her love of beauty was as keen, her wit as bright, her appreciation of the love and devotion of her children as quick as it had ever been." A touching and tender tribute to her memory, by Almon Gunnison, D.D., appeared in the *Christian Leader*, June 9, 1892.

In all his business relations Mr. Pullman is prompt and never acts hastily. His great achievements have been the results of carefully devised plans. His personal and social qualities are such as to endear him to all who come within the range of his influence. His hand is open to all worthy charities, and all public enterprises find in him a warm friend, and in all his relations his conduct is characterized by modesty and moderation.

In March, 1867, Mr. Pullman married Miss Hattie A. Sanger, daughter of Mr. James T. Sanger, of Chicago. Their four children are,

Florence Sanger, Harriet Sanger, George M. and Walter Sanger, the last two being twins. Mrs. Pullman is a woman of rare accomplishments

and Christian virtues, and with her charming daughters takes an earnest interest in religious and benevolent work.

N. K. FAIRBANK,

CHICAGO, ILL.

NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK is perhaps as fair an example of the self-made man as is to be found in the city of Chicago. . He was born in 1829, at Sodus, Wayne county, New York. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and by private study at home with a tutor. Being prepared for college at too early an age to enter, he was apprenticed to a bricklayer at the age of fifteen; he completed his apprenticeship at Rochester, New York. Shortly after this he accepted a position as book-keeper in a flouring-mill, and at the end of six months became a partner in the business. Attracted by the advantages and inducements offered to energetic young men in the rapidly growing West, he resolved to go thither, and in 1855 removed to Chicago and established himself in the grain commission business, and he became the western agent of David Dows and Company, of New York, and remained such some ten years. During this time he had become financially interested in the lard and oil refinery of Smedley, Peck and Company. The business was prosperous, but after some four years suffered the loss of its valuable plant by fire, entailing a loss of fifty thousand dollars. This, however, was but a temporary check. And the following year (1870) the firm built the present refinery, situated at the corner of Eighteenth and Blackwell streets, at a cost of more than eighty thousand dollars. Some two years later Mr. Smedley sold his interest, and, afterward, Mr. Peck withdrew from the business, their places being filled by Messrs. W. H. Burnet and Joseph Sears, the firm-name changing to N. K. Fairbank and Company, which soon became known all over the world.

Mr. Fairbank is a man of broad sympathies and generous public-spiritedness, and intensely practical in his ideas. For several years previous to the fire Mr. Fairbank was an active

member of the Relief and Aid Society, and after the fire he, as well as his fellow-members of the board, devoted his entire time for two years or more to the faithful distribution of the world's great charity. The present home of the Chicago Club, on Monroe street, was built through his enterprise in 1874, when the Club was financially and numerically weak, as compared with its condition to-day. Of the one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars which the Club-house cost, eighty thousand dollars were subscribed by the members before the building was completed, and the balance of fifty thousand dollars was paid by Mr. Fairbank. As a mark of their appreciation of his generosity and executive ability, as well as an expression of their regard for him personally, the members elected him president of the Club upon taking possession of the new house in 1876, and he continued in that office by re-election for thirteen years. Another monument to the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Fairbank is the Central Music Hall. Chicago's need of such a structure was first suggested by the late Mr. Geo. B. Carpenter, whose zeal and enthusiasm excited public interest. But money was needed. The object appealed to the practical judgment of Mr. Fairbank, and, although Chicago was but just recovering from the effects of the great fire of 1871, he placed the matter before the capitalists of the city, and such was the influence of his endorsements that all the stock was quickly subscribed for, and the building now known as Central Music Hall was erected. But his helps are not alone for the higher or well-to-do classes—the poor, the needy, the friendless, have always found in him a generous friend. The Newsboys' Home which, some years ago, was heavily mortgaged, he helped to release from its burden of indebtedness by getting subscriptions, and by interesting those in favored circumstances in its noble work.



N. K. Fairbank

St. Luke's Hospital is another institution which has cause to feel grateful for his practical help. Seeing the need of a commodious building, he headed the subscription list with twenty-five thousand dollars, and raised by personal solicitation the remainder of the money. The result was the new hospital building, which is an honor to Chicago. He has always been to it a true friend, a liberal patron, and a faithful officer.

In religious faith Mr. Fairbank has been since childhood a Presbyterian. For many years he was connected with the South Church, of which Professor Swing was formerly pastor. Upon the retirement of Professor Swing from that pastorate, Mr. Fairbank was one of his most faithful adherents, and entered heartily into the work of organizing the Central Church, whose services are held in Central Music Hall and conducted by Professor Swing. He was one of fifty persons who pledged themselves to make good any deficit of money in carrying on the work of the church, for a period of three years. He is an influential member of the board of trustees and a member of the music committee, and in many ways has devoted himself unsparingly to the work of the church, which has come to be one of the most influential in Chicago. Mr. Fairbank is a lover of music, and has been a liberal patron of all movements calculated to cultivate musical taste, particularly the Festival Association and the numerous concerts conducted by the celebrated Theodore Thomas. He has been and is greatly interested in pisciculture, and the angler throughout the Northwest, and more especially in the States

of Wisconsin and Illinois, owes much to his enterprise.

In personal appearance, Mr. Fairbank is above the average height, well-proportioned and dignified in bearing. His features betoken rare intellect, and great energy, while in manner, he is courteous, affable and of a genial nature; gifted as a conversationalist, he is an excellent host. In political, literary and social circles, he is a marked and prominent figure, and an ever welcome guest.

He is withal a man of domestic tastes and a lover of home-life, and besides his elegant home at the corner of Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street, he has a beautiful summer residence at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, also a cottage which he occupies as a winter residence, at Lekyl Island, Georgia, where he is vice-president of the Lekyl Island Club, and where he and members of his family spend the better part of each winter.

In 1866 he married Miss Helen L. Graham, of New York. They have four sons and three daughters.

Mr. Fairbank is one of the most successful business men in Chicago. His success is largely due to his inflexible integrity, his marvelous foresight, and his habits of thoroughness, perseverance and honesty. Chicago owes much to Nathaniel K. Fairbank; he has done much to raise her to the position she to-day holds, and no man of this great western metropolis may be termed more representative, or better illustrates its marvelous growth and immense enterprise than he.

REV. ROBERT MCINTYRE,

CHICAGO, ILL

IT were as difficult to "paint the bow upon the bended heavens," to perpetuate the variegated flashes of the aurora, or by the magic of art to reproduce the momentary sparkle of a gem, as with words to delineate an adequate picture of Robert McIntyre, the preacher, the orator, the scholar, the *litterateur*. Robert McIntyre is a born orator, and has "high and peculiar gifts of nature," impelling his mind to creative imagery of the highest type, and which enable him to

reach conclusions seemingly by intuition. He was born at Selkirk, Scotland, November 20, 1851. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth McIntyre, immigrated to the United States when Robert was a boy, and settled at Philadelphia, where he attended the public schools, and also a short time the Vanderbilt University. He has been a student all his life at home, being a lover of books, and he gained most of his education there. His tastes were for literature and travel. His

parents died early in life leaving him and his younger brother, Joseph P. McIntyre, to care for themselves. At an early age Robert was apprenticed to learn the bricklayer's trade. He served his employer faithfully for three years, improving his spare time by study and in the spring of 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he did effective work with his hands and trowel in rebuilding the city after the great conflagration of 1871. He worked as a journeyman four years, after which he traveled and acted as newspaper correspondent. In 1877 he was converted to Christianity and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and soon afterward felt himself called to preach the gospel. Prior to this time he had led a aimless existence. His marriage, however, changed the whole course of his life, and made him what he is. The influence of a Christian woman led to his conversion and subsequent course in life. He entered the ministry in October, 1878, and joined the Illinois Conference. He has had five pastorates. His first charge was at Easton, Illinois, where he found a feeble church with no meeting-house. But he was not disheartened. He secured the donation of a suitable lot, then solicited donations of building material, and, laying aside his ministerial garb donned his mason's suit, and went to work on the foundations of a house of worship. He laid the walls with his own hands, and the trowel with which he did the work now hangs in his study—a sacred memento which he delights to show.

The building was soon finished and dedicated, and he had a very successful pastorate there of two years. His second charge was at Marshall, Illinois, where he remained three years, highly appreciated for his zeal and masterly eloquence. He was next sent to Charleston, Illinois, and remained there three years with good results, and then had charge of the church at Urbana, Illinois, two years. By reason of his marked abilities, his oratorical powers and his earnest and deep spirituality, the young preacher had now become widely known, and in 1887 he was called to fill the pulpit of Grace M. E. Church of Chicago, being appointed by the Rock River Conference, to which he had been transferred. His congregation is one of the largest in Chicago, and during the time he has been pastor of Grace Church a wonderful work has been accomplished.

At the end of two years he was reappointed for the third year.

Mr. McIntyre is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and chaplain of his lodges. He has traveled extensively through America, Europe, Asia and Africa. He is thoroughly orthodox in his religious views. He is a Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs.

Dr. McIntyre, on December 31, 1877, married Miss Ella Chatten, a daughter of Mr. B. I. Chatten, of Quincy, Illinois. They have three children: Ruth, Carlyle and Nellie. Mrs. McIntyre is a woman of much culture, and a noble Christian character, and to her influence and counsels is, in a large measure, due the remarkable success of her husband.

He is a man of robust health, and has a strong physical development commensurate with his mental powers, so that he is able to do a vast amount of work without fatigue. He loves his study and finds congenial companionship with his books, and cares little for social enjoyments, though he is by no means a recluse. He is warmly attached to his chosen friends. He is fond of fishing and hunting, and frequently takes recreation in that way.

He is one of the most popular lecturers in the country. At the Canadian Chautauqua, in 1889, the noted evangelist, Sam Jones, said: "Having heard the prominent orators of our day, I am free to declare that I reckon Robert McIntyre of Chicago the finest popular speaker on this continent." Bishop Vincent says: "Robert McIntyre filled the bill at Chautauqua. His lecture was magnificent and made a great hit." Gen. Alger says of him: "I heard Robert McIntyre's war lecture; it is a thrilling picture, and will stir every one fortunate enough to hear it." John A. Logan said: "The lectures of Robert McIntyre are very fine. I commend them to the G. A. R. Posts as inspiring and instructive."

Among the subjects treated in his lectures are: "Thirty Hours in the Sunless World, or a Trip through Wyandotte Caverns," "The Sunny Side of a Soldier's Life," "The Holy Land," "Egypt, the Land of the Pharaohs," "Fun on the Farm, or Old Times in the West," "Buttened Up People," "A Week in Wonderland," "Yosemite and the Big Trees," "The Six Creative Days," "From

the Prairies to the Pyramids." As a preacher Mr. McIntyre has few, if any, equals in the West. Although versatile he is not superficial; exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments. His intellectual possessions are unified and assimilated; they are his own. Everything is brought to bear upon his life work as a minister of the gospel. He is at his best on great occasions

which bring out, when his efforts are often of a high order of genius. John McGovern, editor, poet and author, says of him: "He is a man of warm, sympathetic nature; he delights in giving encouragement to others in their literary pursuits. I cannot express how greatly I am indebted to him for his counsel and help at times when I greatly needed such an advisor and friend."

DENIS J. SWENIE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE name of Denis J. Swenie, the Chief of Brigade and Marshal of the Fire Department, has for over forty years, been known in this city, and has become as familiar as a "household word," and one that the people look up to with confidence and esteem. Since 1849 he has continuously and uninterruptedly devoted himself to the people's service. From a little village in the forties, with its wooden buildings, volunteer fire company, hand-pump and church-bell alarm, he has seen it become in the nineties, a city phenomenal in wealth, commerce and population, and with a fire brigade unsurpassed in the world for its efficiency. The volunteer company has been superseded by a paid service, the old hand-pump has given way to the steam engine, and the village bell has been succeeded by the fire alarm telegraph system. The department of which he is the head has, like the city, become unique, and is to-day unsurpassed. Chief Swenie may, after years of labor, look with pride on the result. It is with pleasure that we place the name of Denis J. Swenie among Chicago's representative men. Others may build our warehouses, direct our banks or run our factories, but to him is largely due the security we enjoy of both life and property.

He was born of Irish parents in Glasgow, Scotland, July 29, 1834, and was educated at the public schools of his native city until he was fourteen years of age. In 1848 his parents brought him to this country and located in Chicago, where young Swenie, like many others, combined work and study. As an apprentice to the saddlery and firemen's supplies business he gave much satisfaction by his earnest and upright

character. In 1849 he joined the No. 3 Hose Company. As a volunteer fireman young Swenie soon attracted attention by his bravery and daring. The work of the volunteer was at that time difficult and dangerous, and for want of the proper appliances, was very often unsuccessful. Quick to grasp the necessity of the moment, and practical in meeting an emergency, he suggested many useful appliances and pointed out many improvements, which have since proved highly useful in fighting fire. In 1856 he was elected first assistant engineer, and two years later was made Chief. The first steam fire engine was used in Chicago the same year, 1858. It was named "Long John," after Hon. John Wentworth, who was mayor about that time. This same year witnessed a bitter controversy on the subject of volunteer *versus* paid firemen. In the work of reorganization Mr. Swenie met with bitter opposition. The first company commissioned under full pay was the Atlantic Engine Company, No. 3, organized October 23, 1858. During the following year four new engines were purchased, and as many paid companies organized. In August, 1875, the city abolished the board of fire commissioners, and established the management under a fire marshal, who should also be called chief of brigade. The change proved to be most important for the efficiency of the department, as it gave it but one directing head. In 1873, the mayor, on the recommendation of the board, appointed Mr. Swenie first assistant, and the council confirmed the appointment. He was made Chief in 1879.

Among the many excellent improvements introduced by the Chief, is what is called the Stand Pipe or Water Tower, which consists of a series

of pipes telescoping into each other, and running up at will from thirty to seventy feet, and which may be inclined at any angle by machinery at the base. Four engines can be worked on this one pipe and a two-inch stream forced a distance of two hundred feet, if necessary.

Chief Swenie, like an able and experienced general, handles his brigade of nearly a thousand men, during the excitement of a vast conflagration, with the precision and order of a well-trained army. The telegraph fire alarm service, under the direction of Mr. Barrett, the city electrician, is a wonder to those who learn its methods and see its results for the first time. By it the Chief can locate and direct his force with ease and efficiency. What is of great importance the Chief has the confidence and affection of his men. Cool, cautious and careful in his commands, he is watchful and anxious for their safety, yet he has the dash and the daring necessary in the performance of a fireman's duty. Long experience, thorough knowledge and the power of organization, render him, in an emergency, a great central figure, inspiring confidence and stimulating exertion.

Although fifty-seven years of age Chief Swenie is robust, active and vigorous. He is as anxious and as energetic about the efficiency of his brigade to-day, as he was when first commissioned to reorganize it.

He is a man of original mind, but is as ready to accept a suggestion as he is to make one. He has great ability to grasp a subject and an indomitable will to overcome obstacles. In conversation he is fluent, pleasing, quick, witty and humorous. He has taken every opportunity offered by his

scant leisure to make up by reading and study for the loss of an early education, and has succeeded.

In politics Chief Swenie desires to take no part. "Our object and our use in this department," he says, "is to put out fires, not to put out parties."

He was married October 16, 1853, when only nineteen years old, to Miss Martha Toner, of this city. They have been blessed with a family of seven children, whom it has been the greatest pleasure of his life to afford the advantage of a liberal education, and to surround with every comfort and pleasure. An affectionate husband and an indulgent father, he has always found his greatest peace and happiness in the bosom of his family.

The city of Chicago is grateful to its public men who honestly and honorably perform their duty. When heroism goes hand and with ability in the performance of public duty, she cannot afford to be outdone in generosity. Were it our duty here to tell the value of property saved, and the number of lives rescued during Chief Swenie's forty-three years connection with the department, it would astonish the public. To those who will look up the record of the vast fires that have, like some great monster, devoured the lives and property of our citizens, will be revealed the fact that only for the heroism and self-sacrifice of the fire brigade, the terrible story of destruction would be doubled. To the skill, experience, genius and daring of Chief Swenie, we owe not only thanks for the past, but to him we look for security in the future. His present position is a proof of the people's confidence and a mark of their high esteem.

EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT, A.M., M.D., LL.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life and achievements of him whose name heads this biography worthily illustrate what may be attained by persistent and painstaking effort. Edwin Hartley Pratt is a native of Towanda, Pennsylvania, and was born November 6, 1849, the son of Leonard Pratt, M.D., and Betsey (Belding) Pratt, both of whom are of English descent. The father, now a resident of San Jose, California, was formerly connected with Hah-

nemann Medical College, Chicago, and for many years was one of the most distinguished physicians in the Northwest. He is a man of progressive ideas, noted for nobility and integrity of character, gentleness of manner and promptness in all things. The maternal ancestors were long-lived people, and the mother of our subject inherited a rugged constitution. She is a woman of large stature, energetic and fearless, and perse-



Respectfully
O. B. Pratt.

vering, and, when convinced of the rightness of a purpose or plan, allows no obstacle to stand in the way of its achievement. Our subject possesses a happy combination of many of the qualities and characteristics of both his parents. In physical organization he resembles most the Beldings, being large in stature, six feet tall, finely proportioned, and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. In mental make-up he has the cheerfulness and hopefulness of his father, combined with his mother's indomitable energy, courage and perseverance. His only living sister, Nettie L. Pratt, is a young lady noted for her unusual musical attainments. She resides at San Jose, California. Another sister, Hattie, died when thirteen years of age of malignant diphtheria, it being one of the first cases in this country. An only brother died in infancy.

Prior to his fifteenth year Edwin attended the common schools, and then spent a year at Mt. Carroll Seminary. In order to give him the advantage of a college education, his father now removed to Wheaton, Du Page county, Illinois, and he pursued the first-year preparatory course at Wheaton College. Upon the opening of the second year, the college authorities learning that he had interested himself in the organization of a Good Templars' Lodge, and being opposed to secret societies, demanded that he sever his connection with the lodge. He was only a day student, living at his own home, and his father was a member of the lodge, and feeling the injustice of the demand refused to comply with it; and leaving the school at once entered the second-year class in the preparatory department of the University of Chicago. He remained at that institution six years, completing a thorough classical course of study, and graduating with the class of 1871, with the degree of A.B. In college he was known as a hard worker, and developed a special aptitude for geometry, logic, metaphysics, English grammar and rhetoric, and was especially fond of the Odes of Horace and *Ars Poetica*, by reason of their help to him in writing and speaking. In the literary society to which he belonged, the "Tri Kappa," he was a leader in debate, and among the foremost writers and speakers, and made himself popular among his fellow students by entering heartily into the true spirit of college life. He was a prominent member of the "Delta

Kappa Epsilon" fraternity. He also had fine musical tastes and talents, and improved these by attending various musical schools during the summer vacations, giving special attention to the study of harmony and thorough-bass. His own choice was to fit himself for the practice of law, but knowing the disappointment his father would experience should he not enter the medical profession, he yielded his own wishes, and in October, 1871, entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1873, with the degree of M.D. During his medical course he acted as quiz-master in connection with his father's chair, that of special pathology and diagnosis, and also during his last year filled the position of demonstrator of anatomy under appointment of the incumbent of that chair. After listening to his valedictory address, the Board of Trustees of the college were so favorably impressed that they at once invited him to become demonstrator and adjunct professor of anatomy. In order to better qualify himself for the place, he visited Philadelphia and spent the spring term in Professor Keen's School of Anatomy, and Jefferson Medical College. In the fall of 1873 he entered upon the duties as teacher, lecturing twice each week, and in addition filled the place of the professor of anatomy, when that gentleman was absent, and as he was present but twice during the entire winter, the responsibilities of that position devolved upon Dr. Pratt. Although the mental strain was severe, he bore up under it, and at the close of the year had the satisfaction of knowing that his work was highly satisfactory. As a mark of their appreciation, the students who had received the benefits of his teaching presented him with a beautiful gold-headed cane at the close of his last lecture.

Dr. Pratt was now tendered the professorship of anatomy, but the desire to engage in active practice, and the thought that he could not afford to longer donate his services, led him to at first decline the offer. The college authorities, however, knowing the value of his services, were reluctant to let him go, and at once tendered him a salary of five hundred dollars a year. Under this arrangement he accepted the position, and filled it until the spring of 1876. At this time, owing to dissensions between the board of trustees of the college and the faculty, ten of the thirteen

professors resigned and organized the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. With these Dr. Pratt sympathized most heartily, believing them to be in the right, and although the Hahnemann College desired him to continue his connection there at the same salary, a sense of duty impelled him to decline the offer and accept the professorship of the same chair in the new institution without remuneration. This chair he filled for seven years, during which time the homœopaths were admitted to the wards of the Cook County Hospital. Dr. Pratt was elected a member of the hospital staff, and occupied a position first in the theory and practice department, later in the gynæcological department, and afterwards was elected attending surgeon of the hospital. In 1883 a vacancy occurring in the chair of surgery in the college, Dr. Pratt, with the consent of the faculty, retired from the chair of anatomy, and accepted that of surgery. It was here, while handling the complicated and obscure cases at the college clinic that he discovered what has at once marked an era in the treatment of chronic diseases, and made his own name famous. It was the spring of 1876. While holding clinic, the thought came to him that he had found a satisfactory explanation of the existence of all forms of chronic diseases. Inspired by the thought of his discovery, he was about to announce it to his class, but a second thought prompted him to dismiss them with the announcement that his next lecture would be "Chronic Diseases from a Surgical Stand-point." He had promised an article for a medical journal, and being pressed for time he employed a stenographer to report this lecture in fulfillment of that promise. His purpose of presenting something new had been noised about, and when he entered his lecture-room he found it crowded to its full capacity, among the audience being many visitors from other colleges. It was a moment of supreme importance to him, and as he advanced in his lecture, the heavy, tired and restrained feeling which he experienced at the opening passed away, there came upon him a flood of light and he spoke as under the power of an inspiration, holding his auditors spell-bound to the close, when their breathless silence was broken by loud and long applause. Such was the effect of the lecture that, although it was within three weeks of the close of the term, and the students were busy with exami-

nations and tired from their winter's work, during that time sixteen members of the class presented themselves for treatment under the new discovery, which the discoverer had named the Orificial Philosophy. The results of the treatment upon these cases were so satisfactory, and so many were cured, that the new philosophy was at once pronounced a marvelous success. From that time the surgical clinic of the college was conducted on the orificial principle, and for a year was visited by physicians of all schools from all parts of the United States, who came to witness the workings of the new philosophy. The spread of the new idea brought so many inquirers that Dr. Pratt found the drain upon his time and strength more than he could endure and keep up his private practice, and this led him to receive and instruct his professional brethren in orificial work, in classes instead of singly as was at first his custom. He now holds these classes semi-annually for a week, and during that time he devotes the time to lectures and clinical work, allowing members of the class to bring their most difficult cases, upon which he publicly operates. After the second class of this kind, those present organized the National Association of Orificial Surgeons, electing Dr. Pratt as honorary member, and providing in their constitution that there never should be but one. This association has had a wonderful growth, and promises to be one of the largest medical societies in the United States, and such has been the effect of the new method of treating chronic diseases, that four-fifths of the cases apparently incurable are speedily restored to health. In recognition of his services the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College established a chair of Orificial Surgery, to be filled by Dr. Pratt. Other medical colleges followed the example, and now this new philosophy is taught in all the medical colleges of this country that pretend to keep up with the progress of the age.

Dr. Pratt was honored with the degree of LL.D. by his *alma mater* in 188-. He is an honorary member of the Missouri Medical Society, the Ohio Medical Society, the Kentucky Medical Society and the Southern Association of Physicians, and an active member of the Illinois State Medical Association, the Chicago Academy of Medicine and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. Pratt has a very large and lucrative practice. He is a hard student, has an elegant library filled with several thousands of the choicest books, and contributes largely to current literature, and is author of a beautifully illustrated work on *Orificial Surgery*, now in its second edition.

Dr. Pratt was married June 26, 1877, to Miss Isa M. Bailey, of Jersey Heights, New Jersey. Mrs. Pratt is a lady of unusual attainments, with literary and musical tastes and abilities of a very

high order, and withal a woman of rare good sense, and a charming hostess. Both she and Dr. Pratt are members of the Apollo Club, of which the latter was one of the founders and is now a director. They have had two children. A daughter, Isabel, died when eighteen months old. A son, Edwin Bailey Pratt, is now ten years old, and a remarkably precocious child. He speaks German and French fluently, and shows peculiar aptitude for mathematics and philosophical studies.

JOHN FALKENBURG WILLIAMS, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

IT is always pleasant to review the life of a good physician, and especially so when it is as interesting, eventful and successful as that of Dr. Williams. Born in Center county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1837, and a very vigorous and hardy man, he comes of a long-lived race. His father, Mr. George Williams, of Lee county, Illinois, at the present time (1890) paying a visit to the doctor, is eighty-nine years old. Dr. Williams' paternal great-grandfather, a Welshman, was a volunteer in the Revolutionary War, and an intimate friend of George Washington. He was a fine mechanic, and in the course of that gallant struggle, in which the soldiers had no weapons, whenever a saw-mill or any such place was captured, the brave Welshman was called upon to turn the saws into swords.

The wife of this soldier was a young Hollander, brought over under contract, and whom he bought and married. After the war they lived for a time in Chester county, Pennsylvania, finally locating in Center county of that State. One of their sons, the grandfather of our subject, settled in Bald Eagle Valley. His wife, whose name was Falkenburg (of German extraction), was the daughter of the owner of large rice plantations in New Jersey. The mother of our subject, Mary Adams Williams, born in Pennsylvania, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her father, a forgerman by trade, and an extensive iron manufacturer, was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Williams had five brothers and five sisters, of whom there are living three brothers and two

sisters: Ellis I. Williams, a resident of Chicago; Alexander A., a farmer of Manson, Iowa; Julius C., residing on the old homestead in Lee county, Illinois; Nancy A., wife of Hollis Prescott, of Dixon, Illinois, and Mrs. J. P. Goodrich.

Like many another of our best and foremost citizens, the early years of Dr. Williams' life were spent on the farm, his education being obtained, after he had reached the age of twenty, in the common and graded schools of the day. It had always been his ambition to "be a doctor," and from early childhood he showed marked adaptability for the profession. While on the farm he had read physiology, and, obtaining a skeleton from the family physician, had studied anatomy. Later he read medicine under the directions of the family physician. With bright promise of success he was preparing for the more advanced study of his profession (so much beloved), when the war broke out.

He enlisted in the Fifty-third Illinois, Company A, which company was afterward transferred to the Fifteenth Cavalry. This was a company of picked men, secured as a body guard by General H. C. Halleck, and young Williams, brawny, hardened by exposure in the fields, and a perfect athlete, was considered a good man to go into it. Shortly after Dr. Williams was detailed by the surgeons of the Fifty-third Regiment for medical service in the army of the Tennessee, Hurlbut's Brigade. In this capacity he served until after the evacuation of Corinth, when he was himself taken sick, and after lying for two months on the ground was discharged.

He came home, studied medicine for a time in a physician's office, matriculated at the University of Michigan, and graduated from the Chicago Medical College, March, 1865. Part of his course in the latter institution was under the direction of the eminent and venerable Professor N. S. Davis.

After the completion of his studies Dr. Williams enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Second United States Volunteer Infantry stationed at Fort Dodge, Kansas, where he was the first to establish hospital service. In December, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and, retiring from the front, located at Ashton, Lee county, Illinois, where he remained three years.

In 1869 he came to Chicago, where he has ever since resided, and where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Williams is a prominent specialist in gynecology, at the same time devoting much attention to general practice, being a great favorite as a family physician. He was formerly attending physician to the North Star Free Dispensary; is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Williams stands high in the "blue" lodge of the Masonic Order. He was made a Mason in Ashton Lodge, A. F. A. M., in 1866; became a charter member of Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, and has held nearly all the offices in the gift of the lodge. He is examining physician for the A.

O. U. W., and also for the Masonic Aid Association; is a member and was at one time surgeon to the Washington Post, G. A. R., No. 593, and is a prominent figure in the military order of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, and is also a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Son of an old-time Whig and Abolitionist, Dr. Williams is by inheritance, as well as by principle, a staunch Republican. He attends the Episcopal church, and in his religious views is liberal.

The Doctor is a man of many marked traits of character; kind-hearted, generous and true, and a most agreeable companion and a trusty friend. He has attained his ideal of eminence in his profession, and respect of his fellow-citizens, but every step of the way was carved out by hard, up-hill work, in which the only secret of success was that he found no obstacles insurmountable.

In 1867 Dr. Williams was married to Miss Francis Raymond, daughter of Mr. Hiram Raymond, of Rock county, Wisconsin. Mr. Raymond, who settled in Wisconsin when it was but a territory, was an active politician and a brilliant man. He died in Iowa about two weeks before the last presidential election, in his ninetieth year. Mrs. Williams is an extremely modest woman, a great reader and a devotee of art. Very domestic, she is of great assistance to the doctor by reason of her business tact and system, and fully deserves the praise of her husband, who says "she is a remarkable woman in her way." They have one child, Elsie E. Williams, aged nine.

SVEN WINDROW, A.M., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SVEN WINDROW was born March 12, 1853, in Stockholm, Sweden. His father, John Henry Windrow, whose forefathers were merchants, died in 1881, aged seventy-six years, and his mother, still living at the age of seventy-two years, came to America in 1888. Both parents were descended through centuries of Swedish ancestors. The remainder of the family consists of a brother, Charles Henry, formerly a merchant in the old country, now a resident of Chicago; a half-brother, John V. Windrow, a sea captain sailing from San Francisco; a

half-sister, now deceased, wife of a merchant of Sweden.

Dr. Windrow is a graduate of the Stockholm Lyceum, class of '73, and of the University of Upsala, where, in 1877, he received the degree of A.M. The University of Upsala, as is well known, is one of the most ancient seats of learning on the continent and ranks with the foremost schools of the world. In 1878 he was connected with the Carolina Medical and Surgical Institute in Stockholm; was physician and surgeon in the Royal Garrison Hospital in 1879-81,



Dr. Andrew A. M., M.D.

and from 1880 to 1884 served as surgeon in the Swedish army.

In 1886 Dr. Windrow came to America, located in Philadelphia, entered, and in 1887, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He then removed to Chicago, and was for one year the attending oculist at the Chicago Polyclinic. Besides having built up an extensive practice here, Dr. Windrow is one of the founders and also superintendent of the Linnæan Hospital, in which he is associated with such men as Drs. Christian Fenger and G. C. Paoli. He is also a director in the Chicago Midwife Institute, one of the founders and incorporators of the Scandinavian Medical Society, of which he has been two years secretary and treasurer, and since 1891 its president. His office is one of the handsomest and most elegantly appointed in the city.

Dr. Windrow is a prominent Swedish Mason, initiated in the First Northern Lodge, Stockholm, Sweden; created a Knight Templar in January,

1883, and held the office of master of ceremonies in his Commandery; is a member of and examining physician to fourteen different societies. He is also examiner for Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and Home Life Insurance Company of New York.

His political sympathies are Republican.

Being fond of natural history he has explored much of Sweden and Norway as a botanist, and has extended his travels through Europe, Asia, and portions of Africa. Besides being an extensive traveler, he has found time to invent and perfect several surgical instruments, to make himself a skilled performer on the piano and French horn, and to win a medal and the "champion gold skate" for proficiency on the ice. Very fond of social life, Dr. Windrow is eminently fitted to adorn it by his magnificent physical presence as well as by tact, suavity of temperament and a genial attractive personality.

He was married April, 1892.

OSCAR ORLANDO BAINES, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ONE of the most successful of the younger class of physicians of Chicago is Dr. Oscar O. Baines, who was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1863. His father, William B. Baines, at the age of eighteen, immigrated to this country from England, settled in Southern Wisconsin in 1865, and became a prominent farmer, owning and residing upon what was then widely known as the Willard farm. His mother, whose people were wealthy manufacturers in Germany, came to this country from a village on the Rhine, when she was twenty-two years old. Our subject's family consists of a sister (Mary), now the wife of Mr. William Bladon, assistant cashier in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank in Janesville, Wisconsin, and three brothers, all well-known men in their respective callings. William is a farmer in Southern Wisconsin; Charles is a thriving commission merchant in Omaha, Nebraska, and Frank is the foremost leaf-tobacco merchant in Wisconsin, doing more business than all the other dealers of that state combined. Oscar began his education in Janesville, Wisconsin, acquitting himself

with honor in the primary and high schools of that city. With a strong literary inclination he found himself well adapted to the study of medical science, which he began in the office of Dr. S. S. Judd, of Janesville. Having remained there two years, he in 1883 matriculated at Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, and was graduated in 1885, carrying off the highest honors of his class.

He located in the north division of Chicago, and in the fall of 1886 was elected demonstrator of anatomy by his *alma mater*. This position he held until 1889, when he was elected to the chair of general and descriptive anatomy, and in 1890 to that of general, descriptive and surgical anatomy. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, also of the State Eclectic Medical Society, and vice-president of the Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society. Dr. Baines ranks very high in the profession and in the community, both in his specialty of diseases of women and in medical and surgical work generally, the extent of his practice sufficiently demonstrating his standing as a physician.

In politics, though non-partisan, his sympathies are with the Democratic party, and he belongs to that class of men who always vote. A member of the Congregational church, he is in every way an honorable and respected citizen.

On the 25th of December, 1887, Dr. Baines was married to Miss Ida Christie, daughter of Mr. Angus Christie, of Chicago, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Canada. Mrs.

Baines is a woman of marked musical talent and ability, distinguished in local musical circles as a vocalist. Possessed of a retentive memory and strong will power, together with a pleasant and congenial nature, she is very popular in society. And Dr. Baines, blessed with a little son, Roland, four years old, enjoys, in addition to his success in public life, the pleasures of a delightful home.

COL. JOHN THILMAN DICKINSON,

AUSTIN, TEX.

THE subject of this sketch is a man of marked and distinguished character, who, though but thirty-four years of age, has proven himself the possessor of such industry, integrity and honesty of purpose as to command the confidence of men. He was born in Houston, Texas, June 18, 1858. His father, John Dickinson, was a native of Scotland, descended from a sturdy line of ancestors, who, on many a hard fought field, stood by Wallace and Bruce, and on more than one occasion poured out their lives amid the fires of martyrdom. Scotch history is permeated with the name of Dickinson, and always in connection with deeds of valor and honor.

Colonel Dickinson's father came to America when quite young, and settled in Houston, Texas, where he became a prominent business man, and yet found time to give attention to literature to such an extent as to be a frequent writer for several leading papers in his native land, and also the press of his adopted State. He was a man of fine appearance and of the strictest integrity, which gave him a prominence which has descended to his son. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Thilman of Virginia, whose family was among the oldest in the old Dominion, and whose first ancestor from England was a gallant officer in the Revolutionary Army, and was specially mentioned because of bravery on the field.

Colonel Dickinson lost his father when he was thirteen years old, and his mother when he was sixteen. He was first educated at private schools in Houston, Texas, and then at Learnington, England, and Dundee, Scotland, and later on at Randolph—Macon College, Ashland, Virginia, in

the slashes of Hanover county, where Henry Clay was born. He afterwards graduated in several of the academic schools at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and received the degree of Bachelor of Law from that institution in June, 1879, when he was twenty-one years of age.

In the summer of 1879 he attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, returning in the fall to Houston, Texas, and at once secured a license to practice law, but preferring journalism, became one of the owners and editor of the *Houston Daily Telegram*, the leading Democratic paper in that city.

In January, 1881, while on a visit to Austin, the capital of the State, he was elected secretary of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, and in May, 1882, was elected secretary of the Texas State Capitol Board in supervising the construction of the largest State House in the Union, and probably the largest red granite building in the world. During this time he was also elected secretary of the State Penitentiary Board, and several other State boards, and filled these positions under three governors, Hon. O. M. Roberts, Hon. John Ireland, and Hon. L. S. Ross.

About a year before the completion of the Capitol, he originated a plan for the ceremonies of the dedication of the Capitol building, organizing an association among the citizens of Austin for this purpose, and was elected secretary and general manager, and one of the directors. Under his management, the dedication of the Capitol was celebrated by an interstate and international military encampment, and international band contest in May, 1888, which was considered the most



Very truly yours
Thos. J. Dickinson

brilliant and successful affair of the kind ever given in the Southwest. There was a large attendance of military companies from neighboring States, and the President of Mexico sent military representatives, and one of his famous bands of music to honor the occasion. So successfully did Colonel Dickinson carry out this vast undertaking that the citizens of San Antonio, Texas, immediately organized an International Fair association and elected him secretary and general manager, and he prepared for them the first Texas-Mexican Exposition which was given at San Antonio in November, 1888. This was regarded by the people as the best arranged and most attractive exposition of the products and resources of Texas and Mexico that had ever been held in the State. He remained in San Antonio as secretary and general manager of this Exposition Association until he visited Chicago at the time that city entered the contest for the location of the World's Fair. His services were immediately engaged, and he was sent to interview members of Congress in several States on behalf of Chicago, and met the Chicago committee in Washington in December, 1889, and remained with them until Chicago was victorious in the contest.

When the bill had passed, creating the World's Columbian Exposition, and providing for two commissioners from each State, Colonel Dickinson was appointed by General L. S. Ross, Governor of Texas, as the Democratic commissioner to represent that State.

The commission held its first meeting in the city of Chicago on June 26, 1890, and on the following day Colonel Dickinson was unanimously elected secretary, for which position his experience and ability pre-eminently fitted him. In 1885 Mr. Dickinson was appointed a Colonel on the staff of Governor John Ireland of Texas.

By education and conviction, Colonel Dickinson is a staunch Democrat and has been such from his youth up. He is an ardent believer in the principles of his party, but has great charity for those who differ with him politically.

In his religious convictions he is an Episcopalian, his family having been members of that church for several generations.

He is a man of commanding presence. Five feet ten and a half inches in height, of considerable personal magnetism, courteous and dignified in manner, kind-hearted, and generous, and always attracts those who come within the circle of his influence. Colonel Dickinson has never married.

JAMES P. KETCHAM,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES P. KETCHAM was among the successful business men in the Garden City. Few were more closely identified with her larger interests than James P. Ketcham. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 17th day of November, 1837, son of Samuel and Roseanne (Pyott) Ketcham. His father was a shoe manufacturer, and was a native of Pennsylvania, as was his wife. In 1852 they removed to Ohio and remained there one year, and then settled at Muscatine, Iowa. There James received his primary education in the public schools, and afterward attended the academy of which Mr. George B. Dennison was principal. He then entered the employ of Messrs. Dinsmore & Chambers, lumber dealers. He was entrusted with the management of a branch establishment in Marengo, Iowa. He

conducted the affairs of the firm with ability, and learned the details of the business, and in about one year later, in 1861, he purchased the entire business and launched out for himself. For twelve years he continued alone in the lumber trade, building up a very large business and every year increasing his capital. In 1866 he admitted his younger brother William, to a partnership and in 1872, leaving him to carry on the business, removed to Chicago. He first bought the lumber yard of Messrs. Jillett & King, at Taylor street, near the Rock Island depot, and remained there seven years. He then located at the intersection of Blue Island and South Hoyne avenues.

He was chairman of the Board of Supervisors at Marengo, Iowa, for three years, and a member of the general assembly and of the Senate of

Iowa, one term in each. He was formerly a member of the Illinois Club, but withdrew. He was a member of Cleveland Lodge of the Masonic Order, and Washington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

He was a staunch Republican, but of late years took little interest in politics other than to vote at all important elections.

In 1863 he married Miss Agnes A. Adams at Marengo, Iowa. She is a daughter of Mr. Noel Adams, formerly of Utica, New York. One son,

the fruit of this marriage, survives, viz.: Frank Ketcham, twenty-six years of age.

Mr. Ketcham was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was church treasurer for five years. He was a man of genial temperament, socially inclined, broad and generous in his views, pleasant in manner, and gave largely to charities and worthy objects.

He was of medium height, robust in build, light complexion, and of a fine presence and address. He died February 16, 1892.

AMOS GRANNIS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

OF those whose active lives are coeval with Chicago, and whose trials and triumphs are interwoven in her history, is Amos Grannis. He was born April 17, 1825, in Attica, Genesee county, New York. His father was Samuel Johnson Grannis; his mother, Clarissa (Ford) Grannis, who died when he was four years of age. His ancestors came from the Highlands of Scotland early in the seventeenth century. The family records note the marriage of Edward Grannis, of Hartford, to Elizabeth Andrews, of Farmington, Connecticut, May 3, 1654, and the birth of their son Joseph, March 31, 1657. More than a century later another Edward Grannis is enrolled as one of the citizens of Hartford, who declared for liberty and independence in the year 1775; enlisting in the conflict that followed, he received the martyr's crown during the last year of the Revolutionary war. His widow lived to the age of ninety-four years. Their children were a daughter, and a son, Samuel Johnson Grannis, the father of Amos. Samuel J. was born in Fair Haven, Connecticut. He moved to Marcellus, New York, thence to Batavia and Attica, following the trade of tanner, currier and shoemaker. August 25, 1836, he, with six children, left Attica for Chicago, taking a steamer at Buffalo for Erie, Pennsylvania. There he was joined by his eldest son Samuel W. Grannis, who still lives in Chicago, and his wife and infant child. Taking passage on the steamer Governor Marcy, they encountered rough weather and decided to proceed over-land from Detroit. A farmer-tavern-keeper

was engaged to take the party of ten to Chicago, where they arrived, after ten days of rough experiences over corduroy roads and sand hills, on September 25, 1836—just one month after they started from Attica—happy and hopeful, with less than ten dollars for their necessities. They had a hearty welcome from a daughter, resident for a year in the little city. The next day they were taken by Henry Grannis, a brother of Amos, to the claim he had made two years previous. This claim adjoined that of Mr. Mancell Talcott, about a half mile from the Desplaines river, now in the town of Maine. Here, in a log house, for two years, the family experienced the usual hardships of frontier life. One house only was in sight. Prairie wolves were numerous. At this time Amos was eleven years old and worked on his brother's farm. The monotony of this life was varied in 1840, when his sister, Amanda M., was married to Elisha B. Lane, who leased the farm of Abram Gale, near Oak Park, where Albert Grannis Lane, the present popular superintendent of schools, was born. In a log house, three miles distant across a bleak prairie, he attended school three months during each of three winters, which was all the schooling he had after his fourteenth year. Several years later he left the farm and worked at Green Bay, Wisconsin, for the Peshtigo Lumber Company. Returning to Chicago, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade with Messrs. Boggs and Webster, receiving thirty dollars the first year, thirty-five dollars the second, and sixty dollars the third. Afterward



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he engaged with Peter L. Updike at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, the current wages then, and paid two dollars and fifty cents a week for board and lodging.

In 1850, on Christmas eve, at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Grannis married Miss Jane Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Mary Taylor, now eighty-eight years of age and living in their family. Rev. Dr. Tucker, then pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiated at their marriage. The ceremony was in a house on Lake street, near State, owned by Mosely and McCord, known generally in those days as two rich old bachelors, who boarded at the Tremont House. Six children have blessed this marriage and cheered a happy home.

In 1851 he commenced business on his own account, and from small beginnings worked his way upward, step by step. To secure a home, he leased a lot on Adams street where the Post-office now stands, and built a neat cottage for about eight hundred dollars, paying from six to seventeen dollars per thousand for lumber. With the expansion of his business, some investments were made which caused him much concern during the financial panic of 1857. With wise conservatism, he made prompt sacrifices to save his good name and business standing. He paid dollar for dollar, and with undiminished credit moved steadily forward to a large business for that time, as a leading contractor and builder. The style of architecture then was rather primitive, if not crude. Only the plainest buildings were erected, chiefly balloon frames, except in the business portions where brick was used. The principal architects were J. M. Van Osdel, E. Burling, W. W. Boyington, and later, Asher Carter. From about 1854 to 1860 the style and character of buildings began to show marked improvement. Dwellings, as well as business blocks, were finer and more elaborate. Quite a rivalry sprang up among architects in making new, elegant, and most suitable designs. Following 1860, the civil war checked building and many other enterprises for several years. With the revival of business, building was brisk and the style of architecture advanced in beauty and richness, in keeping with the general prosperity. The great fire of 1871 swept away the finest improvements, and to replace those, there began an era of building unsurpassed by any other city in the world.

Before the fire Mr. Grannis had erected some of the most notable buildings, as for example, the Rock Island Depot, Trinity Methodist Church, Grace Episcopal Church, the old Nixon Block, the Exchange Block, and others. Though a heavy loser, like others, from the great calamity, it brought subsequent compensation, and Mr. Grannis found his resources of character and skill in unusual demand; and soon retrieved his losses. Among the buildings now standing which were erected by him, are the Rock Island Depot, the American Express Company's Building, the Grannis Block, St. Caroline's Court, the Calumet Block, etc. Also fine residences for John B. Sherman, W. F. Tucker, Geo. E. Adams, and others; also many suburban residences amounting in one year, at Riverside, to eighty thousand dollars.

The improvements in architecture have continued until a complete revolution has been wrought from foundation to top. Fine, solid buildings, not twenty years old, are out of date and style, and are being replaced with modern structures combining the Romanesque and Renaissance in distinctively American designs. The present style of sky-scraper buildings, twelve to eighteen stories in height, have necessitated the help of the engineer to determine the required foundations, borings being essential when it is sixty feet to hard-pan. The ancient system of piling relied on at the building of the Chicago Court-house, the bed of concrete as under the Chicago Post-office and the pyramidal plan of stone are now virtually displaced by the isolated pier system, viz., a bed of concrete on solid clay, then several layers of steel rails crossing each other, all embedded in concrete. On the center of these rest the piers that support the superstructure, which is a frame work of steel, all parts being riveted together, and thus in every respect materially changing the old style of architecture.

Mr. Grannis has been active in promoting public interests. He helped to organize and is now treasurer of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute; he is a charter member of the Building and Traders' Exchange, of which he was treasurer for several years. He is now treasurer of the Masonic Building and Loan Association, and a director in the Globe National Bank. About 1867, Mr. Grannis became a Mason, and is still promi-

nent in that Order, and has held its most important offices. For three years he was master of Home Lodge, No. 508; and was advanced regularly through Chicago Chapter, No. 127. He held the office of treasurer in these bodies continuously for fifteen years. In 1868 he became a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and of Oriental Consistory S. P. R. S. and Scottish Rite. In 1881 he was chosen eminent commander of Apollo Commandry, No. 1. He is now (1892) one of the directors and vice-president of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association. He was for several years trustee and chairman of the executive committee, and vice-president of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, the largest of its kind in the world, having over fifty-five thousand members. He is now its treasurer.

Though not a politician, his convictions have kept him in the Republican party from its organization. He served as Alderman from the Fourth

Ward of Chicago, from 1878 to 1880. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Reform Board of County Commissioners to serve an unexpired term of three months; in November he was re-elected to succeed himself.

Religiously, although not a member of any church, he has always attended and aided the Methodist Episcopal, and is now a trustee of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor.

Sterling integrity of character, correct and safe judgments, open-handed generosity and sympathetic helpfulness, a genial frankness in conversation, an unselfish interest in the prosperity and success of his acquaintances, a willingness to contribute time, money, and his best thought to enterprises and schemes for public and private good, are the personal characteristics that have made Amos Grannis a fitting type of the progressive, public-spirited Chicago citizen.

WM. F. SINGLETON,

CHICAGO, ILL

THERE are few better-known men in the west than William F. Singleton, the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 5th day of May, 1840, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. His ancestors came from England to South Carolina in colonial days, and his great-grandfather was a colonel in the Continental Army, and distinguished for courage and ability. Our subject's father was Richard M. Singleton, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann McAfee. She was a lady of admirable qualities.

William received the rudiments of his education in private schools in the village where he was born. He was of a studious nature, and capable of acquiring knowledge very rapidly—his mind being logical and his memory very retentive. He attended Center College at Danville, Kentucky, for one year, and then entered Jefferson College, but at the end of a year he left, and was enrolled as a student at the University of Virginia. He pursued the course there for two years with success and credit, and had entered upon his graduating year, when his studies were cut short by the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion.

Fired with martial ardor and a desire to prove his love for the Confederacy, he left his books and took up the sword in defense of Southern rights, in which he firmly believed. He enlisted in Company C, made up of the University students, and served in Stonewall Jackson's brigade until the fall of 1862, when he was transferred to the Southwestern Army of Tennessee and Kentucky, and continued in this division until the close of the war.

He then began the study of the law in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. In 1865 he was married to Miss Gertrude Magoffin, daughter of ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky. In 1866 he removed to Illinois and located in Kankakee county, and engaged in farming and stock-raising on a large scale. In 1870 he secured the passage of a drainage law in the State of Indiana, having the co-operation of General George W. Cass, and other prominent owners of marsh land along the Kankakee river. As a result of that law, those lands which formerly were valueless have been reclaimed.

In the year 1878 Mr. Singleton organized a land



A. J. E. F. 1860

Wm. Lighten.

improvement company called "The Lake Agriculture Co.," for the purpose of improving a large tract of land, consisting of about 18,000 acres, and owned by General George W. Cass, Mr. W. R. Shelby, Mr. J. P. Williams and himself, and was the general manager of that company until 1885.

He removed to Evanston, Illinois, in 1884, to secure better educational advantages for his children, and in 1887 began to organize a life insurance association, based on the requirements of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors. In 1889 this company was incorporated as "The Total Abstinence Life Association of America," with Mr. Singleton as president. He has held this position ever since, and has devoted most of his time and energy to its interests; he has watched it from its infancy to its present vigorous growth, and may well be proud of his work. The association is now well-known to the public, and has a unique experience in this respect—it has paid

every death-claim in full since its incorporation in 1889. Its growth has been very rapid, and it has a most enviable reputation for prompt payment of losses and equitable treatment of members, and of all who have business relations with it.

In 1869 Mr. Singleton joined the Red Ribbon temperance movement, and soon after became identified with the Prohibition party, and has been an ardent supporter of this party ever since. He has represented his party in several conventions, state and national, and took part in that of 1888, which nominated General C. B. Fisk for president. He is strong in his temperance principles, but of a broad and catholic mind, neither prejudiced nor bigoted, and full of the milk of human kindness.

He is of courteous manners, social temperament, and has a host of friends. In personal appearance he is of medium height, straight, robust and of a fine presence.

GEORGE WYNNE SAUL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the few men of this city, who, while still in their early manhood, have reached a position of eminence in the community, none are more deserving of prominent mention than is George Wynne Saul.

He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 16, 1858, and to-day, at the age of thirty-four, he has, through his own exertions, reached the eminent position of president of a railroad company.

His early life was passed in the city of his birth. Here he obtained his earlier school education in the public schools; afterwards completing his course of study in the Cincinnati High School. At the age of eighteen he began his business career by accepting a position as assistant book-keeper and shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment; here he remained for over two years, at the end of which time he became connected with the railroads of the west. His first position in this connection was as clerk and private secretary to C. S. Cone, Jr., in the passenger department of the Ohio and Missis-

issippi Railroad. The next year we find him in the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, in the transportation department. For eight years he remained with this corporation, during which time he occupied various positions in the various departments of operation and traffic, and thus obtained a practical knowledge of all the different branches of railroad affairs. He filled all positions that were entrusted to him to the satisfaction of his superiors, and in 1888 he was tendered the position of general manager of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad. While occupying the position of general manager of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Company, he was also general manager of the Whitewater Valley Railroad. In 1889 he became general manager of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad. On March 1, 1890, Mr. Saul became connected with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company as general manager, and on June 3, 1890, as an appreciation of his ability and fitness for the position, he was elected president of that com-

pany. This is surely a remarkable record. He stands to-day as the youngest president of an important railway company on the continent; and, to use the language of one of his acquaintances, "Mr. Saul is undoubtedly the most competent railway official of his age in the United States, and he certainly has a bright future before him."

Mr. Saul is one of the forty-five of Chicago's representative citizens who compose the Directory of the World's Columbian Exposition, and another noteworthy fact is that he is the youngest member of the board. He is a member of the Transportation and Grounds and Buildings committees, and, as an active member of the latter committee expresses it, "Mr. Saul is one of

the most active and useful members of that committee."

In 1884 he was married to Miss Lillian Leonard, of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Saul are blessed with two bright children, a girl and a boy, named Jane and Thomas, and in the circle of his home, in the society of his wife and children, he finds the only true happiness—that of a loving husband and father.

Such is the biography of a man who has reached a position of prominence, while still in his younger manhood, that few in life ever attain; and it is certainly true that his success is deserved, as he has always transacted the business affairs with which he was entrusted in such manner as to merit the approval of all interested.

SIEGFRIED M. FISCHER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE career of him whose name heads this biography illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open in this country to earnest, persevering young men, who have the courage of their convictions, and the determination to be the architects of their own fortunes. It proves that neither wealth nor social position, nor influential friends, are essential to the attainment of eminent usefulness, honorable distinction and true success.

Siegfried M. Fischer is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that often misused term. He was born in Neustadt, a small town near Carlsbad and Marienbad, Austria, June 2, 1847, his parents being Solomon and Theresa (Hirsch) Fischer.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native country. At the age of thirteen he determined to seek his fortune in the United States, and during the next two years we find him a resident of New York city. Here he obtained a position as errand-boy, and supplemented his daily tasks by attending the night schools.

In 1863 he removed to Chicago, and became a clerk in a retail dry goods house on Randolph street. At the end of six months he took a position in Milwaukee, where he remained during

the year 1864, after which he returned to Chicago and entered the retail dry goods establishment of Schoenfeldt Bros., on North Clark street. Some six months later he entered the establishment of Mr. A. Louis, a retail clothier, located at No. 221 South Clark street, on the site of the present Post-office. While clerking for Mr. Louis he displayed great aptitude for business and firmness of character, so that, although but twenty-one years of age, Mr. Louis took great interest in him, and later, when he decided to open a place of business in Marshalltown, Iowa, he admitted Mr. Fischer as a partner, and put him in charge of the business there. The enterprise was crowned with success, and after four years' residence in Marshalltown, Mr. Fischer returned to Chicago and became a partner in the wholesale clothing house of A. Louis and Company, which had been organized by Mr. Louis after the Chicago fire of October, 1871, and by which he suffered heavy losses. In this firm Mr. Fischer was credit-manager.

For eight years the firm did a prosperous business; at the end of that time (in 1880) Mr. Fischer, with Messrs Abram Kuh and Adolph Nathan, organized the wholesale clothing establishment of Kuh, Nathan and Fischer.

During the past decade there has been an invention put into practical use that has virtually re-



yours very truly
S. M. Fischer

volutionized the manner of transporting live-stock. It has also tended to purify our food products by preserving the health of the stock while in transit, and has also resulted in largely eliminating the brutality that has always attended the transportation of live-stock in the ordinary cattle cars.

Every invention, no matter how meritorious, is beset with difficulties, and the utmost skill is often required to utilize it and make it a public benefit, and at the same time remunerative to those financially interested in it. In placing Street's Stable cars before the public, one of the greatest obstacles to overcome was the indisposition of the railroad corporations of the west to permit the cars to be operated on their lines. The credit of bringing this invention to practical use is largely due to Siegfried M. Fischer.

The history of the manner in which Mr. Fischer became interested in Street's Stable cars is deeply interesting. The story is as follows:

During his first year's (1868) residence in Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. Fischer became casually acquainted with Mr. John W. Street, who had conceived the idea of improving the cars used for shipping cattle, so as to make their transportation less barbarous.

The existence of Mr. Street had almost passed from Mr. Fischer's mind, but he has the faculty of remembering faces, and while walking on Madison street, Chicago, he met Mr. Street, accosted him in a friendly way, and invited him to call at his place of business; he had no specific object in view, but merely invited him in a friendly spirit; within an hour Mr. Street called on Mr. Fischer, and after obtaining an interview, he requested a personal loan of fifty dollars, stating at the time, that his family was suffering for necessities. Mr. Fischer gladly accommodated him, and he insisted on giving a due bill for the amount. This due bill is still in the possession of Mr. Fischer, and he treasures it as a memento. He then requested Mr. Fischer to favor him by examining his Stable car, and note what he had accomplished. Mr. Fischer replied that he understood the clothing business, but he did not know the first thing about cars. Finally, after urgent solicitation, very much against his desire, he and his son, Leon, then a mere boy, accompanied Mr. Street to the Union Stock Yards, and examined Mr. Street's models. Very indifferently Mr. Fischer viewed

the plans, and reiterated his former statement that while his ideas seemed very feasible, and were probably very good, he knew absolutely nothing about cars. At this stage his son called Mr. Fischer's attention to some of the advantages to be derived from the use of the cars, and through his and Mr. Street's arguments, Mr. Fischer was induced to advance two hundred or three hundred dollars, to enable Mr. Street to have a car constructed, and his patent completed. Before the car was completed he had sixteen hundred dollars invested.

After several trials that proved the efficiency of the system, the first regular shipment was made. Orrin Haléy, a cattle raiser of Laramie, Wyoming Territory, being the first regular shipper to use the cars. Subsequently two more cars were constructed, and later on, ten more were added—Mr. Fischer's desire being that the revenue of these thirteen cars should support Mr. Street and family, who were dependent upon him for their subsistence. These thirteen cars were finally employed by a Mr. Hathaway, a cattle dealer of Boston, for regular shipment, with the most satisfactory results, and afforded a living for Mr. Street. Mr. Fischer had much to contend with, and besides being unable to interest the railroad companies in the invention, was ridiculed by some of his friends, most of whom believed that he had sunk the twenty thousand dollars which he had invested in the enterprise.

In 1886 Mr. Adolph Nathan and some of his friends invested some capital in the enterprise, and thus formed the nucleus of the present company. Upon its organization Mr. Nathan was elected president and Mr. Fischer, treasurer. In 1887 Mr. Fischer was elected vice-president and general manager, and after Mr. Nathan, owing to ill health, resigned in 1889, he was elected president and treasurer, which offices he has since filled to the satisfaction of the stockholders and directors.

The company at the outset had great difficulties to overcome. The opposition of the western railroads was especially strong. The charges placed on the cars were almost prohibitive; but the difficulties were finally overcome, and the company now (1892) has contracts with fifteen different railroads, which, instead of charging, pay the company for the use of its cars. The number of cars now operated is over four thousand.

The company is chartered for five million dollars—four million of common stock and one million preferred. It has always been conducted profitably, and since its organization it has paid a regular dividend of seven per cent. on the preferred stock. The cars as they are now constructed add to the comfort and health of the live-stock shipped. The animals are fed and watered, and obtain rest in the cars without unloading. Street's Stable cars have improved the manner of shipping dumb animals as much as the Pullman Sleeping, Parlor and Buffet cars have improved the mode of travel for man. It is the parlor and dining car for cattle combined. The result is of such benefit that the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended these cars to be used for shipping live-stock.

On January 13, 1874, Mr. Fischer married Miss Sarah Louis, daughter of Mr. A. Louis, his early business partner, now a retired capitalist. Five children have blessed this union, the names in order of birth are—Leon J., aged seventeen; Florence, fourteen; Harry twelve; Tessie, eight; and Lucile, an infant of two years. Around his hearth-circle, made cheerful by the merry voices of his happy children, he finds that true happiness, that a loving parent alone can feel. He is

now building a palatial residence on Drexel boulevard, near Fiftieth street. He is a prominent Mason. He was exalted to the degree of Master Mason in Marshall Lodge, No. 108, A. F. and A. M., in 1868. He afterwards demitted and became a member of the Chicago Lodge, No. 437. He has passed through various degrees of Masonry, and is now a life member of the Oriental Consistory, thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

The Standard and Lakeside clubs count him among their most prominent members. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Club.

He is a director of the Bank of Commerce, and possesses large tracts of real estate, both in Chicago and other western cities, which he purchased as a safe and remunerative investment, and not for speculative purposes.

He has traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and finds both rest and recreation in his frequent trips across the Atlantic.

Such is his biography. In it there is much to emulate. What he has accomplished has been by steady application in the line of a well-defined and persistent purpose.

He has surmounted many obstacles, and to-day, while still in the prime of vigorous manhood, holds a place among the representative men of Chicago.

EDWY JOSEPH OGDEN, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDWY J. OGDEN was born at Cooksville, near Toronto, county of Peel, Canada, October 13, 1831. His father, Samuel Ogden, was a gentleman farmer and a magistrate; his grandfather, Joseph Ogden, was a Pennsylvania loyalist, who, because he would not take up arms against the king of England, suffered many persecutions, and after the revolutionary war went to Canada and settled near Toronto.

The Ogden family are of English origin, some of them claiming to be of Saxon descent, the name being first Oakden, then Okden, and finally Ogden. Others assert that they were Norman Danes and knights of St. Marlow. The coat of arms belonging to the family, as the records in the Herald's office, London, England, show, were granted by King Charles II. for services ren-

dered his illustrious father, King Charles I. The family legends say (although certain generally accepted historical accounts make a different claim to the historic oak) that after a battle, where Charles I. was defeated, he made his escape with Lord Wilmot, but was pursued by some horsemen from Cromwell's army; being hard pressed he took refuge at the residence of Mr. Ogden (to whom the coat of arms was subsequently granted) and by him secreted in a huge oak tree upon his lawn. Their pursuers having searched in vain, rode away in the direction the refugees were supposed to have taken, and not returning, the king and Lord Wilmot were kindly entertained by the family until able to communicate with their followers. At the time of this visit Mrs. Ogden was daily in expectation of an addition to her family.

The king requested her to call the child, if a boy, Wilmot, if a girl, Wilmoth, in honor of his faithful companion—names which have been in the family ever since. The circumstances connected with, and the character of, the grant and the peculiarity of the coat of arms strongly support the family claim. The coat of arms consist of quarterings of oak, an oak tree with acorns, a lion rampant; the crest has the motto, *Etsi ostendo non jacto*.

The American branch began with the immigration of three or four brothers, previous to, or early in the seventeenth century, Joseph, Uzziel, John, and one, perhaps, David, whose history this branch of the family seems to have confused or lost. Joseph died in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and his son Joseph was the Canadian emigrant before referred to. Uzziel and John attached themselves to the cause of the colonists; the former became the Episcopal bishop of New Jersey, and the latter, whose history is well known, removed to Connecticut. The Ogden family are a numerous one in the United States, and are chiefly descended from Uzziel and John Ogden.

The subject of this sketch was educated in and near Toronto, Canada, his professional education was acquired in the University of Toronto, the Toronto School of Medicine, now the medical department of that university, and the University of the City of New York. He also spent some time in the medical schools and hospitals of Philadelphia. He became a licentiate of Upper Canada in 1854, an M.D. of the University of the City of New York in 1855. After attending lectures upon ophthalmic surgery and a private course on surgery by Valentine Mott, he returned to Toronto and took the degree of M.D. in the University of Victoria College, and subsequently accepted a chair on surgery in its medical department, which he retained until the demand of a large private practice required all his time. In 1861 he was gazetted a military surgeon, having been previously appointed by the crown a coroner for the county of Halton; the former he resigned soon after his removal to Chicago in 1876.

Since residing in Chicago he has achieved distinction as a general practitioner, but by reason of his cool, calm, deliberate demeanor he is peculiarly adapted for surgical work. His emi-

nent ability as a surgeon has been recognized by the railway corporations by his having been appointed chief surgeon to the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company and local surgeon for the Wabash Railroad Company.

From early youth he has had a decided fondness for out-of-door sports, cricket being his favorite game. The Ogden name is familiar to cricket players in both England and America. When he settled in Chicago in 1876, there being no cricket club in or near the city, he set to work and founded the Chicago Cricket Club. At the first meeting there were but five persons present, the membership the first year was fifteen, the second year the number reached thirty. The club has had a constant healthy growth ever since, until at the present time (1892) they have three hundred members in good standing, and own a beautiful park of seven acres at Parkside, with a handsome club-house on the grounds; the total cost of the grounds and club-house has been upwards of fifty thousand dollars. Many interesting contests have been held at this home of cricket in Chicago, in foot-ball, Lacrosse and lawn tennis. At present there are ten cricket clubs in the vicinity of the city, and to Dr. Ogden, more than any other man, is due the credit for their successful organization. Our subject has been president of the Chicago Cricket Club sixteen years, and his second son, Dr. E. Russell Ogden, familiarly known as Doctor "Teddy," a noted Canadian cricketer, now residing and practicing in Chicago, captained the Gentlemen of Canada on their cricketing tour to England in 1887. He is the acknowledged best all-round cricket player on this continent.

Our subject had three brothers and four sisters; two brothers and three sisters survive. One brother, Doctor M. B. Ogden, an old-time, prominent physician of Joliet, Illinois; died in 1885. Dr. M. D. Ogden is an old resident and one of the leading physicians of Chicago; the other surviving brother, W. C. Ogden, is a successful manufacturer of Chicago. The three eldest surviving sisters, Agnes, Eliza and Georgiana, are all married and reside at Rockford, Illinois.

Like many of the old Pennsylvania loyalists and their descendants, the doctor is a firm adherent and communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was formerly a lay member of

the Toronto Synod, Canada. In politics his sympathies are with the low-tariff party.

Dr. Ogden was married first in 1855 to Miss Mary M. Switzer, by whom he had two sons—the eldest, Charles Palmer, who is a successful broker and real estate agent in Chicago, and a noted cricketer, was born in 1858, and Doctor “Teddy,” a promising and rising young physician and surgeon, first saw the light of day in 1861. Mrs. Ogden died early in 1874. Dr. Ogden married his present wife, formerly Miss Sarah Shaw Wood, late in 1875. She is a daughter of

Richard Shaw Wood, Esq., a wealthy citizen of London, Ontario, and formerly of Bermuda. Miss Belle Ogden is the fruit of the second marriage, a bright, handsome girl, of beautiful character, who is acquiring a most thorough education. Mrs. Ogden is a talented musician, literary in her tastes, of retiring disposition, and devoted to her home life. Dr. Ogden is a man of high standing, unquestionable integrity, and strongly attached to his family, and frequently enjoys by his cozy fireside on Michigan avenue a “rubber” at whist with his family and friends.

ADOLPH NATHAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THIS work contains many tales of success, and this biography of Adolph Nathan is but another illustration of what determination, natural ability and foresight have accomplished.

He was born on May 8, 1844, at St. Goar, a Rhenish city in Southern Germany. His father, Jacob Nathan, was connected with the revolution of 1848, and was therefore compelled to leave his native land. He chose the United States as the country for the future residence of himself and family, and in the following year (1849) he was joined by his wife and children. They embarked at Rotterdam and sailed for New Orleans, occupying seventy-two days in making the voyage. After a short stop in New Orleans the family journeyed northward up the Mississippi river, and stopped in St. Louis two months, during which time young Nathan suffered an attack of Asiatic cholera, which was epidemic during that year. Continuing their journey they arrived at Galena, Illinois, finally locating in Lancaster, Wisconsin, where Jacob Nathan engaged in farming and mining. Our subject remained on the farm until he reached his fifteenth year, and during his thirteenth and fourteenth years he drove five yoke of oxen attached to an immense “breaking plow.”

In 1859 his father engaged in the grocery and general provision business in Lancaster, and it was there that Nathan was initiated into business. He also was enabled to improve his education, as he attended the High School in Lancaster from his fifteenth to his eighteenth year. In 1861 he

became a student in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago, and mastered the rudiments of a general business education. When twenty years of age he enlisted in the army, becoming a member of the Forty-first Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, infantry, and was in General Washburne's command from the time of his enlistment in 1864 until the regiment was mustered out. After returning home, he entered into partnership with his father, the firm being J. Nathan & Son. The business gradually increased, and was later enlarged by the admittance into the firm of Joseph Nathan, an elder brother, and John Schreiner, a brother-in-law of Adolph Nathan. The business continued prosperous under the style of Nathan, Schreiner & Company until 1880, when our subject sold his interest and removed to Chicago, where he became associated in the present firm of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer. He is the financier of the business, and it is undoubtedly true that the wonderful success of the house is largely due to the conservative yet liberal policy of its financier and credit manager.

To show how successful this house has been, it need merely be stated that upon its organization in 1880, it controlled not one dollar's worth of trade, and it entered a field where many large houses in its line virtually controlled the business tributary to Chicago, and that after the first ten years of its existence it is doing a business equal to, if not larger, than that of any other house in its line in Chicago.



Forrest
Joseph Nathan

In 1877, before severing his connection with the business in Lancaster, Mr. Nathan assisted in the organization of the Chicago and Tomah Railroad Company, of which he became treasurer and general financial agent. After completing fifty miles of narrow gauge railroad connecting the Wisconsin river with Chicago, the company became heavily involved, and availing itself of its only recourse, sold out the property, right of way, good will and all assets; and, thanks to the good management of Mr. Nathan, who was the financier of the corporation, all creditors were paid in full.

In 1885 he was the prime mover in the organization of Street's Stable Car Line, which has since become widely known as a very successful livestock transportation company. He became president of the company upon its organization, and remained its presiding officer and controlling spirit until 1888, when failing health, caused by overwork, compelled him to relinquish some of his work and seek recreation and rest, consequently he resigned the office of president and made a trip abroad. However, he is still largely interested in this company, and has been its vice-president for the past three years. He is also connected as special partner with the "Great Eastern," a large outfitting establishment in Duluth, Minnesota, and one of the largest in the Northwest.

In 1865 he married Miss Rosa Schreiber, by

whom he has two children: Louis A., the elder, a young man of twenty-two, is at present employed in his father's business, and shows promise of worthily succeeding his father. The other child is a daughter named Jeanette P., aged eleven.

Socially, Mr. Nathan is favorably known. He is a member of the Standard Club. He is an admirer of the beautiful in art and literature. He is a great reader, and he has instilled an amount of knowledge into his brain by persuing works of acknowledged merit that has made him an educated gentleman, although having acquired but a limited amount of knowledge at school.

In conclusion, it must be stated in justice to Mr. Nathan, not only that he has achieved success in life, but also that his success is deserved. He began with no financial means at his command; he has risen from comparative obscurity to affluence step by step, and now, at the age of forty-seven years, has reached a high position in life, and is universally esteemed and honored.

In April, 1890, Mr. Nathan was among the forty-five gentlemen who, owing to their high position in the community, and their natural ability, were chosen to compose the directorate of the World's Columbian Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1893, and it can be truly stated that not one of these gentlemen is more desirous of seeing this grand affair a wonderful success than is Adolph Nathan.

FRANCIS P. OWINGS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this biography, though still a young man, has attained a prominence that men ordinarily reach only after years of patient toil, and achieved a degree of success of which any man might justly be proud. The story of his life, were it written in full, would read like a romance, but the limits of our sketch forbid that we give more than an outline of his remarkable career.

A native of Alton, Illinois, he was born on September 27, 1857, the son of David F. and Mary B. (Blandina) Owings, and is one of a family of seven children. His father was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College in Maryland, was a man of

sterling business qualities and during our subject's boyhood was engaged in the banking business. His mother was a woman of estimable qualities, and to her influence and example he attributes in great measure whatever of success he has achieved. His devotion to her knew no bounds, and in her old age he was her solace and support. She died in October, 1889, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Francis attended the public schools, and later attended the High School of St. Louis, graduating at the age of eighteen years. He thereupon secured a clerkship with the agency of Wood Reaper Company, at Alton, Illinois, at a salary of twenty dollars per month. His aptitude for busi-

ness and faithfulness to his duties won the esteem and confidence of his employers from the first; at the end of six months his salary was doubled, and a few years later he had an interest in the business. His next venture was in the seed trade at Alton, which he conducted successfully till the fall of 1879. It was while in this business that he was called to Chicago to purchase a car load of goods. It was his first visit to the metropolis of the west, and so charmed was he with the business activity and evidences of prosperity that greeted him on every hand, that he then and there resolved to make it his home, and returning to Alton, closed out his business, and with sixteen thousand dollars, the result of his enterprise and saving, took up his abode in the busy city that has since been his home, resolved to make for himself a name and place among those whose enterprise and ability should develop her resources and add to her attractiveness. For the purpose of getting a start he invested one thousand dollars in the agricultural machinery business, and lost it. This was his first Chicago venture. He next formed a company for refining sugar by a new process, with a capital stock of one million dollars. The enterprise proved a complete failure, and all the money invested was lost. After some months of enforced idleness, he associated himself with a pretended refiner of syrups in the refining business. Establishing himself on Desplaines street, he devoted himself closely to the business; sales increased, exceeding their ability to supply the demand, and he was congratulating himself that he would soon make good the losses of his former ventures, when, alas, complaints from customers began to pour in—the syrups wouldn't keep; they were compelled to take back their goods, and the venture, like the former ones, proved a failure. After several more similar investments, all of which resulted disastrously, Mr. Owings found his capital of \$16,000, with which he commenced, reduced to \$1,800, and that tied up in a mortgage. He accepted the situation gracefully, firmly believing that fortune would yet smile on him, and temporarily took a position as accountant in a type-foundry. Two months later, his \$1,800 loan being paid him, he purchased a lot on Oakley avenue for \$300, and built a cottage on it for \$800 intending it for a home. Not suited, however, with the location, he sold the place, realizing a

profit of \$600. This was the beginning of his real-estate transactions, and of that turn in his affairs which has led to his remarkable success, this \$600 being the only money he had made in Chicago, after four years of hard work. This beginning, modest though it was, gave him a new hope; purchasing the two adjoining lots he built cottages on them, and before they were completed sold them, making a profit of \$700 on each. During the next year he built eight two-story houses which he sold, realizing a profit of about \$6,000. About this time the roller-skating fever was sweeping over the west. Yielding to the persuasions of a friend, Mr. Owings decided to open a rink, but soon discovered that his friend was without means, and that he was about to embark in an enterprise of which he knew absolutely nothing, and with a very small capital. Nothing daunted, however, he pushed ahead with characteristic energy, and did a paying business. He built the Princess Rink on West Madison street, taking the precaution to construct it in such a manner that it could be converted into an opera house when the "skating craze" should die out; which was afterwards done, and it is now known as the Princess Opera House. He next turned his real-estate transactions to building on leaseholds in the business portions of the city, and has erected in all twenty-seven buildings—among which are the six-story building, Nos. 254 and 256 Franklin street; the Windsor Theatre Building, 468-478 North Clark street; the Owings Building at 226 and 228 Jackson street; the eight-story marble front building at 232 to 236 Fifth avenue; Empire Block at 73 and 75 Third avenue; the seven-story building at the S. E. corner of Fifth avenue and Monroe street; the six-story building, near the corner of Jackson street and Third avenue; also 61 and 63 Third avenue and 65 and 71 Third avenue, six-story printers' warehouse, and the magnificent architectural beauty at the S. E. corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, known as the Owings Block. It is 145 feet in height to the top of the main walls, with a high-pitched gable roof rising thirty feet higher, which in turn is overshadowed by a tall cone-shaped tower, whose apex is 228 feet above the foundations. The building is fourteen stories in height and was the first of that height erected in Chicago. It was built at a cost of \$300,000, and yields an

annual rental of \$67,400. Mr. Owings' success is the result of keen foresight, close calculation, unfaltering courage and honest, manly daring. He has taken great risks and won, where men of less nerve would have failed. Personally he is a man of genial nature, of fine appearance and pleasing address.

He was married in 1877 to Miss Jeannette A. Levis, a daughter of George A. Levis, of New Orleans. Mrs. Owings was one of the belles of

her city, and, besides her remarkable beauty, is a woman of unusual personal charms. Through her husband's adversities, she was to him a constant inspiration, helping him with true womanly fortitude to bear his misfortunes, aiding with her counsels and cheering with her hopefulness, and now enjoys with him that prosperity which has come as the fruit of their labors. Their family consists of a daughter only, Eugenie M. Owings.

ABRAHAM KUH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO have attained success and position of business and social prominence, by patiently pursuing a fixed purpose, is an achievement of which any man might justly feel proud. Abraham Kuh has made his way in the world, and what he is must be attributed to his own efforts. He set his mark high, has worked with an honest and manly purpose, and accomplished most satisfactory results.

He is a native of Redwitz, Bavaria, Germany, and was born May 7, 1834, the son of Jacob and Ida (Lang) Kuh. He was educated in the schools of his native place, leaving school at the age of fourteen. When he was nineteen years old he left home and came to the United States, and during his first six months clerked in the store of his brother Isaac, who was then in business in New York city. Leaving New York he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and there spent three years clerking in the clothing house of Messrs. B. Wolf and Co., receiving a salary of three hundred dollars the first year, four hundred the second, and five hundred and fifty the third. He was economical with his money, and with a capital of seven hundred dollars which he saved, he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and began business on his own account, and in three years made about three thousand dollars.

Thus far his plans had prospered and his business success was all that he could expect; but his next business venture was less fortunate. Going to St. Joseph, Missouri, he opened a clothing store and started in hopefully; but reverses came and he lost nearly all he had accumulated; but

nothing daunted, he paid his liabilities dollar for dollar, and, with a brave heart and sixty-two dollars left after paying his debts, turned his steps toward Chicago. This was in 1861. The whole country, agitated by the war of the Rebellion just opening, was still suffering from the financial panic of 1857-9, and western banks especially were in a precarious condition.

Mr. Kuh began buying uncurrent money, and in forty days, with his capital of sixty-two dollars, accumulated one thousand dollars in these uncurrent funds. He next engaged in merchant tailoring, and during the following three years retrieved much of his losses. His business training and experience having been in the line of buying and selling clothing, he was not satisfied until again engaged in that line, and it was this desire that led to the establishment of the clothing house of Leopold, Kuh and Company, which did a thriving business for some fourteen years. In 1878 Mr. Kuh withdrew from the firm, selling his interest in the business, and feeling much the need of rest and recreation, spent eighteen months in Europe, visiting his old home and many other places of interest. Upon his return in 1880 he opened a wholesale clothing house on Fifth avenue, which was afterwards removed to Market street, and again to the corner of Franklin and Jackson streets. The business is conducted under the firm name of Kuh, Nathan and Fischer; Mr. Kuh's partners being Messrs. Nathan and Fischer, whose portraits and sketches appear in other parts of this work, and is one of the largest and most flourishing and stable clothing houses in the west.

While giving personal attention to the affairs of his firm, Mr. Kuh has, at the same time, been largely interested in other matters. He is a stockholder in the Chemical National Bank and the German Opera House, the Street's Stable Car Company, and other public and private enterprises.

He is a generous contributor to charitable objects, and is a director of the Old People's Home, of Chicago. Mr. Kuh is a man of high personal qualities, social in his nature and fond of good fellowship. He is a man of correct principles, and high minded in everything he does; he is strong in his friendships, and scorns to do a mean act, and in all his dealings and intercourse with his fellow men strives to do as he would be done by.

He is one of the charter members of the Standard Club, one of the wealthiest social organizations of Chicago, whose club-house at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street is a model of architectural beauty and elegance.

In his two visits to the old world, and his extensive travels through the United States, Mr. Kuh has acquired a wide range of practical and interesting facts, and being a clever conversationalist, is a most agreeable companion.

He is not a man of strong religious sentiments, but broad and liberal in his views, believing that no creed is large enough to cover or contain all

truth. He is a charter member of Sinai congregation, whose house of worship is located at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, and takes a commendable interest in its work.

In political matters, as in religious, Mr. Kuh insists on his right to think and act for himself, and is bound by no party ties; he holds men in higher esteem than any party, and in casting his ballot, supports the candidate whom he believes best fitted for office, regardless of the party name by which he may be called. He is not a politician.

In 1861 Mr. Kuh married Miss Caroline Leopold, a daughter of Mr. L. Leopold, a prominent merchant of Chicago. They have one daughter, now Mrs. E. Buxbaum.

Such is a brief outline of a life that has pursued the even tenor of its way through prosperity and misfortune alike; never over-elated by success, never cast down reverses. Of a cheerful, hopeful temperament, possessing a genius for hard work, with a firm faith in his ability to do, and strong in the belief that right doing must lead to a happy ending, he has labored patiently and perseveringly, and lives to enjoy, not only an ample fortune, but also (what to him is more highly prized), the unbounded confidence and love and esteem of all who have come within the range of his influence.

ADLAI THOMAS EWING,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. His parents, Jno. Wallis Ewing and Maria McClellan Stevenson, were natives of North Carolina, but for many years resided in Christian county, Kentucky. In 1833 they became residents of McLean county, Illinois, where Adlai Thomas was born on the 5th day of February, 1846. Mr. Ewing's father was a man of marked personality and great force of character. His mother was the grand-niece of Doctor Ephraim Brevard, the author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which was the first renunciation of British authority by American colonists. Mr. Ewing is the youngest of a family of five sons and one daughter,

and is a splendid illustration of the possibilities under American institutions, opened to every young man of intelligence, integrity and energy.

He was educated at the Illinois State Normal University, studied law in Bloomington, Illinois, with his eldest brother, the Hon. James S. Ewing, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. The same year he commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, and since that time has been an active and able member of the Chicago bar. Three of Mr. Ewing's brothers, James S., William G. and Henry A., are lawyers of acknowledged ability, and for many years have occupied leading positions at the bar of Illinois and Kansas.

Although Mr. Ewing, from his early manhood, has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the doctrines of the Democratic party, he has never sought political preferment. He assisted in organizing the Union Club, one of the leading and most wealthy social clubs of Chicago, and was also a charter member of the famous Iroquois Club, of which he has been an officer almost continually since its organization, having served successively as secretary, vice-president and president.

He was appointed by President Harrison one of the United States Commissioners for Illinois to conduct the World's Columbian Exposition, and at the request of Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, called to order the first meeting of that distinguished body. Mr. Ewing was elected a member of the Committee on Permanent Organization of the Commission, and was afterwards made a member of the Executive Committee, and also a member of the Committee on Fine Arts.

He was one of the earliest and foremost pro-

moters of the great sanitary and commercial enterprise of connecting, by abundant water way, Lake Michigan with the Gulf of Mexico, and to his intelligent and untiring labors in this behalf, as much as to those of any other man, is due the incalculable advantages in peace and war that will result to Chicago and the country at large from this stupendous triumph of engineering skill. He was the original promoter of the beautiful boulevard now connecting Union Park with Douglas Park, in the city of Chicago. Mr. Ewing is a man of great energy and force, and although he has given much time and thought to matters of purely public and general interest, he has been provident and wise, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. He is a man of fine ability, many accomplishments, equitable temperament, and genial, sunny disposition.

He was married in 1879, at Buffalo, New York, to Miss Kate Hyde, a lady of rare intellectual gifts and personal graces. Four children, three daughters and one son, have been born of this marriage.

WILLIAM LOWRY COPELAND, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM L. COPELAND was born in 1851 at St. Catharines, Ontario, the son of William L. Copeland, a highly respected citizen, a native of Ireland, and Dency P. (Moore) Copeland, a native of New York. He has three brothers and two sisters. Arthur, a young man of exalted character and serious religious convictions, is a resident of Aurora, Illinois, and secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. The other two brothers reside in Winnipeg, Manitoba, one of whom, Charles, is Provincial secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of that place. One sister is the wife of Mr. W. J. McCalla, a well-to-do merchant of St. Catharines, Ontario, and the other resides with our subject in Chicago. His father's death, which occurred in 1887, was the first death in a family of eight brothers and sisters since 1813, a remarkable instance of family longevity.

Dr. Copeland was educated in the common

schools of Upper Canada, said to be the most perfect common-school system in the world, and in the St. Catharines Academy. In 1872 he was graduated at McGill Medical College, Montreal, and went abroad to acquire clinical instruction in the hospitals of Europe. He studied in St. Thomas Hospital of London, also in the Berkshire Hospital for one year. Returning to Canada, his father influenced him to remain there, and he opened an office in his native town, and succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. But the advantages and opportunities of a small city were not sufficient to satisfy his ambition, and consequently, about 1879, he removed to Chicago, and was soon afterward appointed one of the attending physicians at the dispensary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the present time (1892) he is professor of anatomy in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and examining physician for the Chosen Friends. He is a member of the American Medical Society, the Chicago

Medical Society, and the Chicago Pathological Society.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. A Republican in political belief, he is yet non-partisan, and in casting his ballot has regard for principle and men rather than party. From youth up, he has possessed remarkable equanimity of demeanor and a full command of nerve, and is thereby peculiarly adapted for the practice of medicine. A man of excellent principles, he is held in high esteem, especially by those who know him best. Although one of the old-school,

orthodox practitioners, he is entirely free from prejudice in his attitude toward the representatives of other schools of medicine.

In 1876 he was married to Miss May St. John, an accomplished and popular lady, the daughter of the late Samuel St. John, a well-known citizen of St. Catharines, Ontario. Mrs. Copeland is a sister of Professor L. St. John, one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. They have two daughters, aged, respectively, nine and sixteen years.

JAMES W. TUOHY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE remarkable success of him whose name heads this sketch was the result of persevering and well-directed effort in the line of his native talents. He had a purpose in life, and worked with a will for its attainment. He was born in Carey, Ireland, near the Lakes of Kilarney, on the 8th of July, 1849. He was the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Crenin) Tuohy. When James was fifteen years of age he came to the United States, whither his father had preceded him some years. The mother, now seventy-three years of age, resides at Utica, La Salle county, Illinois, where our subject passed his boyhood. He received such education as the district school afforded, and at an early age accepted a clerkship in the dry-goods store of Mr. Dennis Lynch, of Utica. From Utica he removed to Streator, where he was in the employ of D. Heenan and Company. The next step in his successful career was to enter into partnership with Mr. F. Shields, of Braidwood, Illinois, under the firm-name of F. Shields and Company, and where he developed remarkable aptitude for mercantile pursuits. In 1873, when but twenty-four years of age, he purchased Mr. Shields' interest, assuming full control of the business. A little later he established a second store, at Wilmington, Illinois, both of which he conducted with great success, winning for himself the title of the "boy merchant." Desiring a wider field of operations he disposed of his business at Braidwood and Wilmington in 1880, and removed to Chicago, locating in the

West Division of the city. He opened a store at the corner of Madison and Peoria streets, where he continued until 1883, and then purchased from Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company their dry-goods establishment at the corner of Clark and Erie streets, on the North side. This was conducted as a department store, and under his able management came to rank among the leading retail houses of the Northwest. The encouragement Mr. Tuohy had received thus far in his business caused him to further extend his field of operations. Accordingly, in 1886 he opened a store, in a building designed and erected especially for his use, at the corner of Madison and Wood streets. Upon the removal of Messrs. Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company from the West Side in the spring of 1877, Mr. Tuohy, with characteristic foresight, secured their former stand on West Madison street. The department store which he opened there became one of the most extensive in the city. This immense establishment, together with his other three stores, he conducted with marked ability and eminent success until his decease, which occurred June 9, 1890. Stricken down in the prime of his manhood and in the midst of prosperity, when long-cherished hopes were being realized, his early death was a shock to his extensive circle of business friends who had predicted for him still greater achievements, and to his immediate family an irreparable loss. Mr. Tuohy enjoyed the reputation, both in Chicago and throughout the



A. J. [unclear]

J. M. Fiske

Northwest, of being careful, far-sighted and shrewd in the conduct of his own affairs, and upright and honorable in dealing with others.

On October 6, 1874, Mr. Tuohy was married to Miss Nellie Cavanaugh, of Ottawa, Illinois, who survives him. Mrs. Tuohy is a woman of unusual executive ability. Such was the confidence reposed in her by Mr. Tuohy that he made her his sole executrix, and in the successful management of the estate she has proved herself most worthy of the charge. She is a graceful, attractive woman, and an agreeable, bright conversationalist. The remainder of the family consists of one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, twelve years of age, an extremely bright, beautiful girl, who promises much as an accomplished woman; James W., aged ten; Walter Grant, aged five;

Arthur Cavanaugh, aged two, and Paul, the baby of the family, making a happy group of bright, intelligent children.

He was a good husband, kind father, and staunch friend; he was conscientious and generous, contributing largely to the advancement of Christianity. To deserving charities his hand was always open, as many representatives of Chicago's churches and institutions can testify; witty, fond of a joke, and hospitable in his home, he took an unusual interest in and devoted much time to the welfare and advancement of his children. To those who knew his worth he needs no eulogy; speech cannot express the love of his friends. The flowers of Calvary cemetery now bloom and fade over that epitome of all that is mortal engraven upon the plate of the casket.

CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE, A.M., M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

"**A**PRIL ye 30th, 1639. We, whose names are underwritten, doe acknowledge ourselves the legel subjects of his majestie, King Charles, and in his name doe hereby bind ourselves into a civill body politicke, unto his lawes according to matters of justice."

Among the twenty-nine names affixed to this quaint document which appears in the records of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, is to be found that of one Ralph Earle. Ralph Earle was an Englishman, who with his wife, Joan, came from Exeter in 1634, and founded a family which is to-day conspicuous in mercantile and professional life in every State of the Union. Sprung from this stock, and of it an honored branch, is Charles Warrington Earle, born in Westford, Vermont, April 2, 1845. When he was nine years old his father, Moses L. Earle, removed from Vermont to Lake county, Illinois. Mr. Earle was an ambitious farmer, and his son experienced all the advantages, as well as the disadvantages of being "a farmer's boy." His early education was much retarded and interrupted by the demands of farm work, yet the strength and endurance gained in the fields more than made up for it in after years. For seven years he labored, dividing his time between the farm and the school-room.

When the first call for volunteers came in the war of the rebellion, this sixteen-year-old boy was ready to offer such an amount of brawn, muscle and enthusiasm as would have done honor to many a man. Persuading his father to allow him to enlist, he became a member of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into service in the summer of 1861. This regiment was enlisted for "three months' service," but when the recruits reached Freeport they were informed that enough "three months' men" had already been sent on, and that they could either return to their homes or enlist for three years. It did not take them long to decide, and soon they were attached to Gen. Fremont's corps, then operating in Missouri. In the fall of 1861 our young volunteer was disabled, sent home, and put into the Academy at Burlington, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1862, unable to resist the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men, he enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This regiment, under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger, was first employed to guard the cities of the Ohio from the threatened attacks of Gen. John Morgan. It began active service in Tennessee under Gen. Rosecrans. At Franklin, Tennessee, Orderly-

sergeant Chas. Earle was promoted to second-lieutenant of his company, and in the battle of Chickamauga he commanded it. In that battle the loss of the company was thirty-five out of forty-five; Lieutenant Earle was slightly wounded, and in the report of his regimental commander was especially commended for brave conduct. Years afterward, at Kingston, Jamaica, Colonel George Hicks, in an address, speaking of the services of the Ninety-sixth, said: "I found that I had now but a very few men with me, and I should have thought that I had wholly strayed from my regiment were it not that I had with me the colors of the regiment, together with the commander of the color company, the intrepid boy lieutenant, lion-hearted, fearless, unflinching Charlie Earle, whose name must be inscribed high among the highest on the roll of Chickamauga heroes." On the day following the battle, Lieutenant Earle's company was assigned to picket duty on Missionary Ridge, below which the Union forces were gathering for the battle of Chattanooga. Through the cowardice of a staff-officer they were left unrelieved, and fell into the hands of the Confederates as prisoners of war. On the night of October 1, 1863, Lieutenant Earle was consigned to Libby Prison, where he remained until that wonderful escape through the tunnel, February 9, 1864. The story has often been told of the six awful days of wading through swamps, terrorized by men and hunted by dogs, until with indescribable emotions they came in sight of Union troops. Returning soon to his regiment, Lieutenant Earle was rapidly advanced through the ranks respectively of first-lieutenant, captain, adjutant, and finally aid-de-camp and acting assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. W. C. Whittaker, and at the close of the war was breveted Captain of the United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville.

In 1865 he recommenced his studies at Beloit College, Wisconsin. After a studious sojourn of three years, he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College, graduating in 1870, one of the two honor-men of his class. Dr. Earle commenced practice in the office of the celebrated Professor William H. Byford, of whose advice and friendship he was the favored recipient.

In 1870 the Woman's Medical College was organized, with Dr. Earle as professor of physiology. For the past fifteen years he has been professor of diseases of children, and treasurer in the same institution, and upon the death of Dr. Byford became its president. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is now president of the faculty and professor of obstetrics. He is also professor of operative obstetrics in the Post-Graduate College and Hospital of this city. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Pediatric Society; of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the British Medical Society. He is an honored member of the G. A. R., and Loyal Legion; also a member of The Irving, a prominent literary club of the city.

Notwithstanding the enormous demands of his practice, Dr. Earle has been the author of many articles on a wide range of medical subjects, which have attracted attention in this country and in Europe. A course of study in the hospitals of Florence, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, resulted in a valuable series of essays on obstetrical subjects. Owing to his occupancy of the chair of diseases of children in the Woman's Medical College, Professor Earle has been enabled to publish many important papers on Pediatrics. He contributed to the Chicago Medical Society a paper entitled "Diphtheria and Its Municipal Control," after reading which he offered the following resolution, which was passed with only one dissenting vote: "Inasmuch as the contagiousness of diphtheria is recognized by the great majority of medical practitioners; *Resolved*, That the commissioners of health will be justified in placarding or otherwise designating the houses infected with this disease."

For eighteen years Dr. Earle was chief physician in the Washingtonian Home, where he made a close study of inebriety, and arrived at important conclusions concerning its treatment, which he has embodied in some of the most practical publications ever issued on that subject.

Dr. Earle is a Republican, and a member of the Lincoln Club, though not active in politics, being thoroughly devoted to his profession. He is a much esteemed member of the Union Park Congregational Church.

In regard to the personal characteristics of Professor Earle, we cannot do better than quote the words of an eminent brother physician of this city: "Great, honest-hearted, noble man; his bluff exterior hides one of the tenderest hearts that ever beat. Gentle as a child, perfectly honest and disinterested in his practice, he could not be hired to do a dishonorable thing. He is a man of brains and ability, and thinks down deep into his cases. The Doctor is held in the highest regard in the Chicago Post-Graduate School, of which he is to a large extent the organizer, and

in the Woman's Medical College of this city his work is beyond all praise."

In 1871 Dr. Earle was married to Miss Fanny Bundy, a sister of the late Major J. M. Bundy, who was for many years a distinguished member of the metropolitan press. Mrs. Earle is an accomplished musician, and a woman of strong literary taste. She has always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to her husband's professional life. Two children have been the result of this union: Miss Carrie, and Master William Byford Earle.

W. FRANKLIN COLEMAN, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL.

W. FRANKLIN COLEMAN was born in Brockville, Ontario. His paternal great-grandfather was among those who, upon the Declaration of Independence by the revolting colonies in 1776, remained loyal to the British crown and made a home in Upper Canada. From him Coleman's Corners derived its name and noted enterprise as a manufacturing center. He is described as "a man who shared the municipal honors of his day, and left his impress upon the local legislature of his time." The liberal number of eight sons and four daughters gave evidence of the good old way in which he helped to man the ship of state.

His grandson Billa (father of W. Franklin Coleman), with his father and two brothers, were large manufacturers at Coleman's Corners, which, about 1855, was named Lyn. Billa married Ann Eliza Willson, born in New York State, but of English descent. She was noted as a woman of saintly virtues and of rare beauty. She went to rest, beloved by all who knew her, two weeks after the birth of her first-born child, William Franklin.

During early infancy W. Franklin Coleman was, *nolens volens*, moved to Coleman's Corners. From the age of six to twelve his governess and various village schoolmasters thrashed out a fair crop of wild oats, and an average one of the three Rs and allied products. The years from twelve to fifteen were given to the Brockville Grammar School, where he and a chum were wont to be on exhibition as "first in mathematics." The follow-

ing three years were spent at the Pottsdam Academy, New York State, then the resort of many Canadians.

The study of medicine was begun at McGill College, Montreal, in 1856, and continued for three winters, while during the corresponding summers he received instruction from the late Dr. Reynolds, of Brockville. Over-zeal in the dissecting room induced an attack of typhoid, which converted the student into such a thing of shreds and patches that for two succeeding years physic was thrown to the dogs. His medical studies were resumed at Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, and after two years a diploma with honors was awarded.

The serious business of advising, dosing and dieting humanity was begun in his native village of Lyn, where, for seven years, the young doctor gained wisdom by experience in the varied practice of a country physician. With years, love of study and desire for more thorough knowledge and skill in one special branch of his profession induced Dr. Coleman to turn his attention to the departments of eye and ear. Desirous of greater clinical advantages than this continent then afforded, he went to England, where a year was spent at Moorfields Eye Hospital and the London Hospital, after which the examining board of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, was pleased to enroll him a member of the college.

Returning to Canada, he settled in Toronto, and there formed a partnership with Dr. A. M.

Rosebrugh, an oculist and aurist of established reputation. He was appointed surgeon to the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he held during his seven years' residence in that city. Although devoting most of his time to his favorite branch of medical science, Dr. Coleman, during these years, also practiced general medicine, but finally decided to limit his attention to his work as an oculist and aurist.

With a view to acquiring still further knowledge in his specialty, Dr. Coleman again went abroad, and spent a year in the clinics of Vienna and Heidelberg, under the guidance of such men as Jaeger, Schnabel, Politzer, Gruber and O'Becker.

Upon his return to Canada, he selected St. John, New Brunswick, by the seaside, as his field for special practice, and here another seven years' service won him a Rachel and goodly wages. But the oculist's ambition soon outstripped the confines of the quiet Canadian city, with its cramping limitations and its lack of companionship in scientific research, and having, in addition to a large private practice, gained a rich harvest of experience from his position as sole oculist and aurist to the Provincial Hospital, he again turned westward.

With the encouragement of some of the prominent physicians in Chicago, to whom Dr. Coleman was known by his articles in medical journals, as well as by introductory letters from professional men in the East, he decided to settle in this leading city of the West. Skill gained from large experience, a mind well trained in scientific research, a steady, persevering attention to details have, in a few years, earned for him the well-deserved reward of a good practice and wide reputation.

Finding here no school for graduates in medicine, such as is provided in various cities in the East, Dr. Coleman undertook the task of convincing the profession in Chicago of the need of such an institution, and, after a year of persevering labor, succeeded in organizing the Chicago Polyclinic. The management of this institution proving unsatisfactory to himself and some of his colleagues, they decided to establish another school, by the constitution of which the controlling power should rest in the faculty. This latter, known as the Post-Graduate Medical School, of Chicago,

has recently erected, on Plymouth Place, a commodious building, which is also the home of the Chicago Charity Hospital.

Dr. Coleman is a member of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the Illinois State Medical Society. He is oculist and aurist to the St. Elizabeth Hospital, president and director of and professor of ophthalmology in the Post-Graduate Medical School; also examiner of pension claims for eye and ear applicants. Dr. Coleman is a member of Grace Episcopal Church.

Intense fondness for scientific study, especially for those branches embraced in the field of medicine, makes Dr. Coleman's professional life an enjoyment rather than a burden. Indomitable energy, calm determination, untiring perseverance and absolute truthfulness are strong and lovable traits in the character of this physician. While genial with his patients and his professional brethren in general, it is by his personal friends alone that the full charm of his character is appreciated. Naturally undemonstrative and reserved, strangers have small opportunity to conjecture the wealth of humor and entertainment which he offers to those welcomed within the sacred precincts of his home.

Dr. Coleman married in 1882, in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, Mary Winniett Hartt, the namesake of a maternal grandmother, Mary Anne Peters (*née* Winniett), whose connections by blood or marriage include many names illustrious on both continents. Through her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Coleman is a direct descendant of Elizabeth Yates (*née* Penderell), whose brothers sheltered King Charles II. when fleeing from Cromwell's troopers, after the battle of Worcester, for which loyalty an annuity was granted to the family, which is still enjoyed by the heirs. Her grandmother's aunt married Colonel Wolseley, an ancestor of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Sir Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kars, was her grandmother's second cousin. Sir William Winniett, captain in the British navy, later governor of the gold coast in Africa, and knighted for treaty service there, was her grandmother's brother. Another brother, Alexander Winniett, was connected by marriage with Oliver Wendell Holmes. Her maternal great-grandmother was the daughter of Peter Totten, of New York, whose descen-

dants, General Totten and George Muerson Totten, were well known in United States history. Her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Lester Peters, was the son of a distinguished loyalist, who settled in New Brunswick in 1784, and whose sons occupied prominent government positions,

such as attorney-general of the province, member of executive and legislative councils, etc. A woman of cultivated tastes and varied talents, possessing dignity, courtesy and ease of manner, Mrs. Coleman is a true helpmeet to her husband in his literary and scientific labors.

CHARLES ELI JUDSON,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES ELI JUDSON, president and engineer of the Consumers', Hyde Park and Lake Gas companies of Chicago, was born at Prattsburg, New York, December 21, 1843, and is the son of Aaron and Sophronia (Mason) Judson.

He is descended from William Judson, who with his family left Yorkshire, England, in the year 1634, and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, where some of his lineal descendants still reside on the old homestead. William Judson was closely identified with the early history of Harvard College.

During the past twenty-five decades the Judson family has contributed many sons to the Christian ministry, notably the Rev. Dr. Adoniran Judson, the missionary to Burmah.

Mr. Judson was about five years of age when his father, a Presbyterian clergyman, accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Oswego, New York. He was strongly anti-slavery and pro-temperance in his views, and identified himself prominently with the leaders of both causes, lecturing through the country and writing forcible articles for the papers in defense of his convictions. He was noted as an eloquent and convincing speaker. He died August 21, 1852, before he could witness the abolition of that system of slavery which he had so strongly denounced in the pulpit, on the platform and in the press. He left his widow and two sons in only moderate circumstances. In the following spring young Judson was sent to a boarding school at Sand Lake, New York, and in four years was ready to enter college, but owing to his youth was denied admission until the following year, 1858, when he entered the sophomore class of Union College at Schenectady, New York, and graduated in July, 1861, in his eighteenth year. His favorite studies

in college were engineering and chemistry, and those preferences undoubtedly had much to do with his later business experiences.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Judson returned to Oswego, and engaged in the drug business. Six months' experience of this, however, was enough, and the spring of 1862 found him a member of the firm of Bolles and Judson, located at Albany, New York, engaged in the manufacture and wholesale jobbing of paper. They conducted this business successfully until the fall of 1865, when the firm sold out and engaged in the drilling of oil wells at Pithole, Pennsylvania. They met with success in this, but dissolved partnership in January, 1866, and Mr. Judson went to Savannah, Georgia, where he organized the Southern Wrecking and Submarine Company, became its vice-president and engineer, and made a contract with the city of Savannah for the removal from the Savannah river of the obstructions which had been placed there during the late civil war. This contract was very profitable in its early stages, but owing to a disagreement arising between the United States Treasury Department and the municipal authorities of Savannah, the company suspended operations and sold out at a great personal loss.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Judson went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and accepted the position of treasurer and engineer of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, where he remained uninterruptedly for seventeen years. In the fall of 1883 he was tendered the position of president and engineer of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel and Light Company of Chicago, just then completing its plant. He accepted the position and moved to Chicago. On the failure of this corporation he was appointed its receiver, and subse-

quently became the president and engineer of the Consumers' Gas Company, which succeeded to the property of the former corporation. In the spring of 1887 he became president and engineer of the Hyde Park and Lake Gas companies also.

In the fall of 1872 Mr. Judson associated himself with Thos. J. Fisher, of Laramie, Wyoming, under the firm name of Judson and Fisher, in the cattle and sheep raising business, and has since

that time, under different firm names, continued in the same business. He is undoubtedly entitled to recognition as being one of the earliest established ranchmen in that portion of Wyoming.

Mr. Judson was married August 23, 1877, to Miss Mary Spencer Black, only daughter of Robert T. Black, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In religious matters Mr. Judson is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Republican. He has never held public office.

RALPH S. AND ROBERT L. GREENLEE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

RALPH STEBBINS and ROBERT LEMUEL GREENLEE were born in Summerhill township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania. They are of Scotch and English extraction. The Greenlee family were Covenanters, and were driven from Scotland in 1634, on account of their religious belief, and settled in Maryland, whence they emigrated to Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Their father, Edmund Greenlee, was born March 31, 1811, and is still living in the old family homestead near Meadville, Pennsylvania—a strong man physically and mentally. Their mother was Mary (Stebbins) Greenlee, of English descent. Her ancestors immigrated to America in 1633, and settled at Springfield, Massachusetts. Thence they moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where she met Edmund Greenlee, to whom she was married in 1833. On April 13, 1838, the twins, Ralph and Robert, were born. From their earliest infancy there was great difficulty in distinguishing one from the other, so much were they alike in looks, forms and manner. They were sent to school, and given the best education afforded in the common and graded schools of the district, until they were nineteen years old, when they began assisting their father, who at that time was conducting an extensive dairy business. He was a man of considerable inventive genius, and he devised and manufactured machinery for making all of his own cheese boxes and butter kegs. At the age of twenty-five, in 1863, the sons left the farm and removed to Chicago, to start in business on their own account. Making use of their mechanical skill,

acquired while working with their father, they opened a cooper shop, employing machinery in their work. This aroused the ire and concerted opposition of the western coopers, for they objected to any departure from the methods of their forefathers. The opposition was met boldly and firmly, and finally overcome, and the firm of Greenlee Brothers were duly prosperous.

From this beginning they drifted into the manufacture of wood working machinery, making a specialty of the highest grades known, and constantly adding new inventions and methods until the Greenlee machines have become famous with manufacturers in wood all over the world. Immediately after the great fire of 1871, they removed to their present quarters on West Twelfth street, where, in addition to the manufacture of wood-working machinery, they established in 1883 the Northwestern Stove Repair Company, the largest concern of its kind in the world, of which Mr. Robert L. Greenlee is president, and Mr. Ralph S. Greenlee is vice-president and treasurer. Here also, in 1886, they established two large foundries, under the corporate name of Greenlee Foundry Company, with Mr. Robert L. Greenlee, president, and Ralph S. Greenlee, vice-president and treasurer. Their business of manufacturing machinery is conducted under the corporate name of Greenlee Brothers & Company, with Ralph S. Greenlee, president, and Robert L. Greenlee, vice-president and treasurer. They have recently (1892) purchased the old established stove business of Collins & Burgie, which they reorganized and incorporated, with Ralph S. Green-



Ralph S. Greenlee

Robert L. Greenlee

lee, president, and Robert L. Greenlee, vice-president and treasurer, and located at Marengo, Illinois, about sixty miles from Chicago. Their main office is in Chicago.

Mr. Ralph S. Greenlee married on February 15, 1866, Miss Elizabeth Brooks, resident of Chicago, but a native of Eastern Canada. Her father, Mr. William Brooks, was for many years a resident of Sherbrook, Canada, and one of the leading spirits of the conservative government of the Dominion. They have one child: Miss Gertrude, an accomplished young lady.

On April 11, 1867, Mr. Robert L. Greenlee married Miss Emily Brooks, a sister of his brother's wife. They have three children: William Brooks Greenlee, now (1892) in his junior year at Cornell University; Miss Grace Greenlee, who was graduated in 1891 from Ogontz, Philadelphia, and Miss Isabel Greenlee, who is now in her second year at the same school.

Their politics are Republican, and they are staunch believers in the principles of their party. They contribute generously to all worthy charities, and are unusually liberal in their contributions to educational institutions, believing that the education of the people will remove many of their ills. Nor is their view of education limited to the narrow routine of the school or lecture-room. They have been careful students of men and events, and by extensive travels at home and in foreign lands, they have acquired a most valuable fund of knowledge. Few Americans are

more conversant with the wonders and beauties of the world than they. Their first extensive travels abroad began in 1883, when Mr. Ralph S. Greenlee, with his family, who always accompany him in his travels, made a thorough tour of Old Mexico and Europe, lasting thirteen months, and he has but recently returned, with his wife and daughter, from a tour of the world, lasting eighteen months. During this last trip they spent three months in Japan and China, visiting the interior of both countries, and went all through India and the Island of Ceylon, Egypt and Turkey, and made a tour of Palestine. Mr. Robert L. Greenlee and his family have traversed the same countries, except Japan and East India.

In stature they are five feet and ten inches in height, and weigh one hundred and eighty-six pounds each. They have a commanding presence, well-formed heads which set squarely upon their shoulders, and are men who would attract immediate and respectful audience in any assembly. Their eyes are dark and kindly, and have that expression which places the stranger immediately at ease in their presence. They are courteous, but not effusive, showing in this the true Scotch and English conservatism. Their leading characteristics are inbred politeness, kindness and consideration for others, coupled with indomitable will-power, untiring energy, broad liberality and uncompromising honesty. Their fortunes have been fairly gained, and stand proud monuments of their sturdy manhood and genius.

MAJOR GEORGE M. BARBOUR,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THERE is nothing more interesting to a student of human nature than to trace the career of a man who, endowed with energy and ambition, enters boldly into the struggle, of life and makes for himself a high place in the busy world. Such a man is the subject of this sketch.

He was born in 1844 in western New York, and comes of a family distinguished in the history of Vermont and Virginia, and is the son of Pomeroy J. and Eunice (Henry) Barbour—the latter being a niece of ex-Governor Leonard, a prominent statesman. He spent his youth in

Batavia, New York, and in Boston, Massachusetts, and was educated at Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

Naturally of a roving disposition, the ships of Boston harbor had great attraction for young Barbour, and at the age of fourteen years he ran away from home, and made a runaway trip to South America and the West Indies, the voyage covering six months. He returned with a more confirmed desire for adventure, but the rough life of a sailor had no further charms for him. This desire, however, was soon to be gratified in the

stirring events of the War of the Rebellion, and three days after the call of President Lincoln for men in April, 1861, he, with many others, was marching down Broadway, New York city, going to the front in defence of the Union, having enlisted as a private in the Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, infantry. He was seventeen years old at that time.

He was present at the armed occupation of Baltimore under General Butler; the capture of Harper's Ferry, and the famous battle of Bull Run.

In this service, his desire for action and a life of adventure had full sway, and when his term of enlistment expired he immediately re-enlisted as second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment New York Cavalry. He saw a great deal of active service with his company and in the battle of Kelley's Ford, February 17, 1863, his senior lieutenant (Domingues) being killed, he commanded his company and was promoted for bravery and meritorious conduct in that decisive engagement. After that perilous campaign that culminated at Gettysburg, he resigned from the cavalry, in which he had served in fourteen battles and more than one hundred skirmishes, his whole record being one of marked bravery. He became quartermaster of the Third Massachusetts Artillery, from which he was within a year promoted to duty in the quartermaster general's department in the regular service, and completed a continuous service of nearly seven years, during which time he had earned the respect of his superior officers and the love and admiration of his comrades.

During the winter preceding the close of the war Major Barbour was stationed in Washington, and his duties brought him in daily contact, for about four months, with President Lincoln. The duties related to telegraphic messages in the famous little brick office that then stood between the White House and the War Department, and there was soon established a modest degree of intimate confidence in him on the part of President Lincoln, which resulted in impressing Major Barbour with a deep veneration for the great war president, and he enjoys recalling numerous tidbits of quaint remarks, characteristic of that great man.

He was present at Ford's Theatre, seated near

the stage, on the night of the assassination of the President, and witnessed the action of Booth and the excited frenzy of the audience, and from there hastened to the residence of Secretary Seward in time to render assistance to him and his two stricken sons, who with the nurse, Robinson, were the four victims of the conspirator Payne. Subsequently he witnessed the execution of Payne, Harold, Alzerodt and Mrs. Surratt.

Major Barbour refers with a just pride to his military record. From his enlistment to his resignation he never lost a day, was never sick, detailed or absent on furlough, and did not see his home for more than four years. In 1864, he was in the saddle sixty-eight consecutive hours, except a brief interval when he dismounted to transfer his saddle to a fresh horse.

In 1867, following the advice of Horace Greely, he turned his face toward the setting sun, and went to Denver, Colorado, where, without solicitation he was appointed assistant collector of internal revenue.

He also engaged in architectural work, and was correspondent for several eastern papers. Subsequently he engaged in journalism and established daily papers in Jacksonville, Florida, and Pierre, Dakota, and conducted them with success. As a correspondent of the *Chicago Times* and *Boston Herald*, he accompanied the party composed of Generals Grant and Sheridan and Col. Grant and their families, on their extended southern tour in the winter of 1879-80, writing most interesting accounts of the trip, and also for several months acting as secretary for General Grant.

In 1880 he aided in locating and building the South Florida Railway for its owners, the *Boston Herald*, and organized its operating service, and subsequently was manager of the land department of the Texas & St. Louis Railway. Recently he has been engaged with a syndicate of Chicago German capitalists in establishing a railway in Arkansas and Louisiana, which he, by tact and great business ability, profitably disposed of, in the summer of 1890, to an English syndicate.

Major Barbour has during his career been the originator and manager of many large schemes and operations, for which work he seems peculiarly adapted. In January, 1891, he accepted an appointment in the Department of Publicity and Promotion in the World's Columbian Exposition,

a position in which his journalistic talents, varied experience and tact in management, has made him peculiarly useful.

He is the author of several books of great merit in their richness of description and cleverness of diction, as well as in cleverness of illustration by the author, who is a skillful artist.

Major Barbour is a most entertaining talker, his conversation being replete with original ideas, thrilling incidents and sparkling with wit and *bon mots*. He is at the same time a sound and logical reasoner. He is a man of genial temperament, jovial and social, and has a host of friends and admirers.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Lewis, a most estimable lady, and has two children. His daughters, both charming and attractive, are named respectively Grace May and Francis E.; the eldest, now in her nineteenth year, is a student in the University of Michigan, and a young woman of superior mind, and the youngest, an accomplished girl of sixteen years, has accompanied her father on many of his travels, and is a delightful conversationalist and a fine musician.

Major Barbour is an experienced sportsman and an expert horseman. He is also a linguist of no mean attainments, and is at home alike in backwoods or salon.

MAJOR JOHN M. SOUTHWORTH,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this article is an able lawyer, with that grasp of mind which enables him to readily apprehend the true issues of a case and to detect false analogies. After he has investigated a subject his conclusions are almost invariably found to be correct. A man of great nerve force, equable temper, and invariably courteous to all.

He was born in Bradford, Vermont, in 1839. His father was Epenetus Southworth, connected with ties of blood with an ancestry notable in New England annals; he died in 1869 at Crystal Lake, McHenry county, Illinois. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Phebe Sawyer, now living in Woodstock, Illinois. On the paternal side the ancestry is traceable back to good old English families, and in New England to the first Massachusetts colonies, with a relationship to the distinguished Governor Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts—he of Thanksgiving fame; on the maternal side related to the Websters, as John M.'s grandmother was a first cousin of the illustrious Daniel Webster—an ancestral tree fruited with rich deeds and examples. But John M. Southworth is a man who did not depend upon his ancestry to carry him through life or to success. In the independence of his nature and consciousness of inherent intellectual power, he chose to make his own way in the world. He was like one the poet alludes to:

"Being not propped by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successors their way, neither allied
To eminent assistance, but spider-like,
Out of his self-drawing web he gives us
The force of his own merit, makes his way."

The family consisted of three brothers and one sister. The eldest brother, William S., is connected with the courts in Oregon; the youngest brother, George McKean, died in Chicago in 1880. The sister (Sue) is married to Judge Seneca Smith, and lives in Portland, Oregon. The mother has recently gone there to spend the winter, and perhaps to remain longer with her children, William and Sue. The youngest brother was a brilliant, promising young man, possessed of many excellent and high traits of character, and was universally esteemed. Insidious disease worked its inevitable and fatal results, and carried him away before his time—as it seems to the vision of man. He was deputy sheriff and clerk of the court in McHenry county under John M., and held other important positions in Chicago and elsewhere. He married a niece of the late ex-Governor Andrew Shuman, who died ten months after marriage.

When John M. was seventeen years of age the family came west, and eventually located in McHenry county, when the former completed his education and taught school two years.

In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the

Seventh Illinois Regiment, three months' service—the first regiment organized for the Rebellion, there having been six in the Mexican War—subsequently he joined the famous Eighth Illinois Cavalry. He was commissioned lieutenant and served to the end of the war in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the many battles in which that regiment and army were engaged, and the history of both are too well known to need repetition in this connection. He made a good record as a soldier, and returned to civil life and has made an exceptionally good one since. He was complimented on account of his meritorious and valiant military services with a brevet major's commission. On his return to McHenry county he was elected sheriff and served with marked credit and satisfaction; later clerk of the circuit court, and in the meantime read law and was admitted to practice in 1873. Soon after he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary, which position he held several years, and performed the important duties of the same with signal fidelity and ability. He was more than a commissioner in name. He, from a philanthropic and statesman-like standpoint, sought to, and did ameliorate and lessen the severity of prison punishment. By a firm stand taken by him, and without the then sanction of the State Executive, but afterwards acquiesced in, the administration of affairs at that prison was changed, and largely through his efforts they were modified.

In all the penal institutions in the State the dictates of a higher humanity now prevail. His literature on the subject of prisons and prison discipline is preserved, and has a place with such and kindred literature, and many of the principles thus early advocated by him are now approved and in force.

He is the author, and secured the passage in the legislature of the "Habitual Criminal Act," the workings of which have been salutary in controlling the habitual and dangerous criminal classes. In 1886 he framed and secured the passage in the Legislature of the "Police Pension Bill," which is admitted by the highest police and other authorities to be a wise and beneficial measure. He has received merited public recognition for his sagacity and philanthropic motives in what he has done to better the condition of his fellow-men in such and other ways. He, of

course, has mingled in politics, but not of the politicaster order, but higher and better politics, which should enlist the interest and efforts of every true and patriotic citizen. He is original and statesman-like in what he proposes and disposes in his political movements. In 1880 there was a close and hard-fought contest in this State in the canvass to select a candidate for the presidential nomination by the Republican party. It was "Grant or Blaine," so far as this State was concerned, with Grant in the lead, and his friends disposed to override and ignore all opposition.

It was Major Southworth, a delegate from the then Fourth Congressional District, who moved in the Congressional district sub-convention to nominate two delegates to the State convention for election to the national convention; who moved that the district convention elect two delegates direct and issue credentials to the national convention, which was done, and the delegates admitted. It is believed that this is the first instance on record of such action. It was subsequently agitated and tried in New York and other States, and adopted by the National Republican Committee. The conception was Major Southworth's, and is considered a cure for some political evils of tyrannical bossism, and is therefore a salutary reform in political methods. This was but in keeping with his general reform inclinations in other directions.

A few years ago he came to Chicago, and engaged in the practice of the law with General John F. Farnsworth, the former colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and continued two years, since which time he has been alone, successfully engaged in general practice.

He has prosecuted and defended in some important litigations, which he has generally carried to a result in favor of his clients. One of the celebrated cases was the Joseph C. Mackin ballot-forgery, which Mr. Southworth worked up to a successful culmination, and the criminals, Mackin and Gallagher, served terms in the penitentiary as punishment. To enumerate all the important cases he has been associated with since he has been in practice would require too much space; suffice it to say, he has been successful and continues to be.

He possesses the essential elements in the make-up of his character—capacity and individuality,

which are usually a guarantee of success. He has taken a merited high rank at the Chicago bar. He is a man true to every friend and every engagement, and exacts equal fidelity; and is a man of many excellent traits of character and high worth. He is painstaking and persevering in prosecuting litigation, and hence has the confidence of his clients.

When the present (Harrison) administration came into power, it was supposed a change would be made in the office of United States district attorney for this district, and a large number of the friends of Major Southworth, with one accord and with unanimity, pointed to him as the proper man for the position. In furtherance of this idea and conviction of the fitness of the ap-

pointment, petitions and letters of recommendation poured in upon our United States senator, and the authorities who sought to control the appointment, which were strong and high tributes to his ability, worth, character and qualifications, and of themselves an encomium on the man. They all bore testimony to his superior ability as a lawyer, his exemplary character as a citizen and a man and his always unswerving devotion to the principles of the Republican party. These testimonials were from some of the best and most prominent men in Illinois. Major Southworth is proud of his native State; has been a member of the Vermont Association about ten years, and has just closed a term as its president.

DANIEL J. SCHUYLER,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the old Knickerbocker families known to fame through history, song and legend, none are more justly celebrated than that of the Schuyler race. Over two centuries and a half ago Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler, the first of the name in this country, was among the Dutch immigrants who, leaving their native Holland, settled where the city of Albany, the capital of the Empire State, now stands. His children were fast advancing toward manhood when the New Netherlands were made a present (immigrants, natives and all) by King Charles II to his beloved brother, the Duke of York. An English fleet was dispatched across the Atlantic to impress on Governor Stuyvesant the not very welcome intelligence that it was incumbent upon him to acquiesce in that arrangement. The territory passing, by royal mandate, into English hands, and its name being changed to the now world-famous one of New York, in honor of the proprietor. The Schuylers took a very prominent part in the conduct of colonial affairs.

When Albany became an incorporated city in 1686, the first mayor of the town was a Schuyler, who continued in office eight years, and was afterward president of the king's council in New York, acting governor, a member of the New York Assembly and commissioner of Indian affairs.

He was a man of iron will and strong character, and while in the capacity of Indian Commissioner obtained an unbounded control over the leading spirits of the Five Nations. He was also of subtle intelligence and keen perception, for while the French and English were contending over the apportionment of the Iroquois country, he took five of the Iroquois chiefs to England for the purpose of impressing them with the greatness of the English nation and detaching them from the French. He succeeded in convincing the Indians that it would be greatly to their interest to aid the English in driving the French out of the country.

General Philip Schuyler was the next of the name to render important service to our nation, and endear his name to every true American by his actions in the struggle for independence, being conspicuous as a soldier and as a statesman during the revolutionary period. A general in the field, a member of the Continental Congress, and, afterwards, United States Senator from New York, he was noted for his bravery and devotion to the cause of liberty, and did much to lay the solid foundations of our great Republic. He has been styled "the father of the canal system of the United States," for his life-long advocacy of the development of the resources of the country

through a skillfully planned system of internal improvements. The Schuylers are scattered through the States of New York and New Jersey, and they are also in the States further west the descendants of the illustrious colonist, Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler. One branch of the family located just before the Revolution, in or near Newark, New Jersey, and to this particular branch belongs Daniel J. Schuyler, the subject of this sketch. He is the son of John Jacob Schuyler, who married Sally A. Davis, of Huguenot ancestry on her mother's side, and a woman of fine mental qualities and unusual force of character. She was born in New York State, and lived near the village of Minaville, Montgomery county, at the time of her marriage.

The grandfather of John Jacob Schuyler had settled on a tract of land within three miles of what afterward became the town of Amsterdam, and his son and some of his grandsons grew up on this farm, which is still in the family. Here Daniel J. Schuyler was born; February 16, 1839. From his father he inherited the sturdy physique, the industry, the integrity and force of character of the Schuylers, and from his mother a correspondingly healthy, vigorous, and active intellect. While his father looked after his physical training in the early years of his life, his mother watched with jealous care his mental development, and missed no opportunity of aiding him to add to his store of knowledge.

While yet a pupil in the county school he developed a remarkable turn for literature, and had soon perused all the books within his reach. He familiarized himself with history, among his favorites being Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," Irving's works, and volumes of biography and travel. He won some renown in letters, as a writer of poetry and essays for the village newspaper. He delivered a thrilling address on John Brown's crusade against slavery, soon after the famous abolitionist ended his career, and from this time he was looked upon as a young man of more than average ability in a literary and forensic way. At seventeen years of age he attended the academy near Schenectady for six months, leaving for an interval to work upon the farm; he returned and continued his schooling at the academy at Amsterdam, and later, at Franklin, Delaware county, New York. He entered as a

sophomore in Union College, Schenectady, remaining here until 1861.

His mind for some time had been made up as to the selection of a profession, law being his choice, and resolving to begin at once, he left college at the end of the junior year and entered the office of Francis Kernan, in Utica. Mr. Kernan's record is too well known to need much comment, he being the man who defeated Roscoe Conkling for Congress in 1872, and served with him in the United States Senate from 1875 to 1881. Under the preceptorship of this eminent lawyer and politician, Mr. Schuyler pursued his legal studies until January, 1864, when he was admitted to the bar. He immediately came west and began to practice before the Chicago courts in January, 1864. His entire professional life has been spent in Chicago, and he has achieved in twenty-seven years the promise of his young and vigorous manhood. He came here with the qualifications that have never failed to win distinction, genuine ability, industry, and sterling integrity. Like all young men who enter upon a lawyer's career, he had to place himself upon trial before the public and await the public verdict as to the extent of his talents and the measure of his trustworthiness. This verdict, always unerring, came early in his existence and was a strong endorsement of his fitness for the calling he had chosen.

In 1872, Mr. Schuyler became associated in practice with the late Judge George Gardner, and this partnership continued until Mr. Gardner was elected one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Chicago, in 1879. A partnership was then formed between Mr. Schuyler and Mr. C. E. Kremer, and the firm as thus constituted has continued in existence up to the present time, the senior member, Mr. Schuyler, engaging in general practice, and the junior member paying special attention to the department of admiralty. While Mr. Schuyler has been engaged in general practice, still he has devoted himself largely to commercial, corporation, and fire insurance law, and in the domain of the latter his opinions are regarded by insurance men as authority. In this branch of the law it has been his fortune to meet with satisfactory success, both in the argument of questions of law before the court and the trial of cases before juries, many of which

cases have involved large amounts and intricate questions both of law and fact.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary J. Byford, second daughter of the late Dr. Wm. H. Byford, one of the most distinguished of western physicians, and their union has been blessed with four children, two surviving.

In politics, always a staunch and aggressive member of the Republican party, he has taken an active interest in promoting the interest of his party, both by word and example, and never seeking his reward but in a conscientious knowledge of his work and the courage of his convictions. A member of the University Club, he is

not less esteemed as a citizen than as a lawyer, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes of people. The judgment which the world passed upon Daniel J. Schuyler in his early years of practice has never been set aside nor in any degree modified. It has, on the contrary, been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and earnestness as an advocate, and the generous commendation which he has received from his contemporaries, who unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and superior mind.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE first English emigrants to Virginia were a superior race, with enlarged views of government, liberty and law. From these ancestors sprang men in great numbers renowned for honor and patriotism, unsurpassed in statesmanship, and famous for scholarship and oratory. A worthy and typical representative of those men is the subject of this sketch.

John Barton Payne was born on January 26, 1855, at Pruntytown, Virginia. His ancestors may be traced back two hundred and fifty years to the reign of Charles II. of England. About the year 1640 the progenitor of the Payne family came from England to the colony of Virginia, and his descendants are widely scattered over the Old Dominion and other Southern States. The great-grandfather of our subject, Francis Payne, was a valiant American officer in the Revolutionary War. His grandson, Amos Payne, the father of John Barton, was a graduate of Transylvania University, and was a practicing physician of considerable celebrity.

John Barton's youth was spent in Orlean, Fauquier county, Virginia, where he received a thorough English education, and he afterwards pursued a classical course under private tutors. In 1874 he began the study of the law while he was acting as assistant clerk of the courts at Pruntytown, Taylor county. He completed his law studies early in 1876, and in August of that year passed

an examination before three judges, and was licensed to practice—commencing practice at once. Even at that early age Mr. Payne had attained a wide reputation as an orator, and his speeches in behalf of Tilden and Hendricks were considered among the best made in that campaign. He was then made acting chairman of the Democratic county committee, and was also a delegate to the senatorial and congressional conventions from Taylor county.

In March, 1877, he removed to Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia. His business was soon quite extensive, and he was retained in many important cases. In 1878 he was elected chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Preston county, which position he held for several years. October 17, 1878, he was married to Miss Kate Bunker, daughter of the late Judge Edward C. Bunker. He then took a leading part in politics; he was temporary chairman of the Grafton convention of 1880; chairman of the Preston delegation in the Fairmont congressional convention; a member of the congressional executive committee and a delegate to the Martinsburg State convention. Then he supported the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner for governor, and was tendered the position of presidential elector, which he declined. In the presidential canvass which followed, the eloquent voice of Mr. Payne was again heard, as the champion of Hancock.

He was elected, by the bar, special judge of the circuit court of Tucker county in May, 1881, to hear and decide a chancery cause, to which the regular judge was a party. Mr. Payne has had the management of many very important cases, among which is a notable one in which he called in question the constitutionality of the law giving a landlord's lien preference over chattel exemptions. He obtained an injunction from the circuit court on that ground, which was affirmed by the supreme court of appeals, where it was ably argued by Mr. Payne in June, 1880. He was elected mayor of Kingwood in January, 1882. After retiring from that office he removed to Chicago, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession up to the present time (1892). Mr. Payne has steadily advanced to the front, and the numerous important cases in which he has figured, have given him a wide celebrity as an astute lawyer and an eloquent advocate. It takes a brilliant man to build up a high reputation in the legal profession in a large city, and that is what the tact, skill, energy and legal acumen of Mr. Payne has already done. On June 26, 1890, a banquet was given by the State Association at the Palmer house, to the members of the National Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition. Among other pleasant things said by the *Chicago Times* of the next morning, is the following: "There were in all three hundred and forty gentlemen at table, of this number one hundred and six were state and national commissioners; to them were assigned the places of honor; they were made to feel that they were the welcome and privileged guests, not alone of the State Association, but of Chicago, nor are they likely to forget the splendor of the surroundings and the extraordinary social *eclat* with which the hospitality of Chicago was inaugurated. Those only who know what a rich and varied setting the Palmer can give to even an ordinary banquet, can fully appreciate what a jeweled and lustrous frame-work, radiant with beauty and color, it can provide for a great fete. Such an occasion was the celebration of last night." The banquet was preceded by an informal reception in the grand parlor. In these beautiful rooms, the notables of many States represented in the commission, were made acquainted with the notables of Chicago. Chief Justice Fuller, surrounded by well-known public men,

and greeted heartily by many old Chicago friends and neighbors, made the center of an interesting group, with him were Judge Gresham, Judge Harris, of Kentucky; ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan; ex-Governor Walker, of Connecticut; Judge Thomas Moran, President Lyman J. Gage, E. G. Keith, Edwin Walker, the Hon. R. E. Goodell, the Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, Judges Gary, Anthony, Driggs, McConnell, and others equally prominent in professional and social circles. Fully an hour was spent in this reception and the assembly had grown so large as to fill the grand corridor. Quite a bevy of ladies attired in stylish and costly demi-toilet, indulged their curiosity in taking a peep at the notable public men in the throng; later the ladies were rewarded with a glimpse of the splendors of the banquet hall, as the decidedly distinguished looking company sat at the table. Ushered by Judge Driggs, chairman of the reception committee, and John Barton Payne, chairman of the banquet committee, the head of the column passed in to dinner in the following order: Chief Justice Fuller with Judge Harris, Judge Gresham with Senator Palmer, President L. J. Gage with Bishop Fallows and Judge Thoman with Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan. The decoration effects and banquet service combined to make a scene marvelously beautiful. The president's tables was placed at the south end of the room, the arch above it festooned with national colors and draped with curtains of delicate smilax. This verdant drapery formed a back-ground for a splendid bust of Columbus. Masses of palms and feathery ferns sprang from the foot of the noble columns which support the richly illuminated ceiling of the splendid room: these fluted columns gilded, as they are, were lustrous in the glow of the electric radiators massed in the great chandeliers which depend from the center panels of the ceiling. The display of floral beauty was something superb, and the air of the room was heavy with exquisite fragrance. From the chandeliers depended immense balls of roses and the base of the gilded columns were covered in masses of color blazing peonies. For all these color effects an abundance of palm, fern and tropical plants afforded a vernal back-ground and a delightful frame. The great room was ablaze with light and festooned with ropes of roses. The snowy tables were tinted with delicate shades of

pink and green, softening the rays of numberless wax tapers. Music enhanced the pleasure of the scene, in itself a festival of radiant color, a living feast of beauty, a banquet to all the senses. Judge Thoman, as president of the State Association, occupied the chair, supported on his right by Chief Justice M. W. Fuller, on the left by Bishop Fallows. Those at the president's table were seated in the following order: L. D. Thoman, president; Bishop Fallows, E. S. Dreyer, ex-Senator Palmer, Lyman J. Gage, Judge J. T. Harris, Charles H. Richmond, Vice-President Bryan, Mark L. McDonald, E. T. Jeffery, W. T. Baker, Chief Justice Fuller, E. W. Cotterell, W. Livingston, Jr., Judge Gresham, Mayor Cregier,

M. H. Lane, Major C. H. Jones, Ferd. W. Peck, M. H. De Young, W. Forsyth, J. Irving Pierce. The dainty and costly menu prepared for the distinguished visitors was served in truly epicurean style. After the repast was over, eloquent speeches were made by the president, Hon. Leroy D. Thoman and others. It was concluded that the success of this brilliant entertainment was largely due to the energy, activity and arduous labors of Mr. Payne and associates, and what speaks volumes in their praise is the fact that after paying all expenses the committee were able to declare a dividend, and Mr. Payne enclosed his check to each member of the association for the amount due him.

FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF,

DENVER, COL.

THERE are few better known men west of the Missouri river than Frederick J. V. Skiff, the subject of this biography. His selection as chief of the Department of Mines and Mining was undoubtedly due to the success of his past career and his knowledge of mineral products and acquaintance in the mining region. He is a man of great force of character and indomitable energy, and it is safe to predict that he will discharge the arduous duties of his office with the zeal and ability which has always characterized the man.

He was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, on the 5th day of November, 1851, and is the son of James M. Skiff and Angelina C. (Winchell) Skiff, both of whose ancestors have lived in this country since about 1620.

He is of Scotch descent on his father's side, and on the maternal of English extraction. Frederick received the rudiments of his education at the public schools and afterward took a special academic course. Upon leaving school, actuated by the famous advice of Horace Greeley, he turned his face toward the setting sun and finally located in the Missouri Valley.

Here he entered the field of journalism, and for nine years was connected with various papers, earning by his application to his profession and the high order of his talents, a most enviable

reputation. In 1877 he went to Denver, Colorado, and ultimately became general manager of the *Denver Tribune*, which he conducted with great success for seven years, increasing its circulation largely, and making it one of the most influential journals in the west.

In 1884, after sixteen years of a most successful and notable career in journalism, he organized with other gentlemen the Colorado Land and Loan Company, formed for the purpose of redeeming and improving arid lands, the construction of irrigating canals, and promoting town sites, etc. This company was the means by which many now thriving towns were started, and lands almost utterly useless made, by irrigating and improving, of great value. It would indeed be difficult to estimate the benefit this company was to the west, either directly or indirectly, being the means of bringing much capital into Colorado and advancing the interest of the state in general. In 1886 Mr. Skiff was elected to the Colorado State Legislature. In 1888 he sold his interest in this company, and was then appointed commissioner of the Bureau of Statistics.

During his residence in Colorado he has been more or less interested in mining ventures, and during his journalistic career, naturally wrote a good deal on the question of mining. He has always taken a deep and active interest in indus-

trial matters, and has addressed many notable bodies and conventions on that subject.

In his capacity as Commissioner of the Statistical Bureau, he made a collection of the mineral products of Colorado, which was placed on exhibition in Chicago in 1889, and at the exposition at St. Louis in 1890.

He was made a Mason at the age of twenty-one, and is very prominent in that body, having taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is a man of considerable literary talents. Among other productions he wrote the dedication ode for the Masonic Temple, recently erected in Denver, Colorado. A staunch Republican he takes an active interest in the

movements of the political world, aiding by word and act the interest of his party.

His religious belief is Episcopalianism. He was married in 1876 to Miss Mary Richardson French, daughter of Dr. Otis Everett French, formerly of Boston, and niece of Judge James J. French, of Toledo, Ohio. They have two bright children, Frederick Clifton Walcott and Ilma French Skiff, aged respectively ten and six years. Mr. Skiff is a domestic man and never happier than when in the bosom of his family, to whom he is most devotedly attached.

An excellent public speaker, with a very logical and philosophical mind he has great powers of conversation, is an admirable host and welcome guest.

MICHAEL BRAND,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE subject of this sketch is numbered among Chicago's successful business men. Beginning his business career while yet a boy, he has risen from comparative obscurity to a position of affluence. He is a native of Germany, and was born at Odernheim, Rheinhessen, on the 23d of March, 1826, the son of John and Sibilla (Bauer) Brand. His father was a farmer by occupation, and for many years was the adjunct of the town of Odernheim. Michael was educated in the public and private schools of his native town, and, closing his studies at the age of sixteen years, he became an apprentice to a Mr. Goldbeck, a brewer in the city of Worms, with whom he remained two years, learning the brewing business.

During the several years next following, he traveled about through Switzerland and France, perfecting his knowledge of brewing, by entering the employ of various brewing companies.

About the year 1848 he returned to his native town, and established himself in the brewing business on his own account. Independent by nature, resolute, self-reliant and a lover of liberty, his sympathies instinctively were with the oppressed, and during the exciting times of the German revolution in 1848-49 he took a decided stand on the side of the revolutionists. After this trouble had subsided, those who had taken part in the re-

volution were subjected to continued annoyance, and being tired of such, and seeing no hope of realizing anything towards freeing his country, he decided to leave the country of his birth and start for the United States to establish a new home, where he arrived early in July, 1852.

He spent his first year in Detroit, and in 1853 settled in Chicago, and became associated with Mr. Valentine Busch, under the firm name Busch & Brand, in the brewing business. This partnership continued until the decease of Mr. Busch, which occurred in 1872. During the first five or six years of the firm's existence their main plant was located at Blue Island. They also had a plant at Nos. 29 and 31 Cedar street, Chicago, whither they moved their principal office in 1863. Before the great fire in 1871 and the death of Mr. Busch in 1872, a division of the firm's property was made, and the Blue Island plant went to the heirs of the deceased partner, while Mr. Brand retained the plant on Cedar street. He conducted the business under the name of the Michael Brand Brewing Company. In 1878 the Cedar street brewery was changed to a malting establishment, and Mr. Brand built a new brewery the same year at Elston avenue and Snow streets. In 1889, he sold this brewery (retaining the Cedar street property, which he now owns) to the United States Brewing Company, from which it after-

ward passed into the hands of a syndicate, known as the United States Brewing Company. Having amassed a handsome fortune Mr. Brand, upon selling his brewing interests, retired from active business, and lives in elegance and comfort, enjoying the fruits of his labors and dispensing generous hospitality, in his home at No. 32 Cedar street.

Mr. Brand's life has been one of activity and influence, and he has been called to numerous important positions of trust, in all of which he has fulfilled his duties in a manner alike creditable to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

He was a member of the general assembly of Illinois for the years 1862-63 and ten years later, 1873-74, represented the nineteenth ward of Chicago in the common council. His official conduct was that of an upright, honorable businessman, and he retired from his office as he had entered—with the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was one of the stockholders of the Inter-State Exposition Company, of Chicago, and is now (1892) a director of the International Bank of Chicago; also a member of the Board of Trade since 1882.

He is a man of fine social qualities, and loves good fellowship, and heartily enjoys the companionship of his friends. He is a member of the Germania Society, and also of the Iroquois Club. From his extensive travels, both in this and foreign countries, he has acquired a vast fund of valuable information, and is an interesting talker. His political affiliations have, as a rule, been with the Democratic party.

In religious faith he is a Protestant, and holds liberal views, asking for himself that perfect freedom of thought which he cheerfully yields to others.

Mr. Brand was married in 1859 to Miss Phillipena Darmstaetter, a daughter of Mr. Michael Darmstaetter, a prominent brewer of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Brand is a woman of refined and cultivated tastes, and presides with true womanly grace over her happy home.

In personal appearance Mr. Brand is somewhat below the medium height, of a robust build and fair complexion. His success is the result of persistent effort, careful business methods and judicious investments.

HON. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, JR.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WITH a large and increasing practice, the firm of Brandt & Hoffmann has the unique distinction of being the oldest law firm in the city of Chicago. Both members of the firm are well known and able lawyers, in the prime of physical strength and mental vigor.

Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., is about forty-five years of age, having been born December 26, 1845, at Addison, Du Page county, Illinois. His father was a clergyman of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, well versed in the classic authors of Greece and Rome and in modern literature. Having, through ill health, given up his pastorate in the church, he became one of the founders of the Republican party, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. Governor Yates, in his message to the legislature, January 2, 1865, says of him: "I cannot fail here to refer in kindness and gratitude to Lieut.-Governor Hoffmann, who has been my constant adviser and counselor, and

who has acted as governor in my absence with great ability and efficiency." His mother was Cynthia, *née* Gilbert, a descendant of the Huguenots, who left France soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685.

When Francis was only five years old his parents removed to Chicago, where, with the exception of his school days, he has resided ever since. His elementary education he received at a private school and at the academy, Bloomfield, New Jersey. At thirteen years of age he was entered at Wheaton College as freshman, and remained two years, giving evidence at that early age of both ability and application. He then went to Knox College where he was graduated in the class of 1865 with the degree of A. M.

Having decided to fit himself for the legal profession, he entered the law department of Michigan University, and devoted himself to the study of law. His ability, application and

advancement was such that he was admitted to practice in March, 1867. He was also admitted to the bar in this State the following month, and has been actively engaged here ever since in the practice of his profession. In order to gain a thorough knowledge of law, Mr. Hoffmann connected himself with the distinguished firm of McAllister, Jewett & Jackson, of Chicago. When, in 1868, that partnership was dissolved, the firm became McAllister & Hoffmann, and continued until Mr. McAllister was raised to the bench in 1869. The fact of having been student and partner of so able a jurist as the late Judge McAllister is sufficient guarantee of Mr. Hoffmann's high standing at the bar. In the Spring of 1869, the young lawyer became a member of the firm of Harris, Hall & Hoffmann, but in the fall of the same year he left that firm and entered into a partnership with Mr. Geo. W. Brandt, which still continues under the title of Brandt & Hoffmann and is now the oldest law firm in Chicago. Mr. Brandt is the author of a legal work on "Suretyship and Guaranty" which has attracted much attention and received very high encomiums from the profession both in this country and abroad.

As a lawyer Mr. Hoffmann is a man of great industry and of extensive knowledge. He is painstaking and exact in his preparation of a case, simple and laconic in his statement of facts and clear and logical in his deductions. With an excellent knowledge of the principles of law, he is ready and exact in their application. His ease, fluency and grace of expression, combined with a thorough mastery of his subject, render him an able advocate and a great power both with judge and jury. He seldom uses the art of rhetoric, but when he does his sentences glow with beauty of expression and originality of thought and sparkle with wit. In discharge of his professional duties, he sets for himself a high standard of ethics and adheres to it rigidly. If any of his brethren at the bar forget the usual courtesies of the profession, gentlemanly but severe chastisement will most certainly follow. The practice of the firm is principally litigated cases. The celebrated and well-known fire insurance case of Huchberger, which was tried in the United States Court, before Judges Drummond, Dyer, Davis and Blodgett, and in which such men as Gen. U. F. Linder, Emory

A. Storrs, Thomas A. Hoyne, Wm. K. McAllister, ex-Judge Knowlton, Robert Hervey, ex-Judge Waite and others were engaged, was one of the many famous cases won by Mr. Hoffmann.

In politics, Mr. Hoffmann is a Democrat, active, earnest and uncompromising. When only twenty-one years old he declined a nomination as representative to the General Assembly of Illinois, but his work was so able in support of the ticket that he received the name of "The Boy Orator." He seeks no office and has accepted such only in the interest of his party. When the Board of Election Commissioners was formed, Judge Prendergast named Mr. Hoffmann as one of its three members. He was chosen first president of the board. During the first six months of the board's existence, he sacrificed that period of his life to its organization, and much of its good work is due to the forms and methods introduced by him at that time. The motto of the board: "To avoid ignorance, know the law; to avoid penalty, obey the law;" was furnished by Mr. Hoffman. He resigned his position at the end of six months and was appointed soon after Corporation Counsel by the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, then mayor. He resigned this position to accept, under President Cleveland, the office of United States Appraiser, which position he held for fifteen months, and then resigned it. Every means was used by the Hon. Daniel Manning to induce him to retain the position, which he had filled with great satisfaction to the public and many and high encomiums were expressed by individuals and by the press touching his ability and success in the discharge of the onerous and difficult duties of his office. Before he resigned he formed the plan and originated the "Board of General Appraisers," the members of which form a court of final appeal ranking as high as our Circuit Court judges. The plan was adopted and has worked excellently. The Hon. De Witt C. Cregier, mayor of Chicago in 1889, appointed Mr. Hoffmann City Collector, an office which he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the people. In the discharge of the duties of these offices, he never allowed them to break up his law practice which has gone on uninterruptedly and continues to-day.

Mr. Hoffmann's success both in his profession and in public office is largely due to his business method, power of organization and the happy

faculty which he has of managing men. Courteous and kind in manner, dignified in demeanor, firm in conviction and independent in action, he is a man who gains the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. He dislikes controversy, but when the necessity requires does not hesitate to state his principles and convictions.

On May 14th, 1870, Mr. Hoffmann, married a German lady, Miss Emma Bierwirth, and was blessed with four children whom it is their

father's delight and constant endeavor to surround with every pleasure and comfort.

Mrs. Hoffmann died in 1889, and since then Mr. Hoffmann married Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, an accomplished lady of Chicago. In the pleasures of home and in the enjoyment of the family circle, Mr. Hoffmann finds the necessary relaxation after his professional and public duties. An affectionate husband and an indulgent father, he finds peace and rest in the bosom of his family.

THEODORE G. CASE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CONSPICUOUS in the long roll of eminent names that have conferred honor upon the legal profession in the west is that of the subject of this biography. He is conceded to be one of the most eloquent and powerful advocates of the Chicago bar. He has great versatility of talents—exactness and thoroughness characterize all of his attainments. Vigilant, zealous and industrious; how could he be otherwise than successful? A perfect command of the English language, combined with histrionic ability of a high order, has placed Theodore G. Case by the side of the finest American orators. In illustration he is peculiarly happy, and vision, personification, hyperbole, simile, contrast and antitheses succeed each other in rich and varied profusion. His manner and action are energetic, without verging on extravagance.

Mr. Case was born in Castleton, Rensselaer county, New York, July 13, 1853. He was prepared for college at the Collegiate Institute, Newton, New Jersey, after which he entered the University of Michigan, took a special course, and graduated in July, 1870, having conferred upon him the degree of pharmaceutical chemist. Upon his graduation he became interested with several New York capitalists, and was by them sent, with others, to construct the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, of Texas, in which employment he was engaged until 1873, when he returned to New York city. In the fall of the same year he commenced the study of law, with Messrs. Lum and Babbitt, at Jersey City, New Jersey. Remaining with this firm two years, he then entered the law school of the University of the City

of New York, meanwhile attending as a student at the law office of the Hon. William M. Evarts. Immediately after graduating he engaged in general practice in New York City, but making a specialty of corporation business, remaining in that city until April, 1878, at which time he went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, to enter upon the duties of general counsel of the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company, to which position he had accepted an appointment. Upon the reorganization of this railroad company into the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad, he was elected, on June 7, 1881, its general solicitor. In April, 1884, he was retained by the bondholders of the St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk Railroad Company, to foreclose a mortgage on the railroad of that company in the United States circuit court at St. Louis, Missouri. Owing to the onerous duties involved in the foreclosure suit, Mr. Case resigned his position as general attorney of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company, in March, 1885, and moved to St. Louis, engaged in the general practice of his profession in that city, and attended to the foreclosure suit against that company, which, after a great legal fight, in which were arrayed against him many of the great legal celebrities of the south and west, he succeeded in obtaining a judgment against that railroad company for more than a million dollars. During his residence in Missouri he was associated in the trial of several cases with the late Hon. B. Gratz Brown, ex-United Senator from Missouri.

In May, 1886, Mr. Case removed to Chicago,

where he has continued to reside ever since. Since his advent in Chicago, he has been counsel for the complainant in the celebrated Bowman divorce case, which has attracted so much attention among the legal fraternity throughout the United States. In the defense of Peter Madden, who was indicted upon what is known in Illinois as "the habitual criminal act," he raised legal points in his defense which completely revolutionized the practice in the criminal courts of Chicago, by compelling the prosecution to try prisoners at or before the second term after their commitment to the county jail. The *Chicago Times*, the following day, in mentioning the case, said: "The State's attorney was surprised, and a jail delivery almost took place, so many prisoners were released under Mr. Case's legal points." His defense in the celebrated case of Henry Schwartz, who was charged, in connection with Newton Watt, with the murder of Kellogg Nichols, the express messenger on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and for the robbery of the safe of the United States Express Company, containing \$22,000, was a masterpiece. The trial, which took place in Morris, the county seat of Grundy county, in March and April, 1887, lasted for six weeks, and will be known and pass into history as one of the most remarkable trials on circumstantial evidence on record. The prosecution was conducted with a spirit and energy seldom witnessed. Mr. Case was the leading counsel for the defense. His cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was most searching and effectual, and during the progress of the trial he displayed the greatest legal acumen; his resources were most fertile; he grappled all the difficulties of the situation with facility and boldness; he pushed every argument to the uttermost. His closing address, which was of four hours' duration, was brilliant, eloquent and fervid. At the time of the opening, the excitement was tremendous; hundreds of people were turned away from the court room for lack of space; the aisles, benches, chairs and windows were packed almost to suffocation. He was, at times, eloquent, pathetic and logical; he spoke with keen and cutting satire upon the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the great danger of convicting on circumstantial evidence. The tenacity of memory, the acuteness and accuracy of hearing and

observation of the witnesses, were commented on with the most sagacious skill. He showed himself to be an advocate, uniting the rare gift of oratory with the most convincing logic—a thorough knowledge of human affairs. He aroused the emotions of all present, and held the court, jury and auditors spell-bound hour after hour. The peroration drew tears from the eyes of more than half the vast audience in the court room. It was a very able, touching and pathetic appeal for mercy. It is conceded that Mr. Case's brilliant, skillful and powerful defense saved his client from the gallows. The fact that Mr. Case has been identified with criminal cases must not be supposed to mean that he has no abilities as a civil lawyer; on the contrary, as we have already shown, some of the most difficult cases, involving the most important and intricate legal questions ever tried in Wisconsin and Missouri, were conducted by him, as were many of the reported cases adjudicated in the federal courts. Mr. Case is not merely a brilliant advocate, learned in the law and deeply skilled in its dialectics; in the less showy walks of his profession he is uncommonly powerful. Whether drudging at the business of his office as a common law attorney and equity pleader, or shining as a leader in a great *nisi prius* cause, he is equally admirable, ever ready and perfectly suited to the place he is filling. He has but one rule, a thorough preparation of the evidence and law of every case, diligence in enforcing both, with the tone, manner and conduct of a gentleman. He is not only a great lawyer, but a brilliant advocate, combining the dual qualities of both. The greater the occasion, the greater his capacity to master it.

Among other cases in which Mr. Case has been successful, was the acquittal of Harvey Gurley, who was indicted for kidnapping Annie Redmond; the recovery of \$40,000, this being the largest personal injury verdict ever given in this country; the securing of the divorce for T. P. Keefe from his wife, where she was found guilty of adultery; the acquittal of Theodore Sutter, who was charged with murdering Henry Romag, and many other prominent cases. Mr. Case was the author and instigator of the short-cause calendar bill, and is at present the senior member of the well known law firm of Case, Hudd and Hogan, who occupy elegant offices in the Quinlan block.



J. B. Walker

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WHILE the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career.

The truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of Thomas B. Walker, whose career forms a bright page in the book of human achievements. Every step in his brilliant career has been an honorable tribute to industry, humanity and Christian manhood. His early life and struggles were along the same pathway that Lincoln and Garfield walked; his later years and remarkable success came to him on the broad prairies and among the forests of the west. He was not a follower of beaten paths; his courage, his intelligence, his ambition, all had the genuine ring, and he carved his fortune out of nature's bounteous gifts.

It is our grateful privilege to here unfold his life—a life that has been earnestly and successfully devoted to the highest and best efforts of human endeavor.

Mr. Walker was born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, on the 1st day of February, 1840, and is the third child and second son of Platt Bayless and Austis K. Barlow Walker.

His mother was the daughter of Hon. Thomas Barlow, of New York, and sister to Judge Thomas Barlow of the same state, and Judge Moses Barlow, of Ohio. In later years she showed the sturdy stock from which she came, for though young in years and untrained in business, she made a brave struggle against adversity, and lived many years to enjoy the fruits of her labors, in the homes of her affectionate children. The last sixteen years of her life were passed in the home circle of her son Thomas, whence she passed away to her reward.

Very early in life the family fell under a cloud never to be lifted, in the untimely death of the husband and father on his way to the gold fields of California. This was a loss in two ways, for not only did it deprive the young family of the counsels and instructions of a father, but the whole fortune of the father was invested in an immense train of teams, goods, merchandise and

supplies for trade in that far-away market, which promised more in return to the fortunate party who could reach it in safety, than the gold fields themselves. Dreams of great wealth, quickly acquired, were attractive enough to influence the father to leave his young wife and four small children and start on this venturesome journey. But, alas, like hundreds and thousands of others of the old '48 and '49ers, he saw not the end from the beginning. Before his train had cleared the bounds of Missouri, cholera made its appearance in his camp, and the master of the enterprise lay down to die. The shadow of the dark day, which brought the bereaved family the tidings of their heavy loss, made an impression upon the nine-years-old subject of this sketch that has never been erased.

Commercial honor was at low ebb at this time, and so it fell out that of all the thousands invested in that train, nothing was ever returned to the family, who were by this double misfortune, reduced from a position of ease, to a necessity for early efforts at self-support. Out of this grew the necessity which made of Mr. Walker a business man while but a boy in years.

This brief reference to the respected parents of our honored subject will serve to reveal the sources of character, which are found in the events of his life, and enable us to appreciate inherited energies and habits of usefulness, and to value the influence of example and practical Christianity.

The early days of Mr. Walker were given to industry and thoughtful study. The activity and bent of his mind may be inferred from the fact that he early developed a taste and capacity for the more advanced studies, especially for higher mathematics. He was not only a natural student but a practical one, and possessed all those qualities that are essential to a perfect mastery of the sciences. The adverse circumstances surrounding him in those early years made his opportunities for gaining knowledge from books extremely limited. But his was an honorable ambition, and obstacles only stimulated him to greater efforts. His thirst for knowledge was insatiable, and from

every source he gleaned his valuable harvest of intelligent lore.

From his ninth to his sixteenth year, he put in his time between short terms in school and the various occupations open to small boys in a country village. In his sixteenth year the family moved to Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, for the better educational advantages to be obtained at Baldwin University. This seems to have been the turning point in the life of Mr. Walker. He cast aside the thoughtless raiment of the boy, clothed himself in the garb of serious manhood, and fully appreciating the value of an education determined to obtain it at any cost. He was without means to pursue a collegiate course, but he never for a moment lost sight of his books. Determination was the biggest bone in his body, and it was never bent in all his later years. Aside from his duties as clerk in a country store, every spare moment was rigidly devoted to study. Although his average attendance at school did not exceed one term each year, he kept pace with and often outstripped his regular college classes. During these years while employed as a commercial traveler, his heavy case of books constituted his principal baggage.

Throughout life Mr. Walker has been a model of industry. He rightly considered idleness a vice, and in every period of life work was his special delight, for he fully realized that without persistent mental and physical labor, such as few men care to undertake, he could never hope to accomplish the destiny which his energy and ambition had led him to desire. The department of knowledge in which he specially excelled, and in which he ultimately became eminent, was higher mathematics and its kindred branches, astronomy, chemistry and the mechanical arts. To these studies, earnestly pursued and laboriously acquired, he is indebted for that ability, which, in later life enabled him to direct, with singular foresight and perception, a career that has brought him so much distinction, honor and respect.

When nineteen years of age, Mr. Walker's commercial travels brought him to the little town of Paris, Illinois, where a profitable business venture opened up to him, in buying timber land and cutting cross-ties for the Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad Company. Few boys of his age would have seen this business opening, and fewer still

would have thought it possible to overcome the obstacles in the way of the undertaking. We can hardly credit our senses when we think of a boy in his teens attempting that which to-day requires the ripe experience of manhood. He had but little business experience, a stranger in the community, without means, and depending entirely upon the credit, which he might be able to establish with local banks, for funds to prosecute his great work. He has, probably, never in his later career of eminent enterprises, undertaken any transaction which required so much nerve and self-reliance, combined with consummate tact and sound judgment, as this "cross-tie" contract in the wild and pathless forests of Illinois.

In a brief time he had his plans matured, funds enlisted, contracts closed, boarding camps built, and the echo of the chopper's axe resounded through the forest.

The enterprise consumed eighteen months and was a pronounced success, both in point of mechanical and financial bearing, but the failure of the company the same month the work was completed robbed him of the well-earned fruits of his magnificent success, and left him only a few hundred dollars he had saved. Taking his small earnings he returned to his maternal home and books.

The following winter he spent in teaching a district school, in which calling he was highly successful. Being himself a careful student, practical, clear and direct in his views and aims, he was able to present knowledge and the intricacies of study in so plain and simple a form as to make everything easily understood by his pupils. He rightly considered the teacher's profession above all others, since theirs was the power to make or mar the young and plastic character.

In 1862, entertaining the idea of making teaching a profession, he made application to the board of the Wisconsin State University for the chair of the assistant professorship of mathematics, to which he was subsequently elected. The action of the board being delayed, he made arrangements, before their favorable action was reported to him, to engage in the government surveys. At this time, while sojourning temporarily at McGregor, Iowa, Mr. Walker met a citizen of the then almost unknown village of Minneapolis.

True to the acquired instincts of the Minneapolis citizen, this casual acquaintance, Mr. J. M. Robinson, so dilated on the beauty and prospects of the embryo city, that Mr. Walker decided at once to visit it, and accordingly took passage upon the first steamboat bound for St. Paul, thence over the whole length of the only line of railway in the State of Minnesota, a distance of nine miles, from St. Paul to Minneapolis.

One hour after his arrival he had engaged to go on a government survey, with the leading surveyor of the state, Mr. George B. Wright, and began active preparations for immediately taking the field.

Mr. Walker's impressions of Minneapolis were so favorable that he wrote back to his home in Ohio, and to his affianced wife, "I have found the spot where we will make our home."

The expedition, however, was destined to terminate disastrously. The Indian outbreak forced the party for safety into Fort Ripley. Mr. Walker returned to Minneapolis, devoting the winter to his books. He rented desk room in the office of Mr. L. M. Stewart, attorney, who said to him as he was leaving in the spring, "You have put in the hardest and best winter's work on your books that I ever saw a young man do."

The following season was spent in examining lands for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and in the fall he returned to his home. Here, on the 19th day of December, 1863, in Berea, Ohio, by the Rev. J. Wheeler, his former college president, and brother-in-law to his wife, he was married to Harriet G., youngest daughter of Hon. Fletcher Hulet.

This marriage has been a happy one, and eight children have filled the home with the life and joy that only children can bring. Seven still remain. The eldest, Gilbert, has been for some years associated with his father in business, having taken up heavy responsibilities since his nineteenth year, and shown by his successful operations the result of his father's practical and thorough training from his earliest boyhood in business habits.

The second son, Leon, when but eighteen, just as he had joined his brother Gilbert in business, was stricken with brain fever, and death in one short week bereft the family of one tenderly loved, and whose cherished memory will live for-

ever in the hearts of the home circle. Two daughters and four younger sons yet remain at home.

All the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Walker has been spent in Minneapolis. Their first home-making here was full of trial, self-denial and hard labor for both, for Mr. Walker's business for many years, kept him months together out of every year, away from his family and home. This, to the home-loving man, which he has ever been to a remarkable degree, was no slight trial, while it added infinitely to the labors, cares and responsibilities of the young wife. But they were united in their determination to own and possess a home, and to perform, without shrinking, the duties of life, whether light or heavy.

These were war days, and the high prices of the staples of life made the problem of saving and home-making none the easier to solve. But energy and determination won the fight, and not many seasons passed before they were in a home of their very own.

The summer of 1864 was spent in running the first trial line of the St. Paul and Duluth railroad, after which, for a number of years, he gave his attention wholly to government surveys.

In 1868, Mr. Walker began his first ventures in pine lands. His knowledge of the vast tracts of unlocated pine forests of the State of Minnesota, gained in his vocation as surveyor of government lands, strongly impressed him with their immense value. The mighty fields of wealth and enterprise, thus opened up by Mr. Walker, was regarded at this time with little or no interest by the leading lumber men of Minneapolis.

What a change has come over their vision since those days. How well they recognize the prophetic wisdom of Mr. Walker to-day, and well they may, for he owns more valuable pine lands to-day than any man in the broad west.

His first pine-land partners were the Hon. L. Butler and Howard W. Mills, under the firm name of Butler, Mills and Walker. They furnished the capital and Mr. Walker furnished the brains, labor and experience, and the lands thus found and located became the joint property of the three.

From this date, during a series of years, the labor of Mr. Walker was severe and unremitting. He planned gigantic lumber enterprises and

carried them forward with a determination that brooked no physical opposition. All lands secured he located from personal examination, which kept him in the forests with his men, many months at a time each year, for ten consecutive years. He modestly passes over the privations and hardships that attended him through all these years, but those who know aught of his life, in the pathless forests of a rigorous climate, can realize what he must have endured. In connection with his surveys and pine land enterprises, Mr. Walker is extensively engaged throughout various sections of the northwest in the manufacturing of lumber.

He has been largely interested in the old Butler, Mills and Walker Lumber Company, afterwards L. Butler and Company, and later, Butler and Walker. He was interested in all the mills built by the firms on the Falls of St. Anthony, and afterwards in the formation of the Camp and Walker Company, who purchased the large Pacific Mills, which were afterwards destroyed by fire, and later rebuilt into the most important and finest mills in the city or upon the upper Mississippi. Of late years he has been the principal owner of the large lumber mills which he built at Crookston, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, Dakota, both of which are most prominent factors in the development of the northwest. All of these mills furnished employment to thousands of men for many years, while those located in the Red River Valley reduced the price of lumber, and aided very materially in the development of that section of the country.

It may be remarked in this connection that Mr. Walker's life-long business career, although eminently prosperous and successful has, nevertheless, on several occasions suffered severely by disasters from fire and flood. His career has been remarkable for originality of method, strict business integrity and honorable regard for others' rights. His word has always been as good as his bond.

Extremely liberal in the use of his wealth, his charities are unlimited. And Mrs. Walker, possessing all the sterling qualities of heart and mind that have made her Christian husband so distinguished, is perfectly in accord with the noble sentiments that prompt Mr. Walker to conceal from the left hand the charity dispensed by

his right. Mrs. Walker is truly a noble woman, endowed with all the choicest gifts of Christian humanity. Her devotion to the sufferings of worthy humanity has won her the unqualified respect and gratitude of an entire city. At the time of the grasshopper visitation, by which the farmers of the western part of the state of Minnesota were reduced to a condition of poverty and semi-starvation, Mr. Walker's efforts in behalf of these starving people should have been inscribed upon the living records of a grateful state. Immediately after the grasshoppers had passed, he organized a scheme for the raising of state crops, that was of inestimable value to the farmers, and averted the threatened famine. He bought up all the turnip seed, and likewise all the buckwheat to be had in the Twin Cities, and then telegraphed to Chicago for all that was on sale there. In this labor of love, Mr. Walker himself visited the afflicted territory, making up the seed into packages, and with hired teams conducted personally a systematic distribution of his benevolence over the afflicted counties. The season was so far advanced that only these crops could be attempted, and it proved a most timely aid to hundreds of families and numberless cattle. When the free distribution of these seeds became known in the suffering districts, many of the farmers walked fifteen and twenty miles to meet the teams, and thus avail themselves of Mr. Walker's beneficence.

Mr. Walker's life has, from a very early period, been strongly influenced by good libraries. When only a boy, he was one day observed by a Catholic priest, who was an inmate of the same house, to be much of his spare time reading the trashy, extravagant stories of adventures by land and sea, that at that time constituted almost the only provision of entertaining reading for young boys. Good old Father Blake took the time and trouble to explain to him the effects of such reading on the mind, the waste of time and opportunities, and urged him to take up a different class of books. He went farther than this, and took the boy to his own private library, selected such books as he thought most likely to attract his attention, laid for him a course of reading, and indicated certain other lines that in his judgment were well to avoid. This slight service opened up to his young and active mind a new field of thought and research, and he never again returned

to the yellow-colored trash that has been the ruin of so many boys. How many lives might be moulded by the "right word at the right time," if only the right person would speak it.

In Berea books were plentiful, and again when Mr. Walker began his timber contract work in Paris, Illinois, one of his first discoveries was the circulating library of that enterprising little city. From this source he drew quantities of books, both for himself and for numbers of his employes whom he succeeded in interesting in reading and study. And towards this Paris circulating library he has through all the years cherished a grateful remembrance and affection.

On his arrival in Minneapolis, Mr. Walker was not slow to discover the Athenæum Library and establishing relations therewith that enabled him to draw upon its at that time exceedingly slender resources. The reports show that at that time the library consisted of four hundred and fifty volumes. From Mr. Walker's long absence from the city for several years, in the prosecution of his surveys and pine land enterprises, his active connection with the Athenæum Association other than a shareholder and reader, did not commence until the year 1877. But before this time he had felt that the usefulness of the library was much circumscribed by its close corporation, which very largely confined its benefits to the narrow circle of actual stockholders and their families, the majority of whom were in condition to stand very little in need of its use. It was not, therefore, a popular institution, nor one of great benefit to the mass of the people who most stood in need of it. It is on this account that we find recorded in the books of the Athenæum at various times during those first years, a complaint of lack of interest, lack of support, and small number of patrons of the library, and frequent urgent appeals to the public to purchase shares and become participants in its benefits. The board of directors and librarian were strongly opposed to any movement looking towards making it a real public library, and steadily contested any effort in that direction. They unanimously decided that "this library could in no sense fill the place of a public library in catering to the taste for popular fiction."

At the annual meeting in February, 1877, was begun a movement, which resulted in the develop-

ment of the public library scheme, and the construction of the magnificent building in which the Athenæum is now so satisfactorily located. This movement originated with Mr. Walker, who for some time prior to the annual meeting, consulted with numbers of the old original stockholders, and, with the hearty approval of nearly all who were consulted, received their proxies with which to elect a board of officers favorable to the most liberal policy consistent with the welfare of the library. The movement was opposed by Mr. Thomas Hale Williams, who, with a few adherents, attempted to secure proxies enough to counteract the movement and prevent the consummation of what he considered a revolutionary scheme. But Mr. Walker's proxies, together with the direct votes of many shareholders who attended the meeting, greatly outnumbered those of Mr. Williams, and a board was elected consisting of Prof. O. V. Tousley, president; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, vice-president; Rev. H. A. Stimson, secretary; Thomas Hale Williams, treasurer and librarian; directors: H. G. Harrison, S. C. Gale and T. B. Walker. At that meeting was also passed a resolution allowing the regular ten dollar memberships to be sold on the basis of three dollars cash and the remainder in annual installments of one dollar each, subject, as other memberships, to the annual assessment, which had formerly been three dollars, but was at this meeting reduced to one dollar and fifty cents.

The new directory pulled out the several partitions on the library floor of the building and changed it into a large reading room; took the books from side shelves and put them in alcoves; made the reading room free for general use, and in every respect placed it within the reach of those who were most in need of library accommodations, as far as consistent with the interests of the association. The library hours were extended from five P. M. to nine P. M., and the public invited to a free use of the room.

The charge for readers (not shareholders) was reduced from ten cents to five cents per week. The reading room was also opened on Sundays in order to gather in those who might otherwise be disposed to frequent saloons or other evil places. Miss Grace Lyon was appointed assistant librarian, to aid Mr. Williams in extra work caused by the increased use of the library.

The opponents of the new management raised a question of the legal right of the stockholders to issue memberships without the full payments being made in cash, the methods of selling shares on time was dispensed with, and a resolution passed by the stockholders authorizing the issuance of certificates at the price of four dollars each, which entitled the holder to all the advantages of the library, excepting the right to vote, and subject to the same annual assessment as regular memberships.

During this and the three preceding years, there was carried on through the press a vigorous discussion regarding the management of the library during that time, and the course of Mr. Walker was criticized in controlling the elections and policy of the association through the agency of the proxies which he had at first gathered up, and afterwards by the agency of nearly one hundred regular memberships which he purchased for the treble purpose of avoiding the proxy trouble, and also to furnish money to help cover the deficiencies in the increased expenditures, and to use the certificates for loaning to persons not able to purchase and pay assessments. It was claimed that the course pursued was the subversion of the rights of the stockholders, and, while admitting that it was being done with the approval of a large majority of members, that it was wrong to pursue the course opposed by one or more members. In one published communication the writer said: "The inviting of the whole town to use the library is a greater violation of the rights of shareholders than the manner of selling shares—in the one case the shareholders derive some benefit from the sale of shares, but in the other they have nothing—they have been prevented from using what belongs to them." In another the writer said: "It was not intended for a loafing place for tramps to read, but where any person who was a shareholder could find a pleasant place to read or obtain such information as they desired, which could be found in books;" and again, "I see no more reason for having free reading than free soup, especially when the reading has to be stolen from its rightful owners."

In defense of his course, Mr. Walker maintained in his replies that, "The library is a public institution, as such is exempt from taxation, so claimed by the directory and so admitted by the state."

Also, "That the course pursued was in accordance with the hearty approval of the great majority of the stockholders of the library. That Dr. Spencer frequently told Mr. William Garcelon, who was intimate with him, that 'he intended his property for the benefit of the city in the broadest sense of the word.'" Mr. Walker said further: "I have been trying for several years with the assistance and approval of most of the members of the association to make the institution as free as will be consistent with the charter and with best interests of the library."

Still Mr. Walker was not satisfied, since the funds of the library were so circumscribed by conditions that only certain classes of books could be purchased, and in the rapid growth of the city he saw the call for a library that should meet all the wants of our mixed population and be free to all. At the same time it seemed unnecessary to maintain two separate libraries and duplicate the valuable stock of books now in the Athenæum. Mr. Walker proposed that the city, by taxation, establish a Free Library upon condition that the citizens contribute a certain large sum towards the erection of the building, and that the Athenæum, the Academy of Science, and the Fine Art Society be given space in this building, in consideration of which the books of the Athenæum library were to circulate upon the same terms as those of the Public Library, and to be drawn in the same manner. This was agreed to, necessary litigation secured, and Mr. Walker was the first to subscribe to the citizens' fund.

When that beautiful design was completed, Mr. Walker saw something of a realization of his desire for many years that this commonwealth should have a library of which it should be justly proud. The rapid growth of this institution for the two years which have now passed (1891) since it was first formally opened, and the perfect harmony of action between the two boards of the Library and Athenæum, and the pride of the citizens in it, are the best possible witnesses to the wisdom and the broad and liberal policy inaugurated by Mr. Walker. As would seem right and proper, though in the face of his protest, Mr. Walker has been continuously elected president of the Library Board from its organization in 1885 to the present time, 1891.

The liberal provision for art in this building is

due also to Mr. Walker's interest in and devotion to it. From its inception he has been a staunch friend and supporter of the Art School, which seems now destined to cut no small figure among the higher educational interests of the city, and is president of the Art Society. While his purse has been at their command, he has not stopped there. The bare walls of the spacious gallery appealed to him so strongly that he has, from his own magnificent private collection, loaned pictures enough to cover one whole side and end. In fact, fully half his collection is there.

Mr. Walker's private gallery has been pronounced the choicest collection of art treasures for its size in the United States. It is kept constantly open to the public on all days but Sunday, thus furnishing a center of art education which is highly esteemed and appreciated by both citizens and strangers. The fame of this gallery has gone abroad throughout the nation, and even to Europe, and many are the expressions of surprise from eastern connoisseurs over the unlooked treasures displayed upon its walls. Among them are some of the finest and most well-known examples extant of the following artists: Jules Breton, Bouguereau, Corot, Rousseau, Kaulbach, Rosa Bonheur, Schreyer, Crochepierre, Inness, Knaus, Leo Herrman, Detaille, Van Marcke, two original life portraits of Napoleon by Robert Lafevre and David, portraits of Josephine and Marie Louise by Robert Lafevre, portraits of Washington by Rembrandt Peale, and many others of equal celebrity.

Mr. Walker's home library consists of a carefully selected collection of choice books, and manifests a mind well stored with useful knowledge, as well as a sentiment of refined culture and literary taste.

The Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences is another institution much indebted to Mr. Walker's interest and patronage for its past support and present fortunate situation. For almost, or quite as many years as the Athenæum, Mr. Walker has been interested in its work, though spending less time in its meetings and management than some others. Many years ago, when the Academy was holding its meetings in a small, poor room on the east side, with no place for the display of their collection of specimens, Mr. Walker arranged for their removal to the west

side, and the fitting up of Kelly's Hall for their occupancy. The expenses of this change, which included cabinet cases and many other appliances, were more than half paid by Mr. Walker. This hall continued the home of the Academy for many years. But through Mr. Walker's influence, when the library building was designed, the needs and importance of this association were considered, and spacious and beautiful apartments were assigned them.

For several years Mr. Walker was a member of the board of managers of the State Reform School, where he made his strong practical business habits felt, and inaugurated many valuable changes, as well as became a great favorite with the inmates of the school. His own early hardships well fitted him to understand the peculiar discouragements that depress the friendless boy.

Not the least important of the services rendered to the city of Minneapolis has been Mr. Walker's devotion to building up her material interests on the line of manufactures, jobbing, etc; recognizing many years ago that in the rush of immigration and the pressure of work required to build a city, there lay a danger of too much dependence upon wheat and too little upon manufactures and legitimate efforts to attract capital for permanent investment in the lines that would furnish permanent employment at living rates to the masses of the people. This was so impressed upon his mind that many thought him an extremest, believing that all such matters would regulate themselves, and that we enjoyed advantages of various kinds which removed from us any necessity for active competition with the less favored regions of the country.

Results proved the correctness of Mr. Walker's views, and two years since, through his inspiration, there was organized a Business Men's Union, which has many unique features. This is a voluntary and gratuitous organization for the purpose of encouraging the location of proper and desirable business ventures, either manufactures or jobbing.

Mr. Walker having been elected president of this Union (which was composed of the wealthiest and most representative men of the city) has devoted a large part of his time and invested many thousands of dollars for the benefit of the city.

The Minnesota Land and Investment Com-

pany is another institution at the head of which Mr. Walker stands, and into which he has put much time and money. Believing that the beautiful country lying west of the city was the natural and proper home for the manufacturing interests of the city, Mr. Walker organized a company, composed of some of the leading men of the city, who purchased a large tract of land consisting of nearly two thousand acres. This Mr. Walker platted and laid into residence and manufacturing districts, and already several flourishing factories are in operation with a steadily increasing population. All this wealth of manufactures and population is directly tributary to Minneapolis, and will, in the course of a very short time, become a part of the city as it lies just beyond its present boundary. An electric railway, built in the early spring, will add to the already very good facilities for rapid transportation, reducing the time between the two business centers to not more than twenty minutes.

Mr. Walker's early mathematical and engineering education and later manufacturing experiences rendered him especially well fitted to the task of developing such a scheme.

To the influence of the Business Men's Union and this St. Louis Park enterprise, is very largely attributed the fact that this city has escaped the business depression which has been so heavily felt in nearly if not all the other cities of the west.

The Flour City National Bank was organized in 1887, after having waited many months in the vain attempt to induce Mr. Walker to take the presidency. One year later he was elected to this position without his knowledge or consent; and during his absence from the city by unanimous vote of the stockholders. Mr. Walker

still holds the office and devotes such time and attention to the business as is necessary to its success but his resignation has been in the hands of the directors more than a year, which they have refused to accept. Mr. Walker feels that he is over-loaded already with work and care, and ought to lay down rather than take up new enterprises.

During the past year Mr. Walker has organized a company of which he is president, for the construction of a central city market, which will when completed (which will be in June next), be probably the finest market building in the United States. It is built of red brick with sandstone trimmings three stories and basement, nearly seven hundred feet in length.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Walker stands president of the following organizations: Minneapolis Business Men's Union; City Library Board; Minneapolis Land and Investment Company; Red River Lumber Company; Flour City National Bank; Society of Fine Arts, as well as a prominent member of the Academy of Science, the presidency of which has been repeatedly urged upon him.

Mr. Walker stands before us as the perfect type of generous, symmetrical manhood. All his life has been an exemplification of all that is best in the human heart and soul. To the thoughtful student there is much in his career to inspire us with the fire of emulation. You are better and I am better, that Thomas Barlow Walker lived. We trust that the unwritten page in the biography of our honored subject will long remain unwritten, and for him and his noble wife we wish all the blessings that come to lives so worthy of the highest honor and respect.

HON. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

ONE of the men most favorably known, on account of his services to the state, his ability and personal qualities, is found in the person of Charles E. Flandrau. He was born July 15, 1828, in New York city. His ancestors were Huguenots, driven out of France by persecution; they came to the New World and founded New

Rochelle, in Westchester county, New York. Mr. Flandrau's father was a lawyer of distinction, and for some years a partner of Aaron Burr. His mother was a half-sister of General Alexander Macomb.

Charles attended private school at Georgetown, District of Columbia, until thirteen years old,



Chas. B. Hammond,

when he secured a midshipman's warrant in the United States Navy; but being one year too young he could not take the position. However, his unconquerable desire to go to sea would brook no disappointment, and he accordingly shipped in the revenue cutter *Forward* where, he remained for one year, and then engaged for another year to ship with the cutter *Van Buren*. His next service was on board merchantmen coasting vessels, where he made several trips. At the age of sixteen he returned to school for a time, and then went to New York and worked three years in mahogany mills, but was not satisfied—he had not found the place for which nature endowed him. Going to Whitesboro, Oneida county, New York, he began the study of law, and three years later, in 1851, he was admitted to the bar and began practice as a partner with his father. Two years later (1853) Mr. Flandrau removed to Minnesota, and in company with Mr. Horace R. Bigelow, another young lawyer, who has since risen to distinction, settled in St. Paul, where the firm of Bigelow and Flandrau began their distinguished career in the west. Some months later Mr. Flandrau was employed to make some explorations up the Minnesota River in Minnesota, of a claim located near Traverse des Sioux, which claim is now St. Peter, and was so impressed with the country that he decided to locate there. There he met Stuart B. Garvie, who had recently been appointed United States district clerk, and secured office room with him. He was a stranger and clients were few, and he found abundant need for the exercise of patience and perseverance. There were plenty of opportunities to develop the keenness of sight and steadiness of nerve necessary for the "crack shot" of the frontier. It is even said that wolves were invited by dead animals within rifle shot of their office window, and that their pelts, sold at seventy-five cents each, helped swell the purses of the two pioneer representatives of the law.

Mr. Flandrau held the position of district attorney in 1854, also other offices of minor importance, and in 1856 was elected to the territorial legislature, where he served one year, and resigned on account of other duties, he having been appointed by President Pierce, United States Indian agent for the Sioux of the Mississippi.

In 1857 Mr. Flandrau was elected to the constitutional convention as a representative of the Democratic party. In July of that year he was appointed by President Buchanan, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Minnesota, and filled that office until the territorial government was superseded by the state government. After the constitution of Minnesota was adopted, he was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected judge of the Supreme Court, and assumed his official duties immediately after the state was admitted. The first court had most arduous duties. There were no precedents, and the construction of the statutes of a new state was a matter of great responsibility.

In 1858, Judge Flandrau was appointed by Governor Sibley judge advocate general of the state, and held that position during the administration of Governor Sibley. In August, 1862, immediately after the beginning of depredations by the Sioux, Judge Flandrau organized a force of volunteers to rescue the frontier settlers, and proceeded with the utmost dispatch to New Ulm. Their timely arrival saved the people of that village from being massacred. Having driven back the Indians, he recruited a larger number of men, and stationed his forces at the most exposed places. On August 29, Governor Ramsey sent him a general commission, giving him power to take such measures as he deemed best for the protection of the frontier. A few days later he was commissioned colonel, and continued until September 25, when he was relieved by Colonel Montgomery, of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin. He then returned to his duties on the supreme bench, and continued till 1864, when he resigned to go to Nevada, to resume the practice of law at Carson City. The next year he went to Washington, where he met Colonel Richard Musser, of St. Louis, with whom he entered into partnership, but did not long continue with him.

Returning to Minnesota in 1866, he opened an office in Minneapolis, in connection with Judge Isaac Atwater. He was soon after elected city attorney, and was chosen president of the first board of trade organized in that city, and represented it in the great commercial convention held in St. Louis in 1868, to promote the improvement of the Mississippi river for navigation. In 1870

he removed to St. Paul, and entered into partnership with Messrs. Bigelow & Clark.

Judge Flandrau has been a life-long Democrat, and has twice been a candidate of the party, in 1867 for governor, and in 1869 for chief justice of the supreme court; but his party in Minne-

sota being greatly in the minority he could not be elected.

Judge Flandrau has since been a prominent member of the St. Paul bar, and is regarded as an able lawyer, a public-spirited citizen, and a high-minded gentleman.

HON. CHARLES A. PILLSBURY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CHARLES A. PILLSBURY was born at Warner, in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, October 3, 1842, the oldest child of George Alfred and Margaret (Carleton) Pillsbury. His father was a son of John Pillsbury, and a brother of ex-Governor John Sargent Pillsbury, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume. In no family is the law of heredity more strongly marked than in the Pillsbury family. To his ancestry Mr. Pillsbury owes much for his mental endowments, but his business success has been purely the result of his own efforts. His primary education was obtained in the common schools of Concord, New Hampshire. After one year spent at Colby Academy, at New London, he entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated in the class of 1863. Every winter during his college course he spent in teaching, in order to help pay his way through college. He taught at Sanbarton Bridge, East Concord, at Greenland, and Litchfield, and here first manifested that quality, possessed by very few, which has been one of the elements of his subsequent success, namely, the ability to control and manage men. Immediately upon graduating from college, he went to Montreal, Canada, where he remained until the summer of 1869, clerking most of the time. His ambition was to do his work thoroughly, and thus become a necessity to his employers. No task was too difficult; no time was too long, and it was no uncommon thing for him to work all night, although he was only expected to work the usual hours. In later years, when young men have asked his advice, it has been his frequent answer: "Make your services so valuable and necessary to your employer that he cannot afford to do without you."

On September 12, 1866, he was married by

Rev. J. W. Ray, at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, to Miss Mary A. Stinson, daughter of Captain Charles Stinson, who, for many years, was one of the largest and wealthiest farmers in New Hampshire. Three years later, 1869, he removed to Minneapolis, where he saw at a glance the possibilities which lay in the water-power of the Falls of St. Anthony. He at once purchased an interest in a small flouring mill from a man who had taken it in payment of a debt. At that time there were four or five small, old-fashioned mills at the Falls, but the business was practically undeveloped. The mill in which he purchased an interest had been idle for some months. Mr. Pillsbury was totally unacquainted with the milling business, but made a success from the start. His ambition was to always thoroughly understand the details of everything he undertook, in all their relations. And here, we may state, he has always made it a principle to learn something of every person with whom he came in contact, whatever his station or condition. As a result of this habit, and his great industry, he soon became thoroughly versed in all the departments of milling.

After conducting the business successfully for several years, a copartnership was formed between himself and his father, George A. Pillsbury, and his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, under the name of Charles A. Pillsbury and Company, and the property, now known as the Pillsbury "B" mill, was purchased. Soon afterwards, the Empire mill and Excelsior mills were leased, and the Anchor mill purchased. During all these years he had managed these valuable mills, whose products had become known throughout the land. In 1880, the firm determined to build the largest and finest flour mill in the world. Charles A.



Engraved by J. H. P. Co. Chicago

Chas. A. Pillsbury

Pillsbury was thoroughly acquainted with all the mills of the country, and had a practical knowledge of the milling machinery used in the United States. He then went to Europe to investigate the leading mills there, and went as far east as Buda-Pesth, in Hungary, to study Hungarian methods. At that time Hungarian flour brought the highest prices in the markets of the world. Mr. Pillsbury thoroughly mastered their processes, and after an absence of several months, returned to Minneapolis, to proceed with the construction of the proposed mill. Instead of using the Hungarian system entirely (as did the builders of the Washburne and Christian mills), he only adopted for the new mill, now generally known as the Pillsbury "A" mill, the Hungarian system of disintegrating the wheat by iron rollers instead of by mill-stones, and retained American machinery for the other parts of the mill.

To-day (1892) the Pillsbury "A" mill is running with the same machinery that was originally put in, while the mills of others, which were built with the Hungarian system, have all been remodeled. Without attempting to describe this mill in detail, suffice it to state that the Pillsbury "A" is by far the largest and best equipped mill in the world. It has a capacity of seven thousand barrels per day, and it has at times surpassed this daily output.

The Pillsbury "B" mill has a capacity of twenty-eight hundred barrels of flour per day, and the Anchor mill a daily capacity of fifteen hundred barrels.

To say that Mr. Pillsbury has built up and successfully managed flour mills having a daily capacity of eleven thousand barrels, and that for many years he has been at the head of the largest milling industry of the world, does not adequately describe the magnitude of his achievements.

To facilitate the obtaining of wheat, Mr. Pillsbury early organized a system of elevators, extending throughout the best wheat regions of Minnesota and the Dakotas. This system is known as the Minneapolis and Northern Elevator system. To readily obtain the immense quantity of wheat required for the Pillsbury mills, convert it into breadstuffs, and then dispose of the output to the best advantage, requires the highest type of business ability. Any one of these vari-

ous branches of the business involves an immense amount of labor in itself, and demands the highest order of business sagacity. But here Mr. Pillsbury shows his great executive power. His thorough knowledge of details, united with his mental grasp and business foresight, has made him master of all departments.

He not only saw the needs of the home trade, but also the foreign markets, and immediately put his products in active competition with those of all the mills of the world. To do this was no easy task, but the successful result is known to all, and as the American traveler walks the docks of the old world, he sees the sacks of Pillsbury's flour unloaded, and is thrilled with pride at the thought of American industry and western enterprise. Persons of every nationality, who are unacquainted with the names of American officials and statesmen, are familiar with the name of Pillsbury. To the improvements made in milling in Minneapolis, and the development of the industry there, must, in large measure, be attributed the rapid settlement of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Until these improvements were made, the wheat product of the northwest commanded the lowest market prices; since then it has brought the highest.

If the old conditions had not been changed, the northwest could never have been a large wheat-producing section, since, with the former low prices, her farmers could not have competed with the wheat-raisers in India, Russia and other parts of the world. Considered in the light of their far-reaching results, the achievements of Mr. Pillsbury and those associated with him, should entitle them to lasting gratitude.

In politics, Mr. Pillsbury has been a Republican since he was old enough to vote. His business has claimed his chief attention, but his wisdom in national and state affairs has been sought many times. From January 1, 1877, to January 1, 1887, he was a member of the Minnesota state senate. During his senatorial career he was an acknowledged authority on finances, and for nine years he was chairman of the finance committee of the senate. This position, with his conceded financial ability, gave him charge of all financial measures before that body, and during his chairmanship of that committee, his recommendations were not in a single case overruled.

by the senate. He also had charge of the bill for the settlement of the repudiated Minnesota railway bonds. With his retirement from the senate, Minnesota lost one of her wisest legislators.

In 1886 he was unanimously nominated for the mayoralty of Minneapolis, but he declined the honor, and, though often importuned to accept political preferment, he has steadfastly declined.

Mr. Pillsbury has been so much pressed with business that he has rigidly refused positions in matters outside of his own concerns. He has been asked by many banks in Minneapolis to become a director, but has uniformly declined. In personal habits, Mr. Pillsbury is thoroughly domestic and democratic. His manner is cordial and considerate with rich and poor alike. Simplicity characterizes all his actions, and ostentation and display are distasteful to him. He is a regular attendant of and generous contributor to Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis, and for several years was president of the board of trustees.

One of Mr. Pillsbury's most prominent traits is his liberality, for which the Pillsbury family has ever been noted. His gifts are not confined by sectarian lines; his charities are bestowed wherever worthy objects present themselves. In

this connection should be mentioned a system of profit-sharing, which prevails in the Pillsbury mills, whereby each year the employes are given a percentage of the earnings. In one year the sum thus distributed exceeded forty thousand dollars.

To close this sketch without speaking of Mr. Pillsbury's happy disposition, cordiality and kindness of manner towards all men, would be to omit the qualities which endear him to all with whom he comes in contact. No man ever envied his prosperity; his employes have been his strongest allies, and the laboring man regards him as a personal friend.

A most intense worker, he possesses the happy faculty of throwing off his business cares when mingling with his family and friends. He is thoroughly in touch with all that goes on in the world about him. The arts, science and literature find in him a sympathetic devotee. To see him take from his well-selected library one of the last publications or a late magazine, and enjoy an hour's pleasure, one would hardly believe that he was looking at the largest and most successful flour manufacturer of the age. His family consists of his wife and his twin boys, John Sargent and Charles Stinson, who were born in December, 1878.

HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, who was the first territorial governor of Minnesota, was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1815. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Alexander Ramsey, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and his father, Thomas Ramsey, near the town of York, York county, June 15, 1784. The latter was an officer in the war of 1812, and died when the subject of this sketch was about ten years old. His mother, Elizabeth Kelker, was a descendant of some of the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. His parents were well-to-do, industrious and thrifty people, and he was trained to the same habits. From them he inherited his strong and elastic physical constitution. One of

his earliest characteristics was a fondness for reading and study. During his boyhood he went to school to Mr. Isaac D. Rupp, an accomplished scholar, who afterward became eminent as an historian in Pennsylvania.

Left an orphan by the death of his father at quite an early age, young Ramsey became a protege of a grand-uncle, Frederick Kelker, a merchant of high standing in Harrisburg, in whose store he was for a time employed. While yet a youth he was employed as a clerk in the office of register of deeds of Dauphin county. He also worked some time at the carpenter trade. He was constantly pushing his studies, and at the age of eighteen he was enabled to enter Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he took



Amos E. F. Smith

E. G. W. W. S. E. W.

Ch. Ramsey

a partial collegiate course, and in 1837 began the study of law with Hon. Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg. He completed his legal education at the law school of Hon. John Reed, at Carlisle, and was admitted to practice in 1839, when he was twenty-four years of age. Young Ramsey soon entered into quite a good law practice in Harrisburg. He devoted himself largely to the settlement and administration of estates, in which he was very successful and secured a large client-age. At this time, too, especially in the memorable campaign of 1840, he became actively interested in political movements, and soon became well known as a zealous member of the Whig party. That year he was chosen secretary of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania and the following year (January, 1841) was elected chief clerk of the house of representatives of that state, succeeding the late ex-Governor Francis R. Shunk.

In August, 1842, Mr. Ramsey was nominated for congressman in his district, which then consisted of Dauphin, Lebanon and a part of Lancaster counties. There was a warm contest in the legislature on the apportionment of that state, and the governor finally vetoed the bill. Mr. Ramsey was elected, but the election of course was void. He was nominated again in 1843 for the remainder of the term of the Twenty-eighth Congress, for the district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, and was elected. William H. Barnes, in his "History of the Fortieth Congress," says of Mr. Ramsey's career at that time, that "he sustained and earned the reputation of a useful rather than ornamental member. He was more remarkable for his practical ability and diligent attention to business than for any special efforts at oratorical display. So well did he fill his post that in 1844 he was again nominated and re-elected, and would undoubtedly have received even a third term but that he declined a renomination which was tendered him in 1846.

On September 10, 1845, Mr. Ramsey married Miss Anna Earl Jenks, a daughter of Hon. Michael H. Jenks, a judge for many years of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and a representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845. From this union were born two sons, both of whom died in infancy, and one daughter, Marion, now Mrs. Chas. E. Furness.

On retiring from his congressional duties March 4, 1847, Mr. Ramsey resumed his profession. In 1848 he was chosen as chairman of the Whig State Committee during the important campaign which resulted in the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor as president. In March, 1849, President Taylor tendered him the appointment of governor of Minnesota territory, then recently organized, and he accepted it. The commission was dated April 2, 1849, and he at once took steps to remove to St. Paul, the seat of government, then a mere frontier village. He arrived there May 27, and at once commenced his duties as governor. Four days afterward, the other territorial officers having arrived, he issued a proclamation declaring the territory organized and the machinery of law in operation. Other proclamations followed, dividing the territory into legislative districts, ordering elections, appointing county officers, etc., and with the labor of organizing the machinery of government, superintending the affairs of several tribes of Indians, of which he was *ex-officio* superintendent, and administering various trusts, his office was no sinecure. The first territorial legislature, which met in September, 1849, bestowed on one of the first counties created the name of the governor a just and well deserved compliment. This legislative body convened in two small rooms of a modest hotel known as the "Central House," on the banks of the Mississippi. The governor read his first message to a joint convention of the two houses, twenty-seven members in all, assembled in the hotel dining-room; but it was one full of hope and prophecy of the future greatness of the new commonwealth.

Governor Ramsey took early measures to procure the extinguishment of Indian titles, by treaty, etc., and by the negotiations made at Mendota and Traverse de Sioux in 1851 some forty million acres of what is now the most valuable and fertile portions of the state were thrown open to settlers. In the fall of the same year he visited the Red River country, and made at Pembina a treaty with the northern Chippewas for the cession by them of thirty miles on each side of the Red River. This treaty was not ratified by the senate, but in 1863 Governor Ramsey, then senator, made another treaty, accomplishing the results aimed at in the previous one, and thus threw the great Red River Valley open to settlement.

Governor Ramsey's term closed in 1853, and he gave his attention more than previously to making investments in real estate in Minnesota, principally in St. Paul, in whose future he always had a strong faith. In 1855 he was elected mayor of St. Paul, and rendered valuable service. In 1857, at the first state election, he was nominated by the Republican party for governor, but was not returned. Two years later he was again nominated for the same office, and this time received a handsome majority. During both of these closely contested canvasses Governor Ramsey made a number of addresses in various parts of the state. He was inaugurated January 2, 1860. At that time the state was in debt, treasury was empty, taxes were difficult to collect, and many other troubles were to be contended with, but his administration was successful and the finances of the state soon showed a great improvement. At the time of the fall of Fort Sumter, at the opening of the civil war, Governor Ramsey was in Washington, on official business, and at once called on President Lincoln and tendered him a regiment of one thousand men from Minnesota, which was the first offer of armed support to the government, the president not having yet issued his proclamation calling for troops. During that year five regiments were recruited, equipped and drilled and sent by the State of Minnesota to the seat of war.

Governor Ramsey was re-elected in the fall of 1861. His second term was more important and trying than the first. The heavy calls for troops in the summer of 1862, five regiments being demanded at once, called for energetic and peremptory measures. In the midst of this urgency, while the state authorities were straining every nerve to fill its quota, came, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, the news of the Sioux massacre in the western part of the state. In a wonderfully short campaign the savages were defeated and driven beyond the state; all their white prisoners rescued, and confidence and security restored to the western frontier.

In January, 1863, Governor Ramsey was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and in 1869, at the close of his term, he was re-elected for six years more. During this period he served as chairman on several important standing committees, and devoted much of his attention to

postal reforms. He introduced the bill for the repeal of the franking abuse, and secured its passage, and visited France in 1869 to urge cheaper international postage, which was not long afterward adopted. The improvement of the Mississippi river and its navigable tributaries; the aiding of the Northern Pacific Railroad; assisting Dakota and Montana to obtain necessary legislation, the encouragement of trade with Manitoba, and other measures to benefit the northwest, found in Senator Ramsey a warm and active supporter. He was always prompt, vigilant and industrious. And it may be said that no one in either house of congress had the respect, confidence and good will of those two bodies to a greater degree than Senator Ramsey. The breadth of his views on all national topics, his good judgment and sagacity regarding all measures, his frankness and cordiality toward all his associates, gave him an influence and popularity among his colleagues. After the close of his congressional term in March, 1875, he enjoyed a period of rest from official life until December 10, 1879, when President Hayes tendered him the portfolio of secretary of war, which he accepted, and at once entered on his duties. On March 5, 1881, when the Garfield administration began, he vacated his official chair, which he had filled with much honor to himself and advantage to the administration.

On March 2, 1882, congress passed the act to restrict the power of the polygamists in Utah, known as "the Edmunds law," and creating a commission of five officials to carry out its provisions. Senator Ramsey was appointed one of this board and elected its chairman. The commission proceeded to the discharge of their duties in August following. They usually made two or three visits to Salt Lake city each year, and their sessions lasted generally two months. Senator Ramsey served on this commission until 1886, when he resigned. This was the last public service in which he was engaged.

Mrs. Anna E. Ramsey departed this life November 29, 1884, aged fifty-eight years. No biography of Senator Ramsey would be complete without also doing full justice to the memory of this superior woman. From the day of her advent into Minnesota in 1849 to her death, Mrs. Ramsey was one of the foremost figures in social

circles, both in St. Paul and Washington. Endowed by nature with great personal beauty and a commanding and queenly figure and presence, with amiable and winning manners, she was constantly the center of an admiring circle of friends. She was foremost, not only as a generous supporter, but also as an active worker, in every charitable and benevolent movement in St. Paul, and was a devoted Christian. She presided with dignity and grace over her elegant home, and dispensed its hospitalities with a generous hand. Her death was a most sad event for her wide circle of intimate friends, who hold in loving remembrance her charming graces and noble, womanly qualities.

Always fond of reading and study, Governor Ramsey keeps abreast of the times and of all the movements of political and social life. He has always been active in every movement for the benefit of his city and state, and has contributed generously in aid of them. He has been since 1849 one of the most active members, and, most of the time, an officer of the Minnesota

Historical Society. He is also one of the directors and president of the St. Paul Public Library. The Old Settlers' Association is another society in which he feels a great interest, and is one of the leading spirits at its reunions. He is also an honored member of the Minnesota Commandery Loyal Legion and of the Minnesota Club, and was for some time president of the Germania Bank.

He has hosts of friends, and everywhere that he goes in his travels he is sure of a cordial welcome. In fact, Governor Ramsey is one who would attract attention anywhere. In his physical appearance he is large and well formed, and has a countenance expressive of dignity and force, and always beaming with good humor. As a conversationalist he is very entertaining, having seen so much of men and things in his long and active life, and having a tenacious and well stored memory full of valuable reminiscences. At all public entertainments he is an honored guest, and his speeches on such occasions are interesting and full of humor.

J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

JOHN FLETCHER WILLIAMS is a descendant, in the seventh generation, from John Williams, a native of Glamorganshire, Wales. His parents, natives of Pennsylvania, were both pioneers of the State of Ohio. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1834. He was educated at Woodward College in that city, and also at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, from which institution he was graduated in the scientific course in 1852. After spending a few months in the attempt to learn engraving, he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1855, and soon afterward was engaged to take charge of the department of city news on the *Daily Minnesotian*.

His success in the fields of journalism was of that high order which is appreciated by an intelligent public, in the clean daily newspaper, that feels and understands that the highest mission is to educate and build up. Mr. Williams devoted about twelve years to newspaper work in St. Paul, dividing the time between the *Minnesotian*, *Pio-*

neer, *Press* and *Despatch*, all daily papers. He established a reputation for marked ability as an historical writer in the early history and biography of Minnesota. His numerous articles in the different daily papers soon attracted the attention of the Minnesota Historical Society, and this was followed, in 1867, by his being elected its secretary and librarian, and he has devoted his best talents to the success and upbuilding of that society ever since. In 1869 he gave up journalism, and has since devoted his whole time to the interests of the society.

He is well known throughout the whole country from his many articles and exhaustive historical works, and has been honored from California to Maine by being elected corresponding or honorary member of thirteen historical and genealogical societies. He is the author of "The History of St. Paul and County of Ramsey," a large and complete work, which he published in 1876. He is a member of the American Historical Association,

and corresponding secretary of the Old Settlers' Association of Minnesota. He was a member of the St. Paul Board of Education for six years, and in 1873 was appointed by President Grant as United States Centennial Commissioner from Minnesota to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

He has had gratifying success in his labors for the Minnesota Historical Society. When he assumed charge of its work in 1867, it had but a mere handful of books of small value. Now it has a very valuable and well-selected library of thirty-two thousand volumes, and is the most prosperous and successful institution of its kind in the United States, and is mentioned with honor everywhere. Mr. Williams is still giving diligent and unremitting labor to its success, this

being his twenty-sixth year of continuous service. He is a highly respected member of the Odd Fellows Order, and has been honored with many important offices, among them in the grand lodge, grand secretary, grand master, grand representative and, for the past twenty years, grand scribe.

Mr. Williams married, in 1857, Miss Kate Roberts, a native of Utica, New York. They have five children and three grandchildren. Mr. Williams' personality is that of the polished, educated gentleman, who is considerate and kind to all. He is a charming conversationalist and a delightful companion. In a word, he is a whole-souled, Christian gentleman, who is highly honored by his fellow-townsmen, and a man who is striving to make as straight a path as possible for those who follow after.

HENRY G. SIDLE,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

HENRY GODFREY SIDLE, the president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, is the oldest bank officer in continuous service in the city, as he will readily be conceded to be the ripest in experience and most successful in financial administration. For nearly thirty-three years he has been connected with the business which he now administers, and which has grown with marvelous increase of business in the community, from a private banking house with a small capital to the leading bank in the city, with a capital and surplus of nearly a million and one-half dollars, and a deposit line of five million dollars. Before engaging in banking, he had a mercantile experience of twenty-four years as clerk and proprietor of a store in his native state. His training was in the school of practical business and finances, which, with good judgment, an intuitive perception and cordial and conciliating manner, have placed him at the head of the profession.

H. G. Sidle is a native of York, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 22, 1822. He was the youngest of three sons born to Henry and Susanah (Kootz) Sidle. The elder brother was the late J. K. Sidle, so many years his associate, both in the store in Pennsylvania and in the bank in Minneapolis. His great-grandfather, Godfrey

Sidle, whose name he bears, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, whence he emigrated to this country in the early part of the last century. His grandfather served in the army of the revolution. The Sidles were farmers of laborious and thrifty habits. Henry learned the trade of a blacksmith, but engaged in merchandise, to which he trained his sons. Henry had the advantage of the sons of thrifty families of his time in public schools in York, and at the age of seventeen was taken into the store. After a clerkship of eleven years, his father relinquished the business to his two sons, J. K. and Henry, who conducted it on joint account for the next thirteen years. They had a large and prosperous trade, and enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the community where they had grown to manhood, but like so many ambitious young men they became dissatisfied with the limitations of an eastern town, though so thriving one as was York, and longed for the more abundant opportunities and broader field for enterprise in the west. In 1857 J. K. Sidle made a tour through the west, and at Minneapolis found the conditions and prospects which satisfied him, and determined him to locate here. He had associated with him Peter Wolford, a wealthy capitalist of York county. They opened a private



H. G. Siddle

banking house under the style of Sidle, Wölford & Company. Upon the completion of the Nicollet House, the firm took one of the offices on the ground floor, fronting Washington avenue, and occupied it for many years. Henry continued to carry on the store at York, but visited his brother in 1858, and made observations of the place and its prospects, determined not to relinquish a prosperous business until he had practical demonstration that a better one awaited him. This was soon furnished by the prosperity which attended the new banking firm, and in 1863 the store at York was sold, and Henry joined his brother at Minneapolis, and entered the banking firm in which, however, he had an interest from the start. In 1865 the banking firm of Sidle, Wolford & Company was dissolved, Mr. Wolford engaging in other business. The Sidle brothers now organized a bank under a state charter, under the name of Minneapolis Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. It issued circulating notes, and carried on a regular banking business of deposit, discount and circulation. J. K. Sidle was president, and H. G. Sidle, cashier. When the national banking system was established, taxing the circulating notes of state banks out of existence, the First National Bank of Minneapolis was organized in 1865, and the business of the Minneapolis Bank transferred to it. It was the continuation of the old bank under a new name, with the same capital, officers and business. The bank was very successful at the start, and has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the community. Its chief officers were indefatigable in their attention to its interests, and confined its operations to the legitimate business in which they were engaged. They never speculated or engaged in outside operations except as an investment of surplus capital. The capital of the bank was successively increased, as its enlarging business required, to one hundred thousand dollars, four hundred thousand dollars, six hundred thousand dollars, and finally, about 1879, to one million dollars. While the bank was always managed by the Sidles, so that it was familiarly spoken of as the Sidles' Bank, it had, nevertheless, a substantial board of directors, who represented in the fullest degree the conservative and substantial element of business in Minneapolis.

Upon the lamented death of J. K. Sidle in 1888, the board of directors unanimously elected

H. G. Sidle to the presidency, and appointed his sons, Henry K. and Charles K., cashier and assistant cashier, which positions they still hold. During the period of thirty-five years that the bank has been in operation, more vicissitudes in the financial conditions of the city, and of the country at large, have occurred than have happened in a whole century at any other time, not to speak of the three far-reaching and devastating panics which have paralyzed the financial machinery of the country once and again, forcing the suspension of the metropolitan banks; the inflation following the rebellion; the suspension of specie payments in the whole country, and again their resumption, causing wide fluctuations in values, and shaking the whole fabrics of credits, have made banking a difficult and hazardous business. To these general embarrassments have been added others of local, but not less dangerous, influence. At the very outset the failure of all the banks of circulation in the state, outside of Minneapolis, spread general distrust as to their stability. Then the changes incident to a growing community, where all were comparatively new-comers, the encouragement given to adventurers and the consequent difficulty of correctly estimating values and credits, have made the conduct of a banking business one of great embarrassment. To have successfully piloted a bank through such vicissitudes with unvarying success, illustrates the rare qualities of the financial pilots better than any words of eulogy. Mr. Sidle has been interested in other lines of business by the contribution of capital, chiefly in lumber and milling. He has also taken his share of financial burdens in carrying on the various railroad enterprises which have kept Minneapolis at the front of a commercial metropolis. Few realize the great benefit to individuals and the community, which the banker often confers by a wise extension of credit in a critical emergency. How many worthy men are saved from ruin, and useful enterprises from disaster and failure, by the help extended in an emergency, none but the recipients know. To be able to do these kindly acts and save his bank from loss, requires sound judgment, and wise discrimination, as well as kindly nature. How often, too, a refusal of aid, dictated by a better knowledge of the situation than the asker can in his interested situation possess, is regarded as

an unfriendly act. No employment requires fuller knowledge, better judgment and more inflexible firmness for its successful exercise than that of the banker.

Mr. Sidle married, October 30, 1853, Miss Catherine S. Kurtz, of York, Pennsylvania, who is a descendant of Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, a distinguished minister of the German Reformed Church of Baltimore. Their three surviving children are the two sons above spoken of as associate officers of the First National Bank, and Mrs. E. R. Barber. Mr. and Mrs. Sidle have not been exempt from sore bereavement in the loss of

promising and greatly beloved children. They are members and prominent supporters of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and liberal contributors to all worthy benevolences.

Their pleasant home on Seventh street is one of the unpretentious, but attractive private residences of the city. A cottage on the banks of Lake Minnetonka furnishes a pleasant retreat during the heat of summer, where the breezes of the lake breathe into the frame wearied with care, and exhausted with never-ending and always beginning detail of the banker's life, new strength and vigor.

HON. JOHN S. PRINCE,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is well known in the business circles of the northwest as an able financier. A resident of St. Paul for nearly forty years, he has been identified with a multitude of enterprises that have conduced to the growth of this commercial metropolis of the northwest.

John Stoughtenburgh Prince is a native of Ohio. He was born in Cincinnati, May 7, 1821. His father, Joseph Prince, and his mother, Charlotte S., *née* Osborn, both came from New England. The progenitor of this branch of the Prince family was the Rev. John Prince, who was, in the early part of the seventeenth century, rector of East Sheffield, Berkshire, England, and our subject is the eighth John Prince in regular succession from that clerical gentleman. The second John Prince came to America about the year 1632, settling first at Watertown, and afterwards at Nantucket (now Hull), Massachusetts, in 1636.

Joseph Prince was born in Boston in 1788, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1833. Soon after the birth of his son John, he lost a great portion of a handsome fortune in a trading venture to New Orleans. At the age of ten years, our subject went to Mendon, Massachusetts, and spent a year or more with his grandparents, and upon his return entered the employ of a commission firm. In time he acquired a thorough knowledge of trade and business methods, and by devoting his spare hours to study acquired an excellent edu-

cation. After a while he made some small investments on his own account, his first venture being in a stock of furs which he sold at a good profit.

His widowed mother remarried; her second husband being Gabriel Franchere, a gentleman of scholarship and culture, with large experience in and a superior knowledge of the fur trade. He was a Canadian by birth, and one of the founders of Astoria, Washington; one of the party sent out by John Jacob Astor in 1810, in the ship *Tonquin*. He published an account of his experiences in French, of which there are several translations in English. In 1842 he became connected with the American Fur Company, afterwards with Pierre Chouteau and Company, and at the time of his death was senior partner of the house of G. Franchere and Company, of New York city. Mr. Franchere, besides being a gentleman of culture and fine education, had many superior qualities. His kindness of heart endeared him to his stepchildren, and to all who knew him; he was a man of strict integrity and of religious feeling. Though he lived a life of adventure for the most part, it was one of rectitude, morality and good deeds. He died at the residence of his step-son, our subject, in St. Paul, in 1862.

In 1840 Mr. Prince entered the employ of the American Fur Company, and remained with it two years, or until it suspended operations by reason of the transfer of its interests to Pierre



Engraved by H. H. Smith, New York

John A. Ponce

Chouteau, Jr., and Company, of St. Louis. While with this company Mr. Prince was stationed at Evansville, Indiana, although his duties required frequent absence from that point. Entering the service of the Chouteau Company he became its purchasing agent for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and what was then the territory of Wisconsin, traveling extensively throughout his district, and in 1854 he visited St. Paul in the interest of his company, and has ever since remained a resident of that city. Soon afterwards he built a steam saw-mill on the river, in what was then the lower part of the city, and operated it successfully a number of years. He also engaged in real-estate transactions, which proved very profitable. Among the important enterprises of the city with which he has been prominently connected are the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, of which he was one of the incorporators. Of the latter company he was from the first, until its transfer, one of its directors, and was always recognized as one of its most efficient promoters. When the Savings Bank of St. Paul was organized he became its cashier, and has been its president since 1876. In 1857 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of Minnesota, and assisted materially in framing the organic law of the state. When Governor Sibley was elected in 1858, he appointed Mr. Prince on his military staff, with the rank of colonel. In this capacity Colonel Prince commanded the state forces in the "Wright county war" of August, 1869. At the head of three companies of militia he proceeded to the seat of war at Monticello, and reinforced the civil authorities, and by good management arrested a dozen or more of the lynchers, vindicated the supremacy of the law and returned without having shed a drop of blood.

In 1860 Mr. Prince was elected mayor of St. Paul. He served by re-election during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1865 and 1866. During 1861-2, the first two years of the war, Mr. Prince rose to the occasion with a patriotism that was sublime, and altogether manly and heroic, and perhaps his greatest distinction in life was attained as the war-mayor of St. Paul. He presided over the first war meetings held after Sumter was fired upon; aided in every possible way in recruiting volunteers, and providing for their families; and from

first to last, used all of his official and personal influence in aid of the cause of the Union. His conduct during the Sioux Indian war of 1862 is worthy of all praise. Upon the news of the uprising of the savages he speedily convened the council, and employed all his authority towards the suppression of the outbreak and the rescue of those in peril. At one time he was selected by Governor Ramsey as the bearer of special dispatches to General Sibley, and he rode night and day until he had fulfilled his mission. When the poor refugees came crowding into the little city, he labored incessantly in caring for them until all were provided for.

He was mayor in 1865, and it was his privilege to again convene the city council in special session, and to direct that body to provide for the proper celebration of the final victory of the Union armies, the consummation of the work in which he had engaged four years previously. Throughout several terms, at the head of the municipal department, his influence in directing legislation and in shaping the municipal regulations of the city was of marked and lasting benefit, and he discharged his full duty at all times and under all circumstances without fear or favor. Mr. Prince has done much other service for his adopted city. He was president of the Assessment Commission one year and of the Board of Public Works three years. He has been at the head of certain civic demonstrations on several occasions, officiating at the reception of notable visitors, and always acquitted himself creditably. He has been instrumental in the erection of a number of valuable buildings, and in various other ways has assisted in developing and improving the material interests of the city. He is a generous supporter of public and private benevolent causes, and the deserving poor of every class have no better friend than he.

In politics Mr. Prince is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, yet he is not so strong a partisan that he will vote for a person he deems unfit for office to which he has been nominated, and he does not hesitate to erase from his ticket the name of any candidate that he believes to be dishonest or incompetent. He is liberal and tolerant in his views; cannot be considered a politician and was never an office-seeker. He and his family are earnest members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Prince married Miss Emma S. Linck, of Evansville, Indiana, May 2, 1844. To their union, which has been one of marked congeniality and rare domestic felicity, there have been born twelve children, viz., Maria, Francis, John Frederick, Charlotte, Antoinette, Mary, Frances, Joseph, Emma, Laura, Grace and John Sibley. Of these, Maria, Francis, Joseph, John Frederick and Laura are dead; Charlotte is now Sister Mary Evangelista, of the Convent of the Visitation, St. Louis; Antoinette is the wife of Brevet Brigadier

General M. R. Morgan, U. S. A; Mary is the wife of Dr. J. C. Markoe, of St. Paul; Emma is the wife of Frank M. Brigham, Esq., son of Brevet Brigadier General J. D. Brigham, U. S. A; Frances and Grace are with their parents, and John Sibley is with the Savings Bank of St. Paul.

The family residence, a commodious and well-appointed mansion, on East Eighth street, erected by its honored head soon after his first arrival in the city, is the abode of comfort, taste, refinement and generous hospitality.

HON. ROBERT BRUCE LANGDON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ROBERT BRUCE LANGDON came of that old, sturdy New England stock, that gave to this country honor, intelligence and industry. He was born on the 24th of November, 1826, in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, son of Seth and Laura (Squier) Langdon.

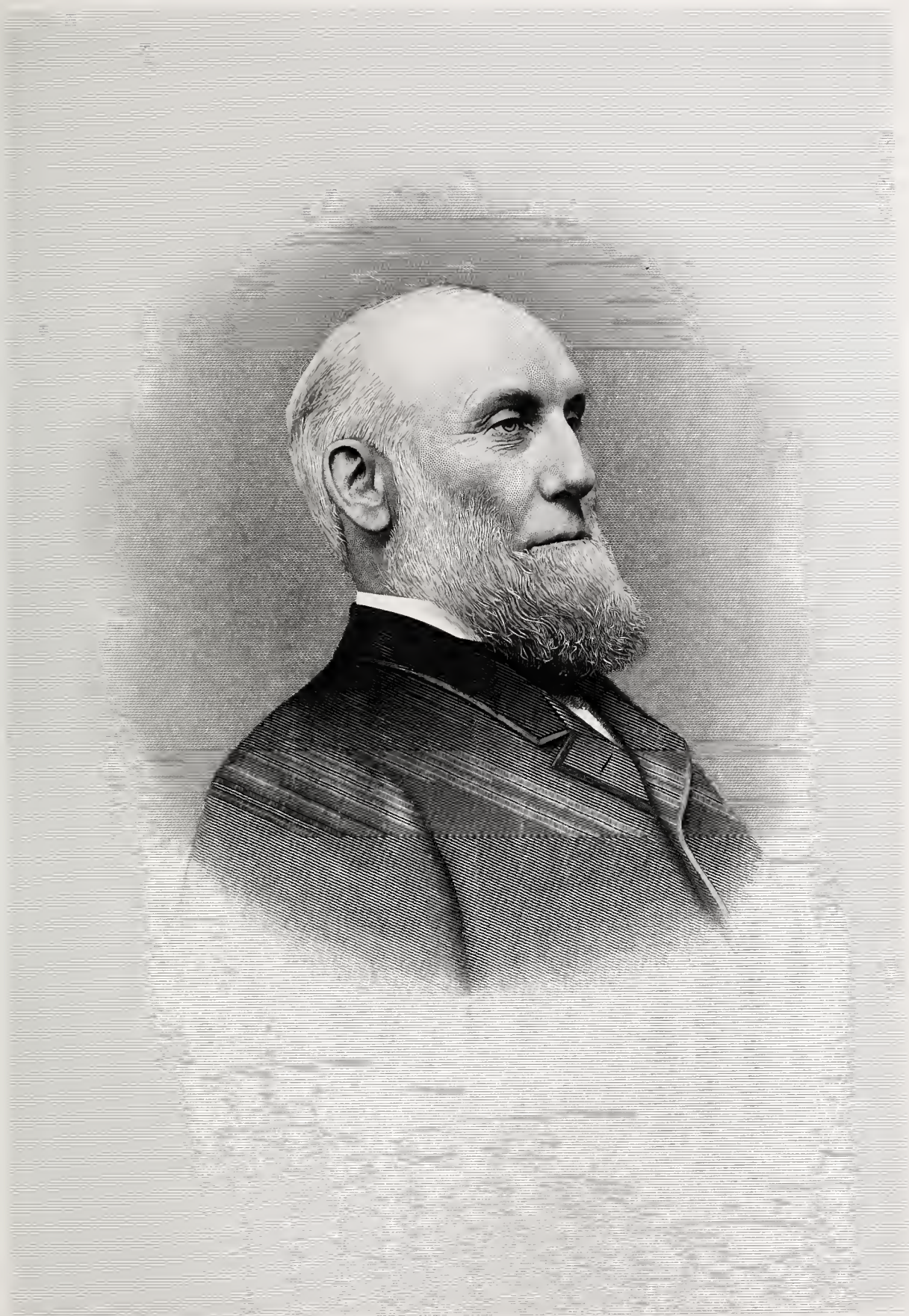
Seth Langdon was the leading farmer of Addison county, and one of its most prominent and influential citizens. His father, when only a young boy, went to the war of the revolution with the grandfather, who was a captain in the army.

Robert was brought up on his father's farm till twenty years of age. During his boyhood he attended school in the winter and worked on the farm during the summer, and later he attended the academy and obtained a good academic education. He spent the summer and fall of his twentieth year with the engineers of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, who were building their road through New Haven and through his father's farm. In the following spring he was employed by Selah Chamberlain as foreman of a grading outfit, and the business confidence and relations that were begun between this gentleman at that early day have been carried from the far east to the great northwest, and have continued throughout all these years. Mr. Langdon became superintendent of works and left with Mr. Chamberlain for Ohio, to complete contracts there. They went to Wisconsin, and completed work on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad.

Their next work was on the Illinois Central,

and Mr. Langdon superintended the building of that road from Kankakee to Urbana, which was completed in 1853. There was a lull in railroad construction at that time, and Mr. Langdon, in company with President Nash, of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, started a stock farm. They soon gave it up, however, and Mr. Langdon took his first contract from the Chicago and Northwestern, and fenced that road from Fond du Lac to Minnesota Junction. His next contract was with the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad for fencing that road from Horicon to Portage City, was completed just as that road failed in 1857, and after paying most of his debts contracted in this work, Mr. Langdon was left without a dollar. But he was not disheartened. He went to work in the saw mills at Horicon, Wisconsin, as superintendent, and at the end of the sawing season he was able to pay off all that remained of his indebtedness.

He set out for St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1858, and arrived there just after the state had passed the famous land grant. He took sub-contracts for grading, masonry and bridge work on the Great Northern Railroad from St. Paul to Elk river. This work was successful and before its completion he returned to his native home, and married Miss Sarah Smith, a daughter of Dr. Smith, one of the oldest and most respected practitioners of New Haven. Returning he completed the contract and then went to Indiana, where he spent one season in the construction of roadway for the Logansport, Peoria and Oquawka



R. B. Langdon

Railroad Company. His next contract was in the south, just before the civil war, and the incidents attending his work there would furnish interesting reading in these days of safety and peace.

His contract on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad during the early part of 1861 was attended by considerable personal danger. Mr. Langdon was advised by prominent southerners to send his wife away from the scenes of warfare as a matter of safety, and Mrs. Langdon left at once for her home in Vermont. Many of the contractors on the Mobile and Ohio construction abandoned their contracts and left the country; but Mr. Langdon completed his work, as well as much of that belonging to deserting contractors, and thus did all the bridge work and much of the grading and track laying. His work was completed in May, 1861, and before he left in June the war was well under way. The condition of the country and lack of money necessitated Mr. Langdon's acceptance of railroad bonds in payment of his contract and he immediately started for the north, arriving at Cairo, Illinois, late in June. Here he met his partner and divided the proceeds of their Mobile contract, which gave them about eight hundred dollars each in cash. Mr. Langdon returned to Vermont and passed the summer, but early in the fall he set out with his wife for Horicon, Wisconsin. There he established a general commission business, and becoming identified with the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad he was given charge of a construction train, and three months later was made road-master of a division of that road. He resigned this position later to accept the position of fuel agent with the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, which at that time had in its employ a group of men who have since become prominent throughout the country. Marvin Hewett was train dispatcher; C. C. Wheeler was general freight agent; Mr. McMullen was general passenger agent; and H. C. Wicker, C. H. Allen and Mr. Langdon were prominent and trusted employes. Mr. Langdon remained with this company some eighteen months, and then removed to Mendota, Minnesota, where he resided in the old homestead of General Sibley. His first work there was the trestle and bridge work on the bridge spanning the Minnesota river at

that point. He also completed grading contracts abandoned by others, and remaining there till 1866 when he removed to Minneapolis.

The history of Mr. Langdon in Minneapolis is a part of the phenomenal growth and prosperity of the young metropolis at the headwaters of the Mississippi. Railroad building had ceased at this time, and Mr. Langdon built the canal on the river at this point, which required about a year's time for its completion. He also built the first Washburn mill; the First National Bank Building, which was then the finest structure in Minneapolis. He also built the Masonic Block and extensive flouring mills at Cold Springs, Minnesota. In 1867 he began the McGregor & Western, now the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which he built to the Missouri river at Chamberlain. Since the war Mr. Langdon has been one of the most prominent railroad builders in the northwest. His business has grown from small proportions to an immense industry, employing thousands of men when in operation, and controlling a capital reaching into the millions.

Messrs. Langdon and Company have built railroads in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Alabama, Michigan, Manitoba and some of the territories. They built seven hundred and sixty miles of road for the Canadian Pacific; sixteen hundred miles for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; one thousand miles for the Great Northern; seven hundred miles for the Soo road; five hundred miles for the Chicago and Northwestern; two hundred and fifty miles for the Northern Pacific; besides various amounts for the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, the Chicago and Indiana Coal Company, and the Cleveland and Tuscarawas Railroad Company. They built bridges across the Mississippi at Hastings, at St. Paul and at St. Cloud. They bridged the Minnesota at Mendota and Chaske. The firm consists of Mr. Langdon and Mr. Linton, who was chief clerk for the Minnesota Central before he joined Mr. Langdon. He has been a valuable member of the firm since 1870.

Mr. Langdon has been identified with all enterprises tending toward the material prosperity of

Minneapolis. As a citizen he has been an honored leader in all matters of public importance, and was a valuable member of the state senate for many years. He was a promoter of the Syndicate Block and is a large stockholder in that fine building. He was one of the founders and is president of the Masonic Temple; president of the Minneapolis Terminal Elevator Company; president of the Belt Line Railroad and was vice-president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, and is vice-president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and S. Ste. Marie Railway Company. He is a director of the City Bank, the Syndicate Insurance Company, president of the Syndicate Building Company, the Minneapolis Loan and Trust Company, and a member of the Geo. R. Newell Grocery Company, which is the largest wholesale grocery in the state. He is president of the Minneapolis Club and chairman of the building committee; also president of the Vermont Association.

Mr. Langdon is a Republican, and served thirteen years in the Minnesota state senate, where he commanded the respect and admiration of all parties. Mr. Langdon is not a "high tariff" Republican, and displays that broad liberality in politics that has brought him so much honor and respect in all the other walks of life. He was a

delegate to the National Republican Conventions in 1876, 1884 and 1888, and helped to nominate Messrs. Hayes, Blaine and Harrison. He is a gentleman of commanding figure. He is one of three brothers, who were all over six feet in height and two hundred pounds in weight. Mr. Langdon's kindly manners and splendid qualities make him a remarkable figure in any assembly. All his relations have been marked by strict integrity, honesty and proper regard for the rights of others; and we can recall his early struggles in Wisconsin to pay off an unjust debt. He has never permitted a mortgage to hang over his property, and the wealth he now enjoys is the fruit of his own industry and brains.

In religion Mr. Langdon is an attendant at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in which Mrs. Langdon is prominent in church work. Their family consists of two daughters and one son. The latter is one of the most promising young men in the northwest, and now takes full charge of his father's business.

In closing this brief sketch we would add the words of one of his eminent fellow-citizens, who says: "No man in the west enjoys the respect and confidence of the people more perfectly than R. B. Langdon, and no man has more faithfully and justly earned it."

GENERAL JOHN B. SANBORN,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

WHETHER as a lawyer, orator, soldier or statesman, General John B. Sanborn is an honor to the state of his adoption, and a worthy son of the old Granite State that gave him birth. He was born in the town of Epsom, in the county of Merrimac, December 5, 1826, on the old homestead that has been in possession of the family for seven generations, and is still owned by its members. The town of Sanbornton was named for certain members of this family. The chronicles state that over two centuries ago two brothers, by the name of Sanborn, settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, from whom all the Sanborns descended. Eliphalet Sanborn, his grandfather, was a soldier in the patriot army during our struggle for independence, as

was also his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Sargent, who entered the service as a drummer-boy, and served throughout the war, closing his term of service as a soldier in the ranks. His paternal grandfather, the Hon. Josiah Sanborn, was a prosperous lumberman and farmer, and for seventeen consecutive years, was a member of the New Hampshire legislature. His father, Frederick Sanborn, a man of exalted character, resided on the old home farm for nearly a century, or until his death. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Miss Lucy L. Sargent, a native of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and a woman of exceptional personal worth and superior traits of character.

The early days of our subject were spent on



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Truly Yours.
John B. Sanborn.

the farm and at the public schools, and at work as a lumberman in the woods and in a saw-mill. He pursued a preparatory course of study, and, upon the advice of several of his friends, including Hon. Franklin Pierce, he decided to study law. Accordingly in 1851, he entered the law office of Judge Asa Fowler, a distinguished jurist of Concord, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1854. He commenced practice in Concord, but removed to St. Paul in December of that year. He formed a partnership with Theodore French, under the firm name of Sanborn and French. In January, 1857, Mr. Charles C. Lund was admitted to the firm, and the firm name became Sanborn, French and Lund, and so continued until the death of Mr. French in 1860. Mr. Sanborn continued in partnership with Mr. Lund until he entered the military service, early in 1862. The "History of St. Paul" says of him:

"General Sanborn was from the first successful as a lawyer; both as a safe and reliable counselor, and as a lucid, logical advocate, he gained a high reputation, and was soon widely known, and his large practice extended into both state and federal courts. In 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In this position he performed much valuable service in shaping legislation, notably in formulating and aiding in the enactment of a system of laws which restored and in part inaugurated a sound and healthy condition of the finances of the state. In 1860 he was elected to the state senate, and was made chairman of the committee on military affairs."

General Sanborn's services in aid of the cause of the Union during the war of the rebellion were very conspicuous and valuable, and his record, if fully and fairly set out, would fill a volume. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Ramsey adjutant general and acting quarter master general of the state, with the rank of brigadier general, and charged with the organization and equipment of Minnesota volunteers. Though he was in the enjoyment of a profitable practice, with better prospects before him, he immediately accepted the appointment and entered upon its duties. At this time the state was without a military chest—a commissariat—and its armament was practically worthless. But aided by his patriotic fellow-citizens, General Sanborn soon

had Minnesota's contingent in the field ready for duty, although he was compelled to make a trip to Washington in order to have the first regiment properly uniformed. He equipped for the field the second and third regiments, and thoroughly systematized and put in good working order the machinery of his office. Then he offered himself as a soldier, and upon the organization of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, in December, 1861, he was commissioned its colonel. The headquarters of the regiment were at Fort Snelling during the winter of 1861-2, and General Sanborn had command of all the troops along the frontier of the state, including the several garrisons. In the early spring of 1862 he was ordered with his regiment to the south. In due course he reached General Halleck's army, then in front of Corinth, Mississippi, and was assigned to General Pope's command, then called the Army of the Mississippi. In the siege of Corinth he was given command of a demi-brigade consisting of three regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery. After the evacuation by the Confederates, May 29th, and the pursuit to Brownville, Mississippi, his command returned to the vicinity of Corinth, and went into camp on Clear Creek. Here there was a reorganization of the troops of the department and though holding but the rank of colonel, he was given command of the first brigade, third division of the Army of the Mississippi. The division was commanded by General C. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, the Army of the Mississippi by General Rosecrans. In August Hamilton's division was sent to Jacinto, Mississippi, a point about eighteen miles east of Corinth, and here it remained until the middle of September, when it marched toward Iuka, which had been captured by the Confederates, under General Sterling Price, a few days before. In the battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862, one of the hardest fought engagements of the war, and, for the numbers engaged, one of the bloodiest, General Sanborn especially distinguished himself. He led his brigade, consisting of the Fifth and Sixteenth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Missouri, Fourth Minnesota and Forty-eighth Indiana regiments, and the Eleventh Ohio battery, numbering in all about two thousand two hundred men, into action, and throughout, sustained the brunt of the fight. He was opposed by Maury's division of Confederates nearly

six thousand strong, and fought them from three o'clock in the afternoon until nine at night. He was assisted after the battle had been in progress for some time, by a few regiments of General Stanley's division, but all accounts agree and all reports show that Sanborn's brigade did by far the greater part of the fighting on the Federal side and saved the day. Though this was his maiden battle, and that of the most of his men, he held his regiments in line with the coolness of a veteran, and directed their movements with the precision of an expert in the science of war. The battle was a series of assaults and counter-assaults, of bayonet charges and hand-to-hand fighting. Three times was his battery taken and recovered. In the end Sanborn held his position, after having lost nearly six hundred men of his command in killed and wounded, but having inflicted a much larger loss on the enemy and really winning the fight. That night the Confederates, commanded by General Price in person, retreated. Sanborn received, in orders, the highest encomiums from General Rosecrans for his skill and gallantry, and won the praise of all his associates and comrades. A few days later, October 3d and 4th, he commanded in the battle of Corinth, and well sustained the brilliant reputation he had already won. Thereafter he was in all of General Grant's campaigns in the valley of the Mississippi. He was on the Oxford expedition in the fall of 1862 and winter of 1863; was with the arduous expedition down the Yazoo Pass in March following, and took an active part in the Vicksburg campaign.

When the seventh division of the Seventeenth Army Corps returned from the Yazoo Pass expedition to the Mississippi river, near Helena, Arkansas, its commander, General Quimby, was obliged to relinquish his command on account of ill health, and go north. Thereupon Colonel Sanborn became the commander of the division by virtue of being the senior colonel, and retained his command in the movements against Vicksburg until the 2d of May, having assumed the command April 15th, during which time he had moved the division from Helena, Arkansas, to Bayou Pierre, Mississippi. He handled the division with the same skill and efficiency that he had his regiment and brigade. He was ordered to the assistance of General McClernand at Port Gibson, Mississippi,

while his command was still on the west side of the Mississippi river, nearly opposite Grand Gulf. He crossed his entire division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries and a squadron of cavalry, upwards of six thousand men, present for duty, from his position on the west bank of the Mississippi river to the east in the almost incredible short time of three hours, and was formed in line of battle across the road, leading by the left flank and to the rear of the main line of battle, by which Generals Grant, McPherson and McClernand feared their position might be turned by a heavy force of the enemy. This position was reached and the formation of the line of battle made, long before the fighting on the front line of battle had ceased. His command was first, on the next day, to cross the south fork of Bayou Pierre, and that evening drove the rebel forces from the north fork, where they were engaged in burning the bridge. He was then in command of his brigade—a West Point graduate, General Crocker, having been assigned to the command of the division by reason of his rank, and the fact that Colonel Sanborn's promotion to brigadier general by the President after the battle of Iuka, had been permitted to lapse by the adjournment of the Senate without confirmation, on account of some complications relating wholly to the management of affairs at home in Minnesota.

At Raymond, Mississippi, May 12th, he was ordered by his corps and division commander, to move directly forward towards a rebel battery, the fire of which covered his entire line of march until he had passed the right flank of the rebel line of battle. General Logan's division formed the line of battle and its right had been turned at this time. This movement forced the rebel commander to abandon his position, and the movement was made with a prospect of terrible loss. The fire from the rebel battery enfiladed the entire line of Colonel Sanborn's command, but the aim was so high that there was scarcely any loss of men; to this day he bears on his person marks of the cannon shot that passed under his arm during this advance. At Jackson, Mississippi, two days afterwards, he and his command rendered still more conspicuous service. Though his brigade was second in the line of march, and the last, to receive the orders to charge the en-

emy's line and batteries, the charge was made with such impetuosity that it gained the advance of the whole army and led this advance into Jackson, his adjutant carrying one of the flags of his regiment, by his orders, to the dome of the capitol and raising it there. At Champion Hills his command captured the standards of a Mississippi regiment and took many prisoners. In the assault upon the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg, on the 22d of May, his command, after terrible loss, reached the ditch under the enemy's lunettes. He was in command of the seventh division during the time it made the assault in the afternoon of that day. He participated in all the important operations in the siege of Vicksburg, and when the stronghold surrendered, General Grant announced to General McPherson that he would recognize the seventeenth corps as entitled to the honors of the campaign, and that he might designate such portions of the corps, not exceeding three brigades, as he considered most entitled to enter and occupy Vicksburg. General Sanborn's brigade was one of the brigades thus designated, and led the advance into Vicksburg, July 4th, where it remained and paroled the prisoners of war. His name heads the list of colonels mentioned by General McPherson, in his report of that campaign, of those entitled to special mention for conspicuous gallantry and valuable services during the campaign.

After the close of this campaign he was again commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, to take rank from August 4, 1863. After this promotion, and while en route to the Army of the Cumberland at that point, with a view of regaining what had been lost at the battle of Chickamauga, and while waiting a day at a hotel in Memphis where General Grant and staff were stopping at the same time, he was advised by General Grant that he had been requested by the authorities at Washington to send at least one general officer, and if possible two, to St. Louis to report to General Schofield for temporary service in the department of Missouri, stating at the same time that there was a rebel raid in Missouri and the government was desirous of restoring order to such an extent that an election about to take place might be fairly conducted. This service was to be brief, and General Grant stated: "Whoever is to go I will see to it that he is back

to his command before I am ready to fight at Chattanooga," and first requested and then ordered General Sanborn to go to Missouri for this service. That he never got back to his old command was not on account of any failure or fault of General Grant. He requested the return of the general time and time again. But General Schofield and the commanding officers of the department of the Missouri protested against it, and between them and the authorities at Washington the general was prevented from ever returning to his old command in the field, which disappointment exceeded all others that he met in the war. On the 20th of October he was assigned to the command of the district of southwest Missouri, with headquarters at Springfield; here he remained until the close of the war. His position was one of great responsibility and hard work, and required consummate address, decision of character and high administrative qualities. His district was in a sad plight with scarce a semblance of law and order within its borders. Confederate guerrillas and Federal jawhawkers overran the country, and murders and outrages for opinions' sake were of daily occurrence in every county. Practically the black flag was the banner on both sides. Soon after General Sanborn's arrival at Springfield the leader of a guerrilla band captured a party of six Federal soldiers, hung five and sent the survivor, a mere boy, to the general with a note stating what they had done, and notifying him that the guerrillas neither gave nor expected quarter. It was not long thereafter until this band was literally exterminated by the Federal scouting parties sent against it. General Sanborn restored and preserved peace—at least the undisputed authority of the Federal government throughout his district. He put down the bad of both sides, and was as severe on his own scoundrels as on those of the enemy. At the same time, too, he had to keep closed the principal gateway from Arkansas into Missouri against the entrance of Confederate raiding expeditions, and keep the Federal army of the frontier supplied. He discharged all of his duties to the complete satisfaction of the commanders of the departments, Generals Rosecrans, Schofield and Dodge. Of his administration of affairs at Springfield, the "History of Green county, Missouri," the county in which Springfield is situated, says, on page 475: "Among all of the

Federal military commanders at Springfield, General John B. Sanborn seems now to be most kindly remembered. His administration was at the most critical period in 1864-5, when the passions of men were most violently inflamed by the war, and they were the most difficult to control. The soldiers had become accustomed to scenes of violence and disorder, and the citizens were as hard to manage as the soldiers. Some loyalists were fanatical, and some secessionists were desperate. Ofttimes the general was assaulted by extreme radical Union men for his protection of persons and property of rebels, from those who wished to vex the 'Midianites,' to spoil them and spare not, and again the Confederate partisans would denounce him for his unrelenting pursuit of bushwhackers, who were rendering so much property insecure and so many lives unsafe. But General Sanborn kept steadily on his course of repressing and repelling the violent of both factions, of protecting the good and punishing the bad; and, with wise conservatism, so managed affairs that at last all but the most disreputable indorsed him, and to-day he is given great praise by men of all parties and former shades of opinion. In the fall of 1864 when General Price made his famous raid into Missouri, entering in the southeastern part of the state, General Sanborn was at Springfield. He hastily organized his mounted brigade, composed of state militia and volunteers, and marched to Rolla, one hundred and twenty-five miles distant, in a little more than two days. From Rolla he marched northwesterly across the country to Jefferson City, reaching that point in advance of the Confederates, and saving the capital of Missouri from capture. He was in command of the defenses of the city during the days it was menaced by the rebels, and when they declined to attack and moved to the westward, he was, by the order of General Pleasanton, given command of all the troops in the field, four brigades, and conducted the pursuit of the enemy from Jefferson City to Independence. In the discharge of this duty he was engaged in severe skirmishes with the enemy near California, Versailles and Booneville, and took an active part in the battles of Independence, Little Blue, Big Blue, and the Marais du Cygne. He set in motion the troops that gave the rebels their *coup de grace* at Mine Creek, where Generals Marmaduke and

Cable and six hundred other Confederate prisoners were captured, and it was his brigade that came to the assistance of General Blunt at Newtonia, the last battle of the raid, and changed the fortunes of the day from a decided repulse to a complete victory. Then, after the rebels had been driven from the state and far into the Indian territory, he returned to Springfield, where he was given an enthusiastic reception by the loyal citizens. No other commander had a clearer or more proper conception of his duties as a soldier. While he believed that in many instances, in time of war, the laws should be silent, yet he also believed that when the principle could be recognized with safety, the military should be subordinate to the civil power, and just as soon as possible he gave this principle a practical recognition. May 8, 1865, immediately after the rebel armies in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri had surrendered or disbanded, he issued his somewhat famous general order, number thirty-five, the substance of which was the relinquishment of martial law, and the refusal to longer control and govern the country thereby, except in two classes of offenses, viz., "efforts and attempts to intimidate the civil officers, and any refusal of these officers to act at once upon the proper complaint or information of any citizen," and at the same time he placed the whole Federal force of the district at the command of the officers of the civil law. General Sanborn's course in issuing "order number thirty-five" was commended by the loyal Governor of Missouri, General Thomas C. Fletcher, who in his letter to him, dated June 1st following, said: "The order is most admirably conceived, clearly expressed and has throughout the right tone. In it I recognize and gratefully acknowledge the most effective assistance I have yet received towards the re-establishment of order in Missouri. Be assured that when peace and the arts of industry shall once more have assumed their legitimate sway in this state, which you have done so much to save, your name will be cherished with increasing reverence as our prosperity flows on in an uninterrupted tide."

In June, 1865, the war of the rebellion having closed, General Sanborn was ordered to the district of the upper Arkansas along the plains and in the regions of the Smoky Hill river, to open the long lines of travel to Colorado and New

Mexico, which had been closed for two years, and to operate against the hostile Indians in that quarter. On the 4th of July, in command of six thousand troops, he set out for the scene of his operations, established his headquarters at Fort Riley, Kansas, and in ninety days he had completely fulfilled the objects of his expedition. The commission appointed by the government to treat with the Indians and arrange the details of peace was composed of General W. S. Harney, General Sanborn, William Bent, "Kit" Carson, and Judge Brown of the Interior Department. After the conclusion of that treaty he was sent by order of President Johnson, in November 1865, to the Indian Territory to settle the differences between the loyal and disloyal tribes, and to establish amicable relations between the ex-slaves and their former Indian masters, and at the same time to settle certain disturbances about Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, and at the end of four months he had fully accomplished his mission. In June, 1866, he was mustered out of the service, closing a military career which throughout had been able, efficient, valuable and brilliant. Returning to St. Paul, General Sanborn resumed his law practice, establishing, in connection with his business in in this city, an office in Washington, under the firm-name of Sanborn and King. The latter was discontinued in July, 1878, upon General Sanborn's retirement.

January 1, 1871, he associated with himself his nephew, Hon. Walter H. Sanborn, forming the well-known law firm of John B. and W. H. Sanborn. In 1881 another nephew, Mr. Edward P. Sanborn, was added to the firm without changing the name.

In 1867 General Sanborn was appointed one of the peace commissioners to treat with the hostile tribes of Indians, including the Cheyennes, Camanches, Kiowas, Navajoes, Shoshones, Northern Arapahoes, Crows, and the numerous bands comprising the Sioux nations; the special commission consisted of Generals Sherman, Sanborn, Harney, Terry, Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, and Colonel Samuel Tappan. The commission made a thorough investigation of the needs and demands of the Indians, and fixed upon the humane and just policy to be pursued by the government towards these "wards of the nation," which has resulted in the educa-

tion and civilization of numbers of them, and on the whole has been successful.

In 1872 he was elected to the legislature, and again in 1882; on the latter occasion he consented to serve in order to assist in restoring the somewhat impaired credit of the state. He was largely instrumental in having the two million five hundred thousand dollars of state railroad bonds issued in 1858 (which had stood repudiated since that time) taken up and canceled, and the stain upon the state's good name and financial credit removed and obliterated. He has never been an office seeker or place hunter, but has frequently been put forward for the most exalted positions. In 1860 he was before the caucus of his party for nomination as a candidate for United States senator, and was defeated by Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson by only two votes. In 1884 he was recommended for the appointment to the position of judge of the United States circuit court for the eighth district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. George W. McCrary. His recommendations, which were wholly unsolicited, were acknowledged by President Arthur to be the strongest before him, but geographical position controlled the selection and the appointment was given to Judge Brewer, of Kansas.

General Sanborn has been closely and prominently connected with the business and commercial interests of St. Paul. For several years he was president of the Chamber of Commerce, director and vice-president of the German-American Bank and vice-president and trustee of the Bankers' Life Assurance Association. He has been president of the St. Paul Roller Mill Company, and connected with other business enterprises. He has also been commander of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, a member of the executive council of the Historical Society, etc.

It goes without saying that, as a lawyer, he is in the front rank of his profession. His legal attainments are of the highest order. His clientage comes from the best classes, and the general success of the firm, of which he is the head, is most marked.

As a citizen he is public spirited, liberal and philanthropic; and in all of the relations of life he is faithful, honorable and true to himself and his fellow-men.

General Sanborn has been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Catharine Hall, of Newton, New Jersey, whom he married in March, 1857, and who died in 1860, leaving a daughter, Hattie F. Sanborn, who died December 5, 1880. His second wife, to whom he was married in November, 1865, and who died in June, 1878, was Miss

Anna Nixon of Bridgeton, New Jersey, a sister of the Hon. John T. Nixon, of the Federal District Court of New Jersey. April 15, 1880, he married his present wife, who was Miss Rachel Rice, daughter of the Hon. Edmund Rice, of St. Paul. To the last union there have been born three children.

HON. HENRY T. WELLES,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NO resident of Minneapolis has done more for the city and the northwest than has Henry T. Welles. He is virtually the father of Minneapolis. He was president of the first council held in what is now the city, but several years before Minneapolis was incorporated. He was also the first mayor of St. Anthony.

For many centuries the Welles family has been prominent in affairs of church and state in England and the United States. The ancestry is traceable back to the eighth century. The English branch of the family was established about 1120, when some of its members came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and the name (DeWelles) is frequently mentioned in the earlier history as that of a family belonging to the nobility. Henry T. Welles is a direct descendant of Thomas Welles, who was governor of Connecticut, and who came over to the colonies in 1636, and founded the American branch of the family. One of its most distinguished members was Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under President Lincoln, who was a relative of our subject.

Henry T. Welles was born at Glastonbury, Connecticut, April 3, 1821. He was favored in boyhood with rare educational advantages, and was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1843. Among his classmates and fellow-students were many who have since become famous; particularly Thomas S. Preston, formerly private secretary of Archbishop Hughes, but afterwards vicar general of the archdiocese of New York; also William E. Curtis, chief justice of the superior court of New York, and the Honorable Henry Sanford, minister to Belgium. During the college vacations he assisted in tilling

the broad acres of the family homestead, and the first ten years after leaving college were mostly spent upon the farm, though divided with duties of a public character.

In 1850 he was honored with a seat in the legislature of his native state. In 1853 he removed to Minnesota, settling at St. Anthony, and became interested in the lumber business and in other industries, and also invested largely in real estate. He at once became a leader amongst his fellow citizens, and in 1855 was elected mayor of St. Anthony. He was the first head of a municipal government in what is now Minneapolis. In 1856 he removed to Minneapolis, having previously invested largely in real estate there. The first bridge that spanned the Mississippi river was built in 1855 by the Minneapolis Bridge Company, of which Mr. Welles and Mr. Franklin Steele were proprietors. Eight months were spent in its construction, and when completed it was dismantled by a gale on March 19, 1855. On July 4, 1855, the first team that ever drove over the Mississippi river crossed on this bridge. The public spirit of Mr. Welles and Mr. Steele was amply rewarded, for two years later the tolls from the bridge amounted to twelve thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Mr. Welles was president of the first town council that convened in Minneapolis, on July 20, 1855. In 1858 he was president of the Board of Education. In 1863 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party for the governorship, but was defeated at the election.

He has always shown a commendable public spiritedness, and the numerous railroads that have so materially aided in developing the city found in him a firm friend. As early as 1853 he



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H. T. Welles

conducted a large saw-mill in St. Anthony and employed more than a hundred men, and since then he has been actively engaged in many enterprises that have added to the material prosperity of the city.

In financial institutions he has been a commanding figure, and assisted in organizing the Northwestern National Bank, of which he was president for a number of years. The high place it holds among financial institutions is largely due to his efforts. He also assisted in organizing the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, and for many years was prominent in its management and affairs.

In 1853, when Mr. Welles was running his saw-mill in St. Anthony, the water power failed, and he built the first dam across the Mississippi river, a "horse and slab affair," which raised the water two feet; he constructed this in ten days, and it was the local wonder of the time.

The most important service rendered to Minneapolis by Mr. Welles was by using his voice and influence to induce the citizens to vote aid to provide some means to prevent the falls from wearing away. Mr. Welles had collected valuable data regarding the falls, and proved that they had already been worn to the extent of two feet. The majority of the citizens were opposed to giving any substantial aid, arguing that it would only benefit the millers. Mr. Welles arose in a mass meeting and presented an array of undeniable facts, and when he had finished his arguments and a vote was taken, there was but one person who objected. Through his efforts the apron that protects the falls was constructed, and this saving of the falls did more to enhance the material prosperity of Minneapolis than all other improvements combined.

Mr. Welles has contributed liberally to religious and educational institutions. His gifts, amounting to fully seventy thousand dollars, to the Faribault institutions, which else would hardly have survived. His former classmate, Chief Justice William E. Curtis, one of the leading trustees of Trinity College, wrote, soliciting Mr. Welles to become a candidate for the presidency of that institution, which at that time controlled property valued at one million three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Welles being already committed to the Faribault institutions, and having too many

interests in the northwest to permit of his leaving Minneapolis, he was forced to decline the honor tendered him.

The different religious denominations of Minneapolis have been bountifully aided by him. He has donated fully twenty thousand dollars from his private purse to aid them in their different enterprises, and, together with Mr. Franklin S. Steele, with whom he had been associated in business from July 1, 1853, until the death of Mr. Steele, which occurred September 10, 1880, he has donated property worth now (1892) some four hundred thousand dollars. To St. Mark's Church they donated seventy feet at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fourth street, the site now occupied by the Kasota Building. To the First Baptist Church they gave a lot sixty-six feet front by one hundred and sixty-five feet deep, at the corner of Third street and Nicollet avenue, which was traded for the property on which the Lumber Exchange Building is erected; to the Second Baptist Church, one hundred and four and two-thirds feet on Hennepin avenue; to the Episcopal and Catholic churches Mr. Welles has given some twenty thousand dollars, to which might be added numerous donations of larger and smaller sums to hospitals, churches, educational institutions and other worthy charities.

Mr. Welles has been a constant friend to the people of Wilkin county, and Breckenridge, its county seat, in particular, from the date of the organization of the county, and has made many generous donations for their benefit, among which may be mentioned a quarter of a block for school purposes. An entire block for the site of the present handsome court house, which cost forty-thousand dollars, and lots amounting to an entire block for churches of various denominations. In addition to the above Mr. Welles presented, a few years ago, to the village of Breckenridge about one hundred acres of land adjoining the village, which is now known as the Welles Park and Fair Grounds, and which is used for county fairs and similar purposes, and equipped with fair buildings, race track, etc. The value of this donation is estimated at ten thousand dollars. Since the donation of this tract of land Mr. Welles has presented to the village, lots and real-estate mortgages to the value of nine hundred and sixty dollars, the proceeds of which are to be used for the

planting of trees and otherwise beautifying the park and fair ground.

On May 3, 1853, Mr. Welles married Miss Jerusha, daughter of Joseph Lord, of Glastonbury, Connecticut. They have six children, viz., Henrietta, Catherine J., Henry H., Harriet L., Caroline E. and Frances S.

An intimate friend says of Mr. Welles: "He has always been a student, and few men have a better knowledge of English literature. He is a profound thinker and especially interested in philosophical studies. He is a most generous man, always ready to give to works of benevolence; no man in Minnesota has taken a warmer interest in

the founding of the schools at Faribault. In the infancy of these schools he was the wise counselor and steadfast friend of Bishop Whipple, and has been a trustee from the date of their organization, over thirty years ago. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church, honored and beloved by all who know him as an upright man of unsullied reputation, an earnest Christian, and a wise and generous philanthropist. In manner he is retiring and modest, preferring the society of friends and the endearments of home to the honors of his fellows. In a word Mr. Welles is one of those who try to live by the old prophet's law, 'do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God.'"

HON. CHARLES D. KERR,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is a gentleman of fine scholarship, a close student, a clear, persuasive reasoner, and during his practice at the bar, was considered a wise, reliable counselor, conscientious to a marked degree in the fulfillment of his duties to his clients, and tenacious in the advocacy of their rights. The most important cases were confided to him, and his opinions on legal questions were eagerly sought. He possesses a mental grasp which enables him to take in the manifest bearings of a subject, to perceive its resemblances and harmonies, as well as its inconsistencies, at a glance. He has a judicial mind without bias. His critical analysis of a subject covers all of its points. His opinions have always been characterized by the utmost fairness of spirit, depth of learning and thorough research.

The following is taken from the "History of St. Paul:"

"The Hon. Charles D. Kerr, one of the best known lawyers of St. Paul, and at present one of the judges of the circuit court of the Second Judicial District of Minnesota, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1835. He comes of a very honorable and somewhat distinguished ancestry. One of his great-grandfathers on his father's side was William Rush, a brother of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His maternal grandfather was M. Regnand, a French jurist,

who was presiding over the superior court of the Island of St. Domingo at the time of the great uprising of the blacks under Toussaint L'Ouverture, and the frightful massacre of the whites which followed. His property on the island was all either destroyed or confiscated by the insurgents, but his life was saved by the fidelity and devotion of a faithful slave, who warned him in time to enable him to make his escape by swimming to a vessel in the harbor, on which he sailed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Very early in Judge Kerr's childhood his parents moved from Philadelphia to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he grew to young manhood, and received his scholastic training and education. His father died soon after going to Jacksonville, and the widow, through misfortune and the dishonesty of certain parties who had been intrusted with her means, soon found herself in very straightened circumstances, with a family of five little children looking to her for support, maintenance and rearing.

From this time forth throughout his youth and early manhood, the career of Judge Kerr was an almost continuous struggle against adverse circumstances. As the eldest son, upon him devolved, in a large measure, the support of the family, and this care received his first and best attention. All of his educational and other ad-

vantages were acquired under circumstances which would have discouraged many another, and were entirely the result of his own labors and exertions.

In the year 1857, after a long and hard struggle with poverty and other disadvantages, he was graduated from Illinois College, at Jacksonville, having taken a full classical course. Two years later, in 1859, he entered the law office of Hon. Samuel F. Miller (late one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court), then of Keokuk, Iowa, and during that year and the following was a hard, close student of the law. He was an original Republican, and took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1860, which resulted in the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

In the spring of 1861 he was admitted to the bar, and was attending his first term of court as a lawyer at Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, where he had located, when Sumter was fired on. At the first call for troops he was enlisted and was mustered into service as a private in Company D, Sixteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 26th of April, 1861. In September following he was commissioned adjutant of the regiment, and by a series of promotions, all honorably and worthily attained, finally reached the position of lieutenant-colonel, with which rank he was mustered out July 27, 1865, after a service of four years and three months, nearly all of which was spent in active duty in the field. He was commissioned as full colonel a short time before he was mustered out, but not in time to have that rank appear on the rolls at Washington before his discharge, so that it could receive official notice. Colonel Kerr's military experience, while in the main very arduous and trying, was more than ordinarily eventful, and much of it somewhat conspicuous. His regiment was the first federal organization from another state to enter the State of Missouri, and performed invaluable service during the summer of 1861 in guarding the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and in repressing numerous organizations of secessionists in northern and central Missouri. The regiment, too, won the esteem of all parties in Missouri, not only for its general good soldierly conduct, but for the gentlemanly and honorable bearing of its officers and men toward all classes of citizens. Subsequently it was connected with

the Army of the Cumberland and the Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in all of the campaigns, and nearly all of the achievements of those two distinguished military organizations. On December 26, 1863, it re-enlisted for three years more as one of the first veteran regiments of the Army of the Cumberland. It took part in the engagements about Corinth, Mississippi, and Murfresboro and Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the famous hard-fought Atlanta campaign, in the celebrated "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas, as well as numerous engagements and campaigns of the Army of the West in the early stages of the war. About two years of Colonel Kerr's military service were spent on staff duty. Prior to the battle of Chickamauga he was on the staff of Brigadier General James D. Morgan, and subsequently, including the battle of Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea, etc., he was with the accomplished soldier, Major General Jefferson C. Davis. He saw a great deal of the war, and was a participant in many of the most influential campaigns and decisive engagements. He is one of the few officers who remember clearly what they saw, and he has the capacity, in a very accomplished degree, to put his recollections on paper. His paper on "Sherman's March to the Sea," is one of the most entertaining in the collection of the Loyal Legion, and is a valuable contribution to history. After he was mustered out, in August, 1865, Colonel Kerr realized that his health had become greatly impaired by the hardships of army life, and he came to Minnesota in hopes that its much lauded climate would bring him relief and restoration.

In September he came to this state and located at St. Cloud, where he resumed the practice of his profession, in partnership with the Hon. James McKelvey, who afterwards served for sixteen years as a judge of the Seventh Judicial District. After Judge McKelvey's elevation to the bench, Colonel Kerr was in partnership with Hon. W. S. Moore, now of St. Paul, and later with Hon. L. W. Collins, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. He established an extensive practice throughout the northern half of the state, and made for himself an enviable reputation. In 1873 he located in St. Paul, where he has since remained actively en-

gaged, almost literally absorbed in his profession. He has won for himself the name of an able and honorable lawyer, and has been very largely successful. He is noted for his careful and thorough methods, spares neither time nor labor in the examination and preparation of his cases, is devoted to the interests of his clients, and in the language of a brother attorney, "he tries a case for all there is in it, and is very rarely caught napping." He is of a judicial turn of mind, and brings to the trial of a cause all of the law there is on the subject, going carefully over the ground and developing every pertinent and relevant point. As an advocate, while he is not what is sometimes called brilliant, he is an earnest, forcible speaker, unaffected and plain in manner, but interesting and convincing. Since 1885 he has been at the head of the well-known law firm of Kerr & Richardson. All of this, however, as to Colonel Kerr's characteristics as a practicing lawyer, may be said in the past tense, since he is no longer in practice.

In February, 1888, he was unanimously indorsed by the Ramsey County Bar Association for appointment as one of the two additional judges for the Second Judicial District recently authorized by the legislature. The indorsement was unsolicited, but was in its nature a most exalted compliment to the worth of the recipient, and as such was duly appreciated. On the 14th

the appointment was made by Governor Merriam, and at the same time Hon. L. M. Vilas was commissioned as the other judge of the district. Judge Kerr's elevation was greeted with great satisfaction by his brethren of the bar, by the press of the city and by all classes generally. With one accord it was agreed that the appointment was most worthily bestowed."

In 1890 Judge Kerr was endorsed by all three political parties, and he was elected as his own successor without controversy or opposition.

Judge Kerr has always performed his full duty as a citizen; he has taken a deep and active interest in municipal affairs, and has been influential in shaping them. For several years he was mayor of St. Cloud. Since coming to St. Paul he has, during the past six years, served two terms as alderman and one term as president of the common council of the city. He was also for two terms a member of the Board of Education, and for one term president of the board. He is also a member of the State Bar Association, one of the members of the board of governors of Ramsey County Bar Association, and belongs to the Acker Post, G. A. R., and to the Loyal Legion. Of the last-named organization he was senior vice-commander of the department for the year 1888.

In 1874 he married Miss Mary E. Bennett, of Rochester, New York. They have two sons and a daughter.

HON. ANDREW R. MCGILL,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ANDREW RYAN MCGILL was born at Saegertown, in the county of Crawford, State of Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1840. His father, Charles Dillon McGill, was the youngest son of Patrick McGill, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, about A. D. 1774, participated in the struggle for American independence, and after the war settled in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and married Anna Baird. In 1795 Patrick and wife, with their eldest son, then an infant child, emigrated on horseback to the western part of the state, in that region that, in 1800, was set apart as Crawford county. He here secured a tract of

several hundred acres of land and erected thereon the future home of the McGills, the first house erected on the site of the future town, and here his sons and several grandsons were born, among them the future governor of Minnesota.

Charles Dillon McGill married Angeline Martin, of Waterford (Ft. Le Boeuff), Pennsylvania, a daughter of Armand Martin, a soldier of the war of 1812, who was a son of Charles Martin, a Revolutionary soldier, who was retained in the United States army after the war, and commissioned a lieutenant of the Second Regiment of Infantry by George Washington, first president of the United States.



A. R. M. Gill

Mary Ryan Martin, the mother of Angeline, was the daughter of John Ryan, another soldier of the Revolution, whose settlement in western Pennsylvania was contemporaneous with the McGills, and her mother was a Himrod, of German extraction, and allied to the Vincents and other old families that have furnished many names illustrious in American history.

We might go back beyond the seas and show that the McGills are an ancient family of some renown, that rose to distinction in arms and at the bar in Scotland in the sixteenth century, and that in 1689-90, during the struggle between James II and William of Orange for supremacy in Ulster, they were found arrayed with their compatriots on the line of the river Bann, at Londonderry, and in the battles of the Boyne; that it is a name alike emblazoned in heraldry, and written in the records of attainder and confiscation, contributing its full quota to the history of the turbulent past, but we forbear. The average American does not care to trace his lineage beyond our Revolution. That were an epoch sufficiently glorious from which to begin dates.

Angeline, the mother, died when her son Andrew R. was seven years old. She was a lady by intuition and culture; kind, considerate and gentle, a loving mother and devoted Christian, and her departure was an irreparable loss to her young family and her numerous friends.

In 1840 Saegertown was a place as quaint as its name implies. Trade and commerce followed the lines of the great lakes and navigable rivers, and the secluded valley of the Venango was a stranger to the bustle and traffic of more favored localities. Good schools, however, had been established, and were liberally sustained, and to these young Andrew gave early and studious attention. The Saegertown Academy afforded a good opportunity to acquire an education, and the course taught in this institution completed the scholastic advantages of his youthful days. When not in school he labored on his father's farm, and was considered a success, both as a farmer boy and a student.

At the age of eighteen years, in 1859, having determined to teach school, he went to the State of Kentucky, secured a position as teacher and entered upon the discharge of the important duties pertaining to the profession. In those

days the state named did not afford northern men of loyal sentiments a pleasant place of residence. The times were turbulent, treason rampant, rebellion imminent, and proscription and outrage became matters of daily routine, and in 1861, when the war broke out, social order was practically at an end, and the successful prosecution of educational work out of the question. Mr. McGill returned north, and June 10, 1861, arrived in Minnesota.

Events now crowded rapidly upon the young man. He became principal of the public schools at St. Peter, and in August, 1862, at the age of twenty-one, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, became first sergeant of his company, which, previous to going south, assisted in suppressing the Indian outbreak of that year. In 1863 he was discharged for disability, and soon after elected county superintendent of public schools, and filled the position two terms. In 1865 and 1866 he was editor and proprietor of the *St. Peter Tribune*. He was also, in 1865, elected clerk of the district court of Nicollet county for the term of four years, and devoting much of his time to the study of law under the tuition of Hon. Horace Austin, judge of the district court, was admitted to the bar in 1868, with flattering commendations from the learned court for the scope and solidity of his legal acquirements.

In 1860 Judge Austin became governor of Minnesota, and Mr. McGill was selected as his private secretary, and in 1873 appointed insurance commissioner of the state. This position he filled for thirteen years with such efficiency as won for him distinction throughout the country. His methods of supervision of the great interests involved proved satisfactory to all concerned, and his opinions on insurance laws and sound methods in the insurance business had the force of standard authority. His twelve published reports as insurance commissioner attest his capability as an executive officer and his qualifications for a wider range of statesmanship.

In 1886 the Republican state convention nominated him as their candidate for governor of Minnesota. The campaign which ensued was the most extraordinary in the history of the state. One of those crises that periodically arise in the progress of moral and political development was

pressing upon the country with all its disintegrating force, severing party affiliations and substituting that chaos in which chronic agitation delights. The moral sentiment of the country justly demanded reformatory legislation in reference to the liquor traffic, which, under existing management, had evolved an appalling aggregation of evils. The Prohibitionists would be satisfied with nothing short of total extirpation, while the dealers, grown rich and powerful in the business, rallied their forces to defend their vested interests.

In this condition of affairs the Republican party of Minnesota declared in favor of "local option and high license." This action was offensive to both of the high contending belligerents, and they forthwith ceased to war upon each other and trained their batteries upon this new obstacle to the consummation of their purposes. The Republican party was thus thrown upon the defensive, while the Democrats, ever true to their own integrity, massed their forces with a single view to success, conscious that they alone would be the beneficiaries of all defections that were depleting the ranks of their opponents. The battle became vindictive and furious. Greed, avarice and fanaticism were inspiring elements in the onset. The stills of a hundred cities, east and west, poured the "munitions of war" into the camp of the enemy, and every fragment detached from the citadel of defense went to build up the lunettes of the assailants. Never before was the old party brought into line under such a combination of disadvantages, or placed in such a perilous position. Its certain defeat was predicted everywhere outside the state.

Governor McGill was a young man whose capital consisted of an unassailable character and record. He was entirely too human to entertain ethereal notions of government, and stood on a plane of honest, moral integrity, altogether too high to bend to doubtful methods for sordid ends. He proved to be the man for the emergency. Behind him was the prestige of twenty-five years of success without the score of a single failure. He had the confidence of those who knew him. The solid, thinking men of the state rallied to his support, and he courageously led them on to a splendid victory. Considering the issue, the nature and resources of the opposition, and its

determination to win at any hazard or cost, it was the most important victory ever won by the Republican party in Minnesota.

Good government cannot be attained without strict attention to minor details in executive matters. So-called "brilliant men" often deal in glittering generalities, calculated to attract popular attention and win transient personal aggrandizement, while the "weightier matters of the law are left undone." The true statesman, however, will garner and aggregate executive accessories with a view to future beneficent results. Governor McGill, on assuming the duties of chief executive, unostentatiously carried strict business methods into all departments of the government over which the law gave him control. The executive chamber was open and accessible to all men, and no transactions were tolerated that would not bear the light of day. Cabals, juntas and rings, seeking preferment and dishonest gains at the expense of the public, found no abiding place at the capital during his administration.

When the legislature assembled, January 5, 1887, the governor, in language that could not be misconstrued, called their attention to pledges made to the people of the state upon which both they and he had been elected to office, and declared that he stood ready to do his part to redeem those pledges in good faith. He recommended a revision of the railroad laws relating to transportation, taxation, grain storage, wheat grading, watering of stocks, etc.; also amendment and simplification of the tax laws, regulation of the liquor traffic, abolition of contract prison labor, establishment of a soldier's home, bureau of labor statistics, state reformatory, and other measures of local significance, and most of these recommendations received due legislative attention, and it is a matter of current political comment that in no administration in the history of the state were the pledges and promises to the people so faithfully kept.

The liquor law enacted at that session, under the pledge of "high license, local option and a rigid enforcement of the law," met with a sturdy opposition that, at times, threatened violence, but it is now an acknowledged model of its kind; is accepted and approved by the people, and has been adopted by several other states of the Union. That act, the railroad law and other

general legislation have proven wise and beneficent, and they stand to-day, stamped with the approval of time and the vindication of history, and the statutes of the state, the only work in which naked history is written, will show more of importance accomplished, and less to alter or amend, than in any like limited period of the commonwealth. At the expiration of his term Governor McGill retired to private life, content to leave his fame to the analysis of the coming years.

Governor McGill has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza E. Bryant, daughter of Charles S. Bryant, an attorney-at-law and author of prominence. She died in 1877, survived by two sons and one daughter, as follows: Charles H., born 1866; Robert C., born 1869, and Lida B., born 1874. He was again married in 1880, to Miss Mary E. Wilson, a daughter of J. C. Wilson, M. D., a prominent physician of Edinborough, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McGill is an educated, accomplished lady, one "to the manner born" in the first ranks of social life. The children by this

marriage are Wilson, aged seven, and Thomas, aged two years.

In concluding this brief and unfinished biography, it may be well to say that when Governor McGill arrived in the new State of Minnesota, in 1861, he was not yet twenty-one years of age, had no acquaintance in the state, and was without resources other than God had given him and he had acquired by studious application in the schools of his native town. His success was due to innate ability and a laudable ambition to excel. He rose because he did his work well in every position in which he was placed. His advent was not like the meteor, rendered luminous by contact with unwonted atmospheric conditions, but was the steady progress of an entity leaving its impress on the way it came and finding its equilibrium high in the scale of human endeavor. He is yet comparatively young, with a record unsullied, a reputation without a blot and a future before him that will, in due time, be written by some later and abler historian.

CAPTAIN HENRY D. STOCKER,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a very able lawyer, who enjoys an extensive practice at the Minneapolis bar. He is an eloquent advocate, learned in all of the subtleties of his profession, and is a man of excellent judgment. He is considered one of the best counselors in the west. He is thorough in the investigation of a subject, and his briefs for the courts are unsurpassed. He is an earnest, forcible, logical speaker, and there is so much of fairness and candor in his manner that his words have great weight with both court and jury.

Henry D. Stocker is a native of Cabot, Caledonia (now Washington) county, Vermont, where he was born June 23, 1836. His father, Samuel Stocker, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith, who was widely known for his eloquence and scholarly attainments. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Jane Davis. The paternal line of this family is said to have had its origin in Germany. Its progenitor settled in America at an early day.

Henry first attended a district school, and afterwards a graded school at Lowell, Massachusetts, and later spent a short time at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and moved thence with his parents to McHenry county, Illinois. He commenced his legal studies in the office of Messrs. Joslyn & Hanchett, a prominent law firm of Woodstock, the county seat of that county. There and at McHenry, in the same county, he spent three years pursuing his legal studies.

At the opening of the civil war in 1861, he enlisted in the service of his country, and with Mr. Hanchett, one of his former tutors, raised a company, which was assigned to the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry. Mr. Hanchett was commissioned captain and Mr. Stocker first lieutenant, but soon after going south the former was assigned to the duties of judge advocate, and the latter assumed command of the company, retaining it until the battle of Jonesville, Virginia, on the 3d of January, 1864, when he, with his whole company, were made prisoners of war. In that battle Lieutenant

Stocker was severely wounded, receiving two sabre cuts on his head, and two bullets in his body. So severe were his wounds that he could not be removed with his comrades, and he was left at a house near by, where he remained two months. During his convalescence he became convinced that the family with whom he had been left were not wholly without sympathy for the Union cause. This fact encouraged him to plan an escape, which, with the aid of some negroes, he was enabled to carry into effect, and got through the rebel lines in disguise. This was a memorable incident in his life. It was a bold strike for freedom, surrounded as he was by dangers, the excitement of which nerved him to bear the hardships which, in his disabled and exhausted condition, would otherwise have forced him to remain inactive.

Reaching the Cumberland River in safety, he floated down that stream until he deemed himself at a sufficient distance from the rebel lines to attempt to cross the country, and then made his

way to the Federal army. There he was placed on the staff of General Schofield with the rank of captain. He was soon afterward made assistant provost marshal, and was ordered back to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where he had command of that post until December, 1864, when, on account of the trouble which his unhealed wounds caused him, he was reluctantly compelled to accept an honorable discharge.

Captain Stocker was admitted to the bar in 1866; he then went to Lake City, Minnesota, where he practiced law with excellent success until 1888. In 1888 he removed to Minneapolis, and resumed the practice of his profession, and is doing a thriving and profitable business.

Captain Stocker is a Republican in politics, but the duties of his profession so far engross his attention that he is not what can be called an active politician.

He is prominent in Masonic circles, and a member of Ark Chapter, No. 53, and Lake City Commandery, No. 6.

HON. HENRY J. HORN,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

AMONG the lawyers of St. Paul who have achieved eminence, the subject of this sketch occupies a conspicuous place. Modest and unassuming, courteous in manner, self-poised and dignified in demeanor; respectful of the feelings and opinions of others, honorable in the highest and best sense, possessing those delicate instincts which characterize the true gentleman, his is a worthy example of the high-minded gentleman and successful lawyer.

Henry J. Horn is one of the best known lawyers in the northwest, and one of the oldest practitioners at the St. Paul bar, and also one of the best informed, especially in real-estate and corporation law, to which he has given much attention. He is not only a professional lawyer, but he has always been a diligent student of the whole circle of literature, and no man keeps more thoroughly abreast of the decisions of the courts of last resort than he. He is an acknowledged authority in the law pertaining to real estate and corporations, having been continually engaged in

suits of this nature for many years. He has witnessed the growth and expansion of the law on these subjects, and nearly every leading case in the state and federal courts referring to the same has had his careful scrutiny.

He conducts all of his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics, and his honor and integrity have never been questioned.

He is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was born March 25, 1821. His paternal grandfather, who was of Dutch ancestry, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania prior to the war of the Revolution. Henry's parents were John Horn and Priscilla, *née* Fentham. His father was a carriage maker by occupation, but he became a somewhat noted Democratic politician, and was much in political life. At one time he was a naval officer in the custom-house at Philadelphia. His brother Henry, the uncle of our subject, was a prominent Pennsylvania Democrat, a member of congress during Andrew Jack-



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Henry J. Horn

son's administration, and for one term he was collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Our subject received a thorough English and classic education in his native city. He studied law with the Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, attorney-general of the United States under President Van Buren. He pursued an elaborate course of study until his admission to the bar, in Philadelphia, in 1849. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, continuing there six years.

In June, 1855, he settled in St. Paul, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession without intermission. At one time he was a partner of Mr. Reuben B. Galusha, and at another he was in partnership with Mr. W. W. Billson, who was at one time United States District Attorney. The greater portion of the time, however, he has been without an associate. In 1857 he was elected city attorney, and served until 1860; and he was chosen county attorney for Ramsey county in 1864, and served two years. He also served one year as corporation counsel, a special office created for the

time, while the late ex-Governor Gorman was city attorney.

He has been closely identified with the interests of St. Paul, and in the early days was a member of the historic military company, the "Pioneer Guard," under its first commander, Captain A. C. Jones, who was subsequently an officer in the Confederate service. From 1857 to 1859 he was a member of the Board of Education. For several years he was a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and is one of the trustees of Macalister College. He has been, from time to time, of much service to the city in amending and remodeling its charter, and did good work while on the school board.

On September 1, 1859, at St. Paul, Mr. Horn married Miss Fanny Banning, a sister of the well-known pioneer banker of St. Paul, and an estimable lady of fine accomplishments.

Their union has been blessed with eight children, five of whom survive, viz.: Priscilla F., now Mrs. John W. Adams, of St. Paul; Henry J., Jr., a civil engineer; Alexander E., now a practicing lawyer, and Leonore and Mabel.

JAMES F. R. FOSS,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JAMES F. R. FOSS, President of the Nicollet National Bank of Minneapolis, is pre-eminently a self-made man. He was born in Biddeford, Maine, on March 17, 1848. His parents were among the early settlers of Maine; his mother, Frances Jordan, tracing her ancestry to the Rev. Jordan, who purchased a large tract of land in Maine, while that state was still a portion of the colony of Massachusetts. Our subject's father, James Foss, who died when our subject was four years old, was for many years town clerk of Biddeford.

James was educated in the public schools, and after leaving the navy attended the Bucksport (Maine) Seminary. His purpose was to fit himself for a college course, but his health failing, he was obliged to leave school. At the opening of the war of the rebellion, young Foss, fired with patriotism, entered the naval service. He served on the United States frigates Sabine, Niagara, Hartford

and Savannah, from 1861 to 1863, and when receiving his discharge at the age of sixteen, he was offered a midshipman's commission, but did not accept the offer. He was among the very youngest men who served the government in the civil war. From 1863 to 1873 he occupied several positions as clerk and bookkeeper in the cities of Boston, New York and Providence. In 1873 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Shoe and Leather National Bank of Boston; he held that position eighteen months, and then, owing to ill health, resigned his position and became second mate on a coal schooner for two years. In 1875 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Market National Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts, and soon afterward took a like position in the Merchandise National Bank of Boston. At the end of the year the directors, appreciating his ability, elected him cashier. Mr. Foss was the youngest man who, up to that time, had been

elected cashier of a national bank in the city of Boston. After seven years of faithful and satisfactory service, he resigned the office, that he might avail himself of the superior advantages offered in the northwest, and removed to Minneapolis.

Here he organized the Nicollet National Bank, and to show how well he was thought of by the moneyed men of Boston, it need merely be stated that when the Nicollet National Bank was organized with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of that amount were subscribed by Boston capitalists, who knew Mr. Foss, and were familiar with his abilities and methods.

The Nicollet National Bank was organized in 1884, and for four years after its organization Mr. Foss was its cashier. In 1888 he was elected president, and has filled that position since.

On February 22, 1877, Mr. Foss married Miss Alvena M. Baker, of Auburndale, Massachusetts. Mrs. Foss is descended from an old Pilgrim family, whose ancestors came to the colonies in the Mayflower. They have three children, viz.: Minnie Frances, born in 1878; James Franklin, born in 1887, and Florence Ellen, born in 1881.

What Mr. Foss has accomplished in this life, he owes to his own exertions and native endowments, and it is but due to state that he has conducted the affairs of the bank of which he is the presiding officer in such manner as to meet with the approval of both the stockholders and directors.

His conservative and at the same time liberal policy, together with his executive and financial abilities and conscientious methods of business, have won for him universal respect and gained the confidence of all.

HON. ROBERT A. SMITH,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE present mayor of St. Paul, the subject of this sketch, since his earliest manhood, has been a chosen representative of the people.

Robert A. Smith was born in Boonville, Warlick county, Indiana, June 13, 1827. His father, William Smith, was a native of England, and by occupation a merchant. His mother was Elizabeth B. Graham, of the Graham family, noted in the "first blue books" of Virginia. She was born in the "Old Dominion," and was educated according to the high standard of its noted seminaries. She was married to William Smith, in Boonville, Indiana. Robert A. Smith attended the graded schools of his state and finished his educational course with five years' study at the University of Indiana, and was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1850. After his graduation he formed a law partnership with the Hon. William F. Parrott, of Boonville. Mr. Smith's career as a lawyer at Boonville was interrupted by his being elected auditor of Warlick county. His term of office was for four years, but in the third year of his term he resigned to accept the appointment as private secretary to his brother-in-law, Hon. Willis A. Gorman, the territorial governor of Minnesota. He

accompanied Governor Gorman to St. Paul, and not long afterward was appointed territorial librarian, a position which he held until 1858.

In May, 1856, he was appointed by the county board treasurer of Ramsey county, and in the fall of that year he was elected for the full term of one year, on the independent democratic ticket. His remarkably long administration of the duties of this important office furnishes a faithful illustration of his popularity with the people of Minnesota, regardless of political beliefs. He was again and again chosen, until he had served twelve years as treasurer of the county.

In 1866 he engaged in the banking business in St. Paul, becoming a member of the firm of Dawson, Smith and Reed. He was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Minnesota, and is its present vice-president. In 1883 he was elected a member of the city council, and served by re-election for four years. During the last three years he was president of the council, and at times acting mayor. In March, 1887, upon the resignation of the late Hon. Edmund Rice, he was chosen mayor by the council, and in May, 1888, was elected by the people. He was re-elected in 1890 by an overwhelming majority; the people, regard-



Engr. W. & B. NY

Robert A. Smith

less of party, seeming to want no one else for their chief executive. He was a member of the state legislature in 1885, and in 1886 was elected to the state senate from Ramsey county. His personality is well known in the state, but it is pertinent that a brief note should be made of it here for the benefit of this National work and for the instruction of its readers abroad, as the mission of this history, as should be the high purpose of all histories, is to present to the world only unquestioned facts in a truthful yet graceful manner.

The student of physiognomy, and all men are such, will find corroboration for every word of color or grace herein recorded, in the steel engraving of Mr. Robert A. Smith, which faces this sketch.

As an individual or official he has never faltered in the honest expression of his opinions, or in the execution of the functions of his high office, as deemed best by him for the general welfare of the public. He has never proved recreant to any trust, or been remiss in his obligations as a representative man of the people or as a private citizen. He is plain in his manner, and his honesty is characterized by an unaffected simplicity, which is the natural attribute of the typical American and gentleman. He possesses a strong personal magnetism and commanding presence. He has made an exceptional record as mayor of a large and progressive city, the very progress of which is

largely due to his intensified energy and interest in it. He has nothing of the demagogue in him, but rules by a mild self-poise and honest understanding of his position and its duties to the people. He has never set one bad or dangerous precedent as an official, but has ever sought to do justice to all, protecting alike the rights and property of the rich and the poor. He is generous and contributes largely to all public benefits. He is at all times accessible, and at all times good-natured; and while observing the decorum due any high office, he would sooner resign his position than forego a hearty laugh. He has only once in his life sought an office—that being his very first appearance in official life. He is one of the men who have been sought by the office.

In the memorable campaign for his second term as mayor he never left his office to do any political work, but while his opponent was applying every method known in hot campaigns, Mayor Smith contented himself at his desk at work, saying: "If the people want me, they will elect me; if they do not, they will elect the other man. I will resort to no method to defeat the sacred rights of the majority." Such is the man who holds the chief office in the gift of the people of St. Paul.

Mr. Smith married in 1851 Miss Mary E. Stone, of Bloomington, Indiana. Of five children born to them, one son and two daughters survive; two daughters have died.

HON. GEORGE BROOKS YOUNG,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

GEORGE B. YOUNG is an influential man and an able lawyer, who enjoys a large practice, and who has been engaged in some of the most important litigation in his state. He is well versed in all of the learning of his profession; has sound, practical judgment, and easily grasps the salient points of a case. As a judge, he was able and just. To a thorough knowledge of the principles of the law, he adds great industry and accuracy. He is a logical, forcible speaker, and personally has most admirable qualities. Kindly, social and genial, he is esteemed as a citizen by all who are favored with his acquaintance.

He was the fourth son of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander Young, minister of the New South Church, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was born in that city on July 25, 1840, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1860, and from the law school of that institution in 1863. He read law in Boston and New York, and was admitted to practice in the latter city in November, 1864. He became a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in April, 1870, and there practiced law until April, 1874, when he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the state, which office he held until January, 1875. Since May, 1875,

he has resided in St. Paul, engaged in the practice of the law in partnership, until 1880, with Stanford Newel, Esq., and since January, 1883, with Mr. William H. Lightner. From 1875 until May, 1892, he was reporter of the supreme court of the state, and in 1878 he edited a compilation

of the general laws of Minnesota. He is a lecturer upon "The Conflict of Laws" in the Law School of the State University.

He married in September, 1870, Ellen, the daughter of the late Daniel Fellows, Esq., of Edgartown, Massachusetts.

EDWIN WINSLOW HERRICK,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ANY biographical history of the northwest would be imperfect which omitted reference to those citizens of Minneapolis who have been prominently engaged in the various departments of commerce and finance, whose labors, ability, enterprise and capital, have so largely contributed to her wonderful development, and who have been so closely identified with the various movements and agencies which have placed her among the prosperous commercial centers of our land.

Closely connected with the development of Minneapolis is the name of Edwin W. Herrick, a man whose long experience in business affairs, whose knowledge of men, rare executive abilities and pleasant social qualities have won for him the highest respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. The Herrick family are descended from Eric the Forester, and the lineage is plainly traced from the time of William the Conqueror in the eleventh century. The most ancient ancestor of record, bearing the family name, was Sir William Herrick, of Leicester, London and Beau Manor Park, in England. He was a member of Parliament from 1601 to 1630, and was knighted by King James I, in 1605. He was an *attaché* of the court of Queen Elizabeth, and by her was commissioned ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. He was subsequently appointed to a lucrative position in the exchequer, which he held through the remainder of the reign of Elizabeth and that of James I. In 1595 Sir William purchased from the Earl of Essex the magnificent estate in the county of Leicester, known as Beau Manor Park, which is still in the possession of his descendants in direct line, and for nearly three hundred years has been the home of the English branch of the family and the headquarters of the

race. Henry Herrick, fifth son of Sir William, born in 1604, at Beau Manor, immigrated to America in 1653, settling, first, in Virginia, and, later, at Salem, Massachusetts. He was the progenitor of the family in America. Ephraim Herrick, a direct descendant of Henry Herrick, and grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and removed from Massachusetts (about 1620) to that part of western New York then known as the "Holland Purchase."

Edwin W. Herrick was born in Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 13th of June, 1837, the son of Alfred N. and Caroline (Ambler) Herrick. His father owned a farm lying near the bleak shore of Lake Erie, and it was here that Edwin, his brother and two sisters, spent their early years. His father was a man of great strength of character, a willing worker in every good cause, prominent in educational affairs and a leader in all humanitarian movements. His death occurred in 1846. After his father's death, and from the age of nine to seventeen years, young Herrick lived with his grandfather, Hon. David Ambler, in Oneida county, New York, and with his uncle, Haven Brigham, who was his guardian, in his native town. During the winter months he attended the common schools, and this, with the addition of two terms at the old academy at Fredonia, comprised all of his school education. Fully realizing that his success in life must depend solely upon his own efforts, he, at the age of seventeen, accepted a position in the store of his brother-in-law, at Richmond, Ohio. He was expected to sweep, put up and remove the blinds and saw wood, receiving his board as compensation. He had been taught that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well,



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Very truly
Edwin. W. Herrick

and his perseverance and industry exhibited in the performance of his first duties soon earned for him a promotion and a year's engagement in the same store at a salary of nine dollars per month. His ability and shrewdness as a salesman and buyer of country produce increased with experience, and his work gave such satisfaction that he was engaged for a second year at a salary of one hundred and thirty-five dollars. Before the close of this year his employer died, and he was selected by the administrators to close up the business of the estate at a large increase in salary. Mr. Herrick's thorough knowledge of the business made his services now almost indispensable, and the successor to the business retained him more than three years at the highest salary then being paid to any country clerk.

Two years later Mr. Herrick entered the largest wholesale and retail dry-goods house in Cleveland, Ohio, as a salesman, where he pursued his chosen avocation with a vigorous determination to become master of it. In 1860 he made his first business venture, opening a dry-goods store in Ashtabula, Ohio, with his eldest brother, William W., under the firm-name of Herrick Brothers. His sound, practical judgment and fair dealing during his business experience of eight years in this place brought him a fair degree of financial success. During these years the civil war began and ended. His heart was always in sympathy with the Union and the cause of humanity, and his means ever ready to aid.

After the close of the war, Mr. Herrick realized that his thorough knowledge of his business, his indomitable energy and increased capital demanded a broader field for operation. This thought, seconded by a hope that a change of climate might benefit the health of his wife, whose tendency to pulmonary disease was becoming more pronounced, induced him to spend the summer of 1867 in prospecting throughout the west. He visited many cities before reaching Minneapolis, which then laid claim to a population of ten thousand. Being favorably impressed he spent some time investigating the prospects and resources of the young city, and returned to Ohio fully convinced that this, of all the cities he had seen, was the place to "drive his stake." The business at Ashtabula was speedily disposed of, and on the 1st day of June, 1868, the two

brothers arrived in Minneapolis. Mr. Herrick's firm belief in the rapid growth of the city induced him to make his first investment in real estate, and he has continued in that business ever since.

During the decade beginning with 1870, his firm engaged in large transactions in lumber, timber, and farming lands and city real-estate. Their creation of "Groveland Addition," and purchase of the real-estate and building known as the Academy of Music, were important in the history of Minneapolis.

For ten years Mr. Herrick was the manager of public amusements in the Academy, at that time the finest theater in the northwest. His constant aim was to cultivate the public taste for music and to elevate the moral standard of the drama by presenting the best talent to be had in the west, though often done under most discouraging circumstances and at personal pecuniary loss. The enterprise and untiring efforts of Mr. Herrick in this direction brought to Minneapolis the dawn of a new era and a higher moral tone in the history of her amusements.

During the seven years of financial depression, from 1873 to 1880, when many men were forced into bankruptcy, Mr. Herrick never, for once, lost faith in the city of his adoption, and in those years did much to stimulate the growth of the city by the erection of business blocks. Under his personal supervision, Temple Court was erected in 1885 on the site of the old Academy of Music. Mr. Herrick was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the "Soo Railway," during the period of its construction a director, and for a time president of an auxiliary railway of that system.

His love for scenery and art made him an extensive traveler. His travels have extended into every state and territory of the Union, as well as through the British possessions and Mexico. He has crossed the Atlantic four times, and visited nearly every country in central and northern Europe, including Norway, Sweden and Russia. On his European tours, in 1886 and 1891, he was accompanied by his only son, Roy Durand Herrick.

In politics Mr. Herrick is and always has been a Republican, though not a partisan, always desiring to see the best men in office. He has

never aspired to official position, and his aversion to publicity or notoriety of any sort is very strong.

Although he was raised in the Puritan faith of his parents and immediate ancestors, yet in his manhood his freer thought and naturally liberal mind found a more congenial and satisfactory home in the Universalist faith. Since 1869 he and his family have been identified with the Church of the Redeemer in Minneapolis. In the west transept of this beautiful church edifice Mr. Herrick erected, in 1890, an artistic and costly memorial window of rare beauty, in loving memory of the departed members of his family.

On July 29, 1861, Mr. Herrick married Miss Juliet C. Durand, at Westfield, New York, and their early married life was spent at Ashtabula, Ohio. Three children were born to them: Dora G., in 1862, a lovely girl, who died at the age of

nineteen years; Roy Durand, in 1869, at present a senior in Harvard University, and Edwin L., in 1875, who died suddenly in his seventh year. Mrs. Herrick was graduated at Wadawannuc Institute, Stonington, Connecticut, in 1860. She possessed a clear and brilliant literary mind and a keen perception: she was practical in thought and deed, and was a kind and loving companion and mother. Her mental strength was too great for her frail physique, and while at Jacksonville, Florida, in search of health, in February, 1880, her pure spirit returned to Him who gave it.

In studying the character and career of Edwin W. Herrick we note his active and comprehensive mind. His record is a remarkable one for its simplicity, its usefulness, its success. By his strict integrity, unwavering determination and persevering industry, he has carved out of his surroundings a success that is purely his own.

CLINTON MORRISON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

IN this enlightened age, when real merit is beginning to find its true appreciation; when men of energy and industry are rapidly coming to the front, our admiration is properly bestowed on those men who, by their own unaided efforts, have won fame and fortune. The opportunities of the west have developed a galaxy of successful business men that challenge the history of all times and nations.

To the thoughtful student there is a valuable lesson to be gleaned from the lives of those men whose courage and confidence enabled them to struggle through the many adversities of the early days in Minnesota, and to build the foundations on which Minneapolis now stands, the first city of the northwest.

On January 21, 1842, in Livermore, Maine, Clinton Morrison was born. He is a son of Darilus Morrison, an honored pioneer of Minneapolis. The Morrison family is one of the oldest in New England, and representatives of it may be found in almost every state in the Union. In 1844 our subject's father removed to Bangor, Maine, and engaged in business as a merchant; here Clinton received his early education, attending the pub-

lic schools until 1855. At that time the possibilities of the west claimed the attention of those men who had the courage to bear the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and the intelligence to foresee the magnificent future of a country so rich in natural advantages. Accordingly, early in the spring of 1853, Mr. Morrison removed his entire family to Minneapolis, and immediately engaged in the lumber business with Cadwallader C. Washburn, under the firm-name of D. Morrison and Company.

Clinton attended the public schools in Minneapolis, and as a student gave evidence of a marked ability, but deciding in favor of a business career, he left school in 1862, and entered his father's office where he received his earliest commercial training. He remained with his father five years, and, by strict economy and the judicious investment of his savings, accumulated a few thousand dollars, with which, as his share of the capital, he opened a general store on Nicollet avenue, near Washington avenue, with J. Wells Gardner, under the firm-name of Gardner and Morrison. They did a thriving business until 1868, when Mr. Morrison sold his interest, and with his brother,



Arthur Morrison

George H. Morrison, engaged in the lumber business under the firm-name of Morrison Brothers, at the corner of Washington and Fifth avenues, south. It required industry and perseverance to succeed in those days, but, being a man of great executive ability and possessed of an unusual amount of business tact and shrewdness he soon placed his house on a sound commercial basis, and earned for himself a reputation for integrity and honorable dealing of which any man might well be proud.

In 1874, Mr. Morrison became identified with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis as trustee, and in 1887 he was elected its president, and still holds that office (1892). Under his able direction this bank has enjoyed a wonderful prosperity. It is purly a mutual institution, without any subscribed capital stock, its depositors reaping all the benefits accruing from the investments of the deposits. It is governed by a board of trustees. It receives no business accounts and does not transact a general banking business, but is devoted solely to the safe investment of trust funds and the savings of mechanics, farmers, clerks, etc. Its prosperity is shown in the fact that its statement of January 1, 1891, showed deposits of over six million dollars.

For the past ten years Mr. Morrison has been vice-president and manager of the Minneapolis Harvester Works, a local corporation engaged in the manufacture of harvesters, etc. He is also a stockholder and director in both of the street railway systems of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Mr. Morrison is a staunch Republican and protectionist, and, although he has always exercised his prerogative for the greatest good of his party, he has steadily refused public office.

Personally he is a man of fine presence, and dignified and courteous manner, showing that consideration for others which marks the true gentleman.

In February, 1873, he married Miss Julia K. Washburn, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a daughter of Mr. Nehemiah Washburn, a merchant of Boston, and a member of the old Washburn family, from which have sprung so many men of prominence in political and commercial circles. In 1883, while on a visit to Chicago, Mrs. Morrison died, and since then Mr. Morrison has devoted himself entirely to his business and the education of his two children.

Mr. Morrison is a member of the Church of the Redeemer in the Universalist faith, and contributes freely of his time and means to this and to every worthy charitable and benevolent object.

HON. WINTHROP YOUNG,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PROMINENT among the business men of Minneapolis stands the man whose name heads this biography. He comes of patriotic and heroic ancestry, and inherited their thrift, enterprise and integrity. His life-history illustrates what may be accomplished by perseverance, industry and strict adherence to correct business principles.

He was born at Waterford, near Saint Johnsbury, in Caledonia county, Vermont, September 17, 1817, to Benjamin and Polly (Jackson) Young.

Benjamin Young was a farmer, well-known and highly respected for his general intelligence, firm integrity and generous hospitality. The mother of our subject was an earnest, consistent, Christian woman, who governed her large family firmly, yet with kindness. She was of a long-lived race, and died at the advanced age of one hundred years

and three months. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Jackson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought the British at the battle of Bunker's Hill. The old musket that he carried through the war is still preserved by one of his descendants. His paternal grandfather, Winthrop Young, was a Baptist clergyman of considerable celebrity, and our subject well remembers his continental costume of silk stockings with silver knee-buckles; he lived to be eighty-seven years old, and his wife, the grandmother of our subject, lived to be ninety-one years of age. His ancestors were all long-lived people. He had nine brothers, all of whom lived to be sober, temperate, honest men.

Our subject spent his boyhood on his father's farm and at the public schools. At the age of

twenty-one, owing to ill-health, he engaged in commercial business. He went to Bucksport, Maine, in 1838. He traveled most of the time during the next eleven years, making sales a part of the time, but for the most part making collections. He traveled all over Maine, Nova Scotia, and a part of Lower Canada, and made the acquaintance of several noted men, among whom was Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia (known as the author of "Sam Slick" literature). Mr. Young recalls these days as among the happiest of his life.

In company with his brother Benjamin, he then engaged in ship-building at Calais, Maine, and followed this business two years. He then went into the custom house at Calais, where he remained during two years of President Pierce's administration and through all of President Buchanan's, making a term of six years in government service. He has voted for every Democratic presidential nominee since he was of age. Upon leaving the custom-house, he went to Minneapolis, to visit his brother, who had preceded him thither. He returned to Maine, but did not remain long, but in compliance with the earnest request of his brother he removed to Minneapolis, and after helping his brother out of financial troubles, occasioned by the panic of 1857 and the hard times following that year, in 1862 he engaged in buying pine lands, giving his attention to this business until 1869, and incidentally making purchases of this kind as late as 1875.

In 1878 he engaged in banking; he became a director in the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, and still (1892) holds that position.

About that time he became president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which position he held some eight years. He was also elected the first president of the Commercial Bank of Minneapolis, and he still holds that office. In addition to being an able financier, Mr. Young has always been prominent in municipal affairs, and has interested himself in everything calculated to develop his city's resources and expand her rapidly increasing dimensions. He was a member of the board of education for fifteen years and then resigned.

In 1868 he was elected mayor of St. Anthony, and filled that position with ability. He was nominated for governor of Minnesota by the Democrats in 1871, but the state then being overwhelmingly Republican, together with the rest of the state ticket, he failed of an election. He was made a trustee of the school known as St. Mary's Hall, at Faribault, and also one of the trustees of the Episcopal Church of that place, and he still holds those positions. He is a member of the Episcopal Church in Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Young have one daughter and one son; the latter, Hewell W. Young, is a prominent young lawyer of Minneapolis, a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the law department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City. He is thoroughly versed in the law, and his judgment is excellent. He is a good trial lawyer, and is a safe counselor. He has built up quite an extensive practice, and numbers among his clients some of the best business men of Minneapolis. The daughter, Emily S., is the wife of Mr. E. J. Kimball, of Minneapolis.

JAMES C. YOUNG,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JAMES CARLETON YOUNG, the eldest son of Joseph B. and Jennie M. Young, was born in Marion, Linn county, Iowa, July 29, 1856. He belongs to a race long-lived, and who have been noted in the place and day they lived; on his mother's side by business sagacity, and on his father's, for many generations, by eloquence and generosity.

Rev. Alcinous Young was in the active itinerant work of the Methodist Church for more

than fifty years, and was possessed of remarkable force and a clear thinker. It was he who had the famous debate with Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, at Nauvoo, Illinois, which occupied the attention of the entire country at the time. More than fourteen thousand persons claimed conversion under his ministrations. Joseph B. Young, the father, was an eminent lawyer and orator. At twenty-one we find him prosecuting attorney for Linn county, Iowa; at twenty-nine, a member



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James C. Young

of the legislature; at thirty, a senator; at thirty-three, a captain in the commissary department of the Union army; at thirty-four, a paymaster with rank of major, and at the close of the war again a senator. Later he was tendered the position of United States minister to Brazil, or United States pension agent, and chose the latter. He was the most remarkable debater and gifted orator the Republican party had in Iowa for many years, and was honored in successive conventions with nominations for district elector and elector at large on the presidential ticket, and so great was his popularity that he was never defeated at the polls. On the maternal side, the grandfather was for many years a successful merchant, and founded Lennox Collegiate Institute, at Hopkinton, Iowa. The mother is a woman of broad culture, who has devoted her life to charities and literature.

James attended school at the place of his birth until December, 1869; he then left home for Cornell College, graduating in June, 1876, and was chosen valedictorian of his class. In 1875 and 1876, though a mere boy, he was elected captain of the Cornell Cadets, a military organization under the direction of a lieutenant of the regular army, and until he graduated wore the captain's bars, an honor which came to him through merit of proficiency in drill and scholarship. Up to this time he was the youngest graduate the college ever sent out, and in his last two years received the highest grades of scholarship which any graduate had ever attained. Three years afterwards he was chosen out of his class to deliver the master's oration at the college commencement and received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. The next day after leaving college he went into the real-estate business on a capital of ten dollars, obtaining desk room by doing the janitor work of the office, and then commenced a career in the real-estate business to which the history of the country affords few parallels. It was at a time when the railways of the northwest were making many extensions, and he was solicited by one of the managers to buy the town sites along a new line of three hundred miles. Accepting the work, he found not only liberal pay, but unlimited opportunities for making investments. After this he was frequently in demand by other railway corporations, who recog-

nized his peculiar tact, ability, and promptness in this field. Being without capital, Mr. Young spent his winters in the eastern cities presenting the opportunities for safe investments in the northwest, and crossed the Atlantic six times. As one result he organized the Western Mortgage Company, an Iowa incorporation, of which he is now president. He is also at this time manager of W. J. Barney & Company, in the Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, a firm which has been continuously in the western land business since 1851, with several offices, the one in Chicago being removed here June 1, 1891. Though but yet a very young man he manages a business of over a million dollars a year.

His originality is shown in the thorough system he has inaugurated for the purchase and sale of lands, and no office in the country is more completely furnished with maps, reports and data concerning the farm lands of the great northwest, than the one of which he has charge. In February, 1878, though but twenty-one years of age, he was appointed as an Honorary Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition, and was the youngest member of that commission from any part of the world. He sailed in March, and was absent a year visiting nearly every country and place of interest in Europe, making the tour of the Alps and Apennines with a companion on foot. In 1882 he made another general tour of Europe, and again in 1884, with his father, extending his travels this time into Asia. During all his journeys he was employed in study, except several weeks each time, which were devoted to business in London. During this last journey Mr. Young spent several weeks in Vienna and the provinces bordering on the Danube and Black Sea, investigating the business and methods employed by the fire insurance companies doing business there. As a result of his efforts, after more than two years' investigation, the first American Fire Insurance Company was organized on the continent of Europe, being founded with large capital by the Insurance Company of North America about four years ago, and the results have been more satisfactory than the most sanguine had dared to hope for.

In January, 1885, the real-estate dealers of the United States held a national convention in New Orleans, which lasted several days. Mr. Young

was elected temporary chairman, and afterward permanent president. He has traveled in every portion of his own country, and is thoroughly posted on statistics and affairs connected with his line of business. Endowed with a strong constitution, an indomitable will, combined with close study and application, he has, aided by a liberal education and his extended travels, the

elements of success many an older one might envy.

April 30, 1888, he married Etta May Rogers, of Lake City, Minnesota, daughter of the late Hon. C. F. Rogers, and removed to Minneapolis, June 1, 1891. In politics, Mr. Young is a Republican, and in religion a liberal thinker, though a regular attendant of the Episcopal Church.

HON. JAMES SMITH, JR.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

JAMES SMITH, Jr., is a name that appears often in the Minnesota Supreme Court Reports as attorney in connection with important litigation. He is one of the best known lawyers in the northwest, and is noted for his integrity and fair dealing, and no man in the profession is more highly respected than he. He is an able lawyer, who modestly wears the laurels he has won, and whose uniform courtesy and kindness of heart have won for him a host of friends.

His great-grandfather, John Smith, of Bristol, England, who was a captain in the British military service, settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, about the year 1700. He had eight sons, all of whom served in the American army during the war of the Revolution, and were present at the surrender of Cornwallis. The grandfather of our subject, one of these sons, Daniel Smith, married Jane Harrison, of Charles City, Virginia, a sister of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and settled near Harrisonburg, Virginia, and raised a numerous family. Two of his sons were ministers. Daniel was of the Methodist Episcopal, and James of the Christian Church. They had conscientious scruples regarding the moral right of any person to hold slaves, and having inherited, each, a number of slaves from their father, they, upon his death, liberated them. James married a daughter of the Rev. John Emmett, of Augusta county, Virginia. In 1805 the two brothers settled in Ohio; Daniel near Lancaster, Fairfield county, and James at Mt. Vernon, in Knox county, where the subject of this sketch was born October 29, 1815.

Young Smith obtained what education he could

in the schools of that county, and occasionally assisted his father, who was clerk of the common pleas and the supreme courts of Knox county for nearly twenty years. Having determined to adopt the profession of the law, he entered the office of the Hon. John T. Brazee, in Lancaster, Ohio, and remained there until 1839, when he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio. Soon afterwards he was attacked with ophthalmia of such a violent character that for two years he was unable to see to read, and from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered.

He formed a law partnership with Colonel Joseph W. Vance, in 1842, in his native town, and had an extensive practice fourteen years at that place, taking an active part in the municipal movement of his native city, as attorney and otherwise.

During the year 1855, Mr. Smith went to Burlington, Iowa, on business, and thence extended his trip to the upper Mississippi region. On reaching St. Paul he was so favorably impressed with the then young city, that he made a business arrangement with the Hon. Lafayette Emmett. In the spring of 1856 he removed thither, and has ever since made his home there. He has been successively a member of the law firms of Emmett and Smith, Smith and Gilman, and Smith and Egan.

In politics, Mr. Smith was first a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party acted with the Republicans until 1872, when he joined the Liberal Republican Party, and has ever since acted with the National Democracy. In 1861-2-3 and in 1876-7 he represented one of the senatorial dis-



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Respectfully
James M. Smith

tricts of Ramsey county, in the state senate, and was a member of the general assembly of Minnesota from St. Paul, in 1879-81-83.

In 1861, Mr. Smith introduced into the state legislature the bill for the incorporation of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and aided in its passage. He assisted, as attorney, in the organization of the company, and in 1864 was elected a director, and he continued to hold

that office, and that of attorney of the company, until the organization of its successor, the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company in 1877, and has been a director in the last named company, and its attorney, ever since its formation. He was president of the company four years.

In 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth L. Morton, who also was a native of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. They have three daughters and one son.

ELI B. AMES,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AMONG the Green Mountains, at Colchester, Vermont, on August 3, 1820, Eli B. Ames was born to William and Phebe (Baker) Ames. His ancestry, both paternal and maternal, is traceable through many generations to the early settlers of New England in the seventeenth century. The original home of the family was in England. The father of Eli was born in New London, Connecticut, and his mother was a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts. His early life was passed in the usual manner of a New England youth of that time. When a lad of twelve years his parents removed to Ohio, and there he received his early education in the district schools, which was supplemented by a course at the Painesville (Ohio) Academy. At the age of twenty he began the study of law at Ottawa, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar, and removed to Hennepin, Putnam county, Illinois.

In 1844 he was appointed postmaster at Hennepin by Postmaster General Cave Johnson, under the administration of President Polk. He held this position until 1848, when he became probate judge. In 1851-52 he represented his county in the state legislature, and then became private secretary to Governor Madison.

In 1855 Judge Ames was appointed consul to Hamburg (then an independent city) by President Pierce. His most important transaction was the formation of a postal treaty between Hamburg and the United States, which was ratified, being entirely satisfactory, by both governments. Under this treaty the transmission of mails between the United States and Hamburg were greatly facilitated, and the postage reduced

from thirty cents to ten cents. Judge Ames was much lauded for the able manner in which he conducted the negotiations. The affairs of his office were so satisfactory that the consulate at Hamburg was held open for his return for one year. He did not return, however, but settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in June, 1857, where he opened a general insurance business, which he has conducted successfully ever since. He is very much devoted to his business, and is an indefatigable worker. He was the pioneer insurance agent in that section, and throughout his business career he has ever conducted his affairs in such manner as to merit and receive the esteem and confidence of both the insurance companies and the public. He is largely interested in financial institutions of acknowledged stability, and is vice-president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the northwest.

He has always been esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and from 1861 to 1864 was secretary of the Minnesota State Senate. In 1870 and 1871 he was mayor of Minneapolis. Since then he has eschewed politics and devoted his time entirely to his increasing business.

On May 31, 1854, in St. Louis, Missouri, he married Miss Delia A. Payne. Three children born to them, Addie H., Alice D. and Agnes L. The last named died May, 1886.

Such is the biography of one who has passed through an active life of many years without the least blot ever touching his name. He has reached a high position in life entirely through his own exertions. His constitution is rugged,

and his health is unimpaired; conditions which he attributes largely to his early training, and the nutritive food furnished him in his childhood.

Judge Ames is a man of varied experiences, and has a wide range of information, which, with his fine conversational powers, render him a most

pleasing companion. He loves good-fellowship, and is warmly attached to his hosts of friends. He has a genial, sunny disposition, and cheerful temperament, and makes it his aim to make the most and best of himself and his surroundings, and to make the world better and brighter.

SAMUEL E. NEILER,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

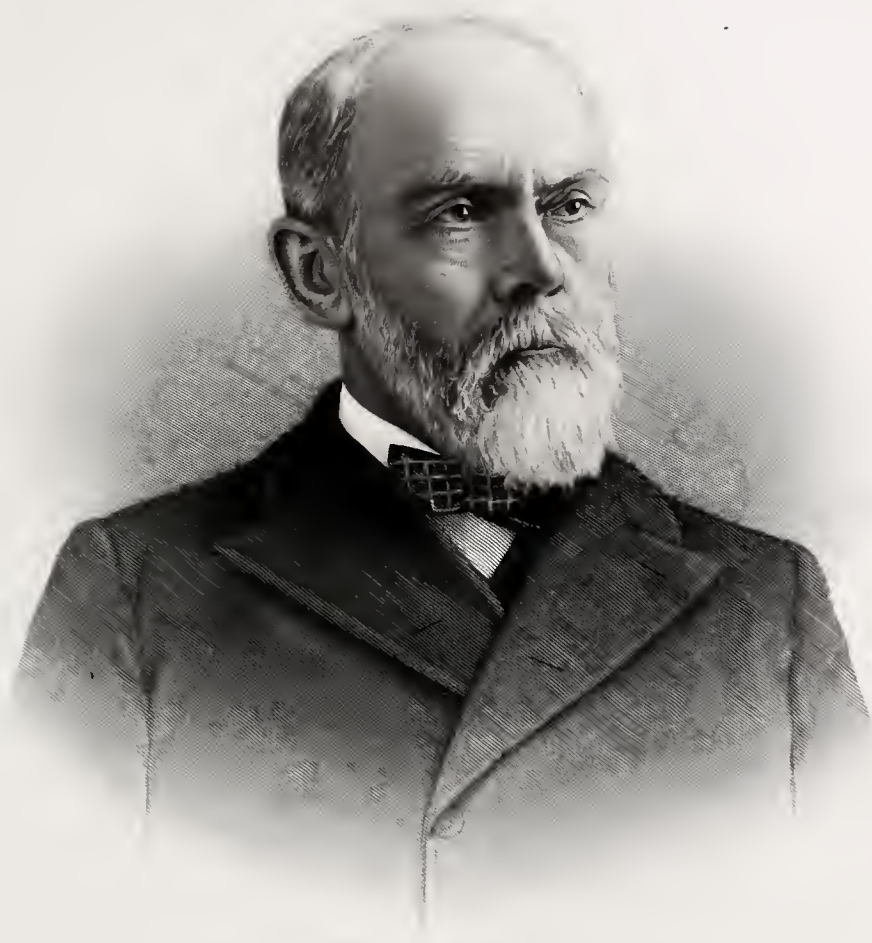
AMONG the financiers of Minneapolis the name of Samuel E. Neiler is conspicuous. He has had experience under the various banking laws of our government, and has seen continuous service since 1851, and no man in the northwest is more conversant with financial methods and affairs than he. Samuel E. Neiler, son of Samuel and Sarah (Evans) Neiler, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1829. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native county; later, he attended the Tremont Seminary, in Norristown, Pennsylvania.

He began his business career as a clerk in the dry-goods establishment of Mr. D. Sower, and remained with him until he closed business. Then, in 1851, he began his career in connection with banking institutions, and became clerk in the private bank of Messrs. J. N. Waggoner and Company, of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. He occupied a minor position, and in addition to his other duties, watched at night by sleeping in a rear room, and also swept and dusted the bank-room every morning. During this time the telegraph line was built between Pottsville and Tamaqua, and the office of the company was in the banking room, and Neiler was the operator. In 1853 he accepted a position in Erie, Pennsylvania, as teller of the Erie City Bank of that city. In 1854 he associated himself with Mr. William C. Warren, and organized the private bank of Neiler and Warren. This firm continued until 1866, when it was dissolved, and in 1869 Mr. Neiler, associated with Dr. Hughes, Mr. Fox, C. B. Wright, Judge Ellis Lewis, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and others, organized the West Philadelphia Bank, of which Dr. Hughes was elected president, and Mr. Neiler cashier. The enterprise was suc-

cessful from the outset, and is still in existence (1892).

In 1872, in company with Messrs. Wright and Barney, of the United States Express Company; Fargo, of the American Express Company; Cheney, of Boston, and D. Morrison and others of Minneapolis, Mr. Neiler organized the Northwestern National Bank. Of this bank Mr. Morrison was elected president and Mr. Neiler, cashier. In 1883 he organized the Union National Bank, having as his associates such men as Messrs. H. F. Brown, Governor Pillsbury, A. F. Kelly, A. H. Linton, Captain Snider, and other representative men of Minneapolis. The directors of the bank upon its organization elected Mr. Neiler, president; H. F. Brown, first vice-president; A. F. Kelly, second vice-president, and H. J. Neiler, cashier. The capital stock at present is five hundred thousand dollars, and the institution, under the guiding hand of its president, has pursued a safe conservative policy, that has ever assured a successful career. The directorate is composed of the solid men of Minneapolis, and the bank is favored with a large line of depositors.

In 1857 Mr. Neiler married Miss Lavinia Jackson, a daughter of one of Erie's first settlers, who was prominently connected with the improvement of northwestern Pennsylvania. In 1882 Mr. Neiler was called upon to mourn the death of his beloved wife, who had been his helpmate and companion for so many years. She passed away mourned by many friends, and leaving a family of three sons and one daughter. Mr. H. J. Neiler, the eldest son, married Miss Phelps, of Springfield, Massachusetts, the daughter of Mr. H. W. Phelps, for many years a prominent resident of Springfield, but now a citizen of Minneapolis. They are blessed with two daughters.



*Genl Rep
H. Heiler*

During Mr. Neiler's active life great improvements in scientific and practical enterprises have occurred. He was one of the twenty-one gentlemen who surprised Mr. John Atkinson, superintendent of the Erie gas works, when, in 1852, he completed the construction of the plant for illuminating that city. The twenty-one persons, all of whom excepting Mr. Neiler and Mr. Jacob Koch, have passed away, comprised Maj. Andrew Scott, of Erie; John McClure and Judge Miles, of Girard; John and Samuel Rankin, of Greenville; Messrs. Sherwin, Neiler and Cameron, of the Erie City Bank; William L. Scott (afterward chairman Democratic national committee), John Hearn,

Geo. Morton, Henry Cadwell, Miles W. Caughey, M. W. O. Keith, Henry Whalen, of California; Morrow B. Lowry, J. B. Johnson, Jacob Koch, Moses Koch, H. Sessions, all of Erie, and Robert Hill, of North East.

Throughout his career Mr. Neiler's record has been clean. What he has accomplished has been due to his own exertions, his close attention to business and to his honesty of purpose. He has surmounted many obstacles, and now, while still in the prime of vigorous manhood, he has reached a position of prominence amongst the eminent men, not only of Minneapolis, but of the entire northwest.

HON. MILTON R. TYLER,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch is an able lawyer, who has attained to the first rank in his profession by industry, perseverance and integrity. He is a man of great versatility of talents, and he has had a variety of practice in both state and federal courts. Exactness and thoroughness characterize all of his attainments. Having a perfect command of the English language, he makes a clear, strong and logical argument. Being well advanced in all of the theories and technicalities of his profession, he is never taken by surprise. His management of a case is masterly, and in all things he is remarkably practical; and he possesses a mental equipoise that peculiarly fits him for the investigation of legal questions. He has great power of analysis and condensation, and his reputation for uprightness was never questioned.

Milton R. Tyler was born under the shadow of Ethan Allen's monument, in Chittenden county, Vermont, March 18, 1835, the son of Daniel and Permelia (Farrand) Tyler. Daniel Tyler was both a farmer and mechanic. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and rendered efficient service at the battle of Plattsburg.

Milton R. was raised on the farm and attended school in the winter. He entered a preparatory school, and was soon far enough advanced to become a teacher. He taught at intervals for several years, thus acquiring funds to continue

his studies, and worked his way through college by teaching in vacations. He was graduated from the University of Vermont, at Burlington, with the class of 1858. He read law in the office of Hon. William C. Wilson, who was afterwards one of the justices of the supreme court of Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1860, and began practice at Irasburg, Orleans county, in that state, in April, 1861. He was made assistant secretary in the Vermont senate in 1862, and afterwards was elected judge of probate in Orleans county, and twice re-elected, holding that office three years. He went to Bakersfield, in Franklin county, Vermont, where he practiced law until 1871, when he removed to Burlington, Vermont. In the spring of 1873 he was elected city judge, and was unanimously re-elected for three years, there being no candidate against him after the first election, and filled that office five years, giving excellent satisfaction. He was then made city attorney, and held that position two years.

In 1882 Judge Tyler moved to Fergus Falls, in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he practiced his profession until the spring of 1888, when he settled in St. Paul. He was president of the Board of Education, and in 1887 was appointed by Governor McGill one of the trustees for the Minnesota Hospitals for the Insane.

On March 18, 1862, Judge Tyler married Miss

Elizabeth J. Wilson, daughter of Hon. William C. Wilson, his former preceptor, and a lady of rare attainments, accomplished and refined. They have two sons: Will. M., a salesman in one of the largest clothing houses in St. Paul, and Albert D., now in the senior class of the law school of the University of Minnesota.

Judge Tyler was raised a Congregationalist, and he attends the church presided over by Dr.

Smith in St. Paul. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been Master of three different lodges, and he has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship, and been a representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

In politics Judge Tyler is a Republican. Since coming to St. Paul his law practice has steadily increased, and his time has been fully occupied in attending to his professional duties.

HON. JOHN MELVIL SHAW,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JOHN MELVIL SHAW, a brilliant lawyer, able jurist and gallant soldier, comes of heroic ancestry. The progenitors of his family in the paternal line were of English descent, and settled in New Hampshire about two hundred years ago. His grandfather fought with honor through the war of the Revolution, and lived beyond the age of ninety, a man of great energy, highly respected and revered for his consistent Christian character, and who sought to rear his family in accordance with the principles which had been the guide of his own life.

The lineage of his maternal grandfather, Benjamin French, a beloved and honored physician, may be traced back to Thomas French, one of the first pilgrims of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, who founded in New England a family which has produced many noble men and women. Our subject also reckons his descent in the maternal line from Rev. Joseph Hall, graduate of Oxford University, and rector of Devon, who, in 1621, immigrated to Massachusetts. Judge Shaw's bent for the law seems to have been inherited, as his family annals contain the names of one noted chief justice and four other jurists of ability and repute.

The subject of this sketch arrived in Galena, Illinois, in the fall of 1851, being then a lad of seventeen years, with his parents, brothers and sisters. The family had left Exeter, Maine, the birthplace of all of the children, designing to settle near the Falls of St. Anthony, but navigation had closed before they reached Galena, obliging them to pass the winter in that city.

Ere spring the father had changed his plans as

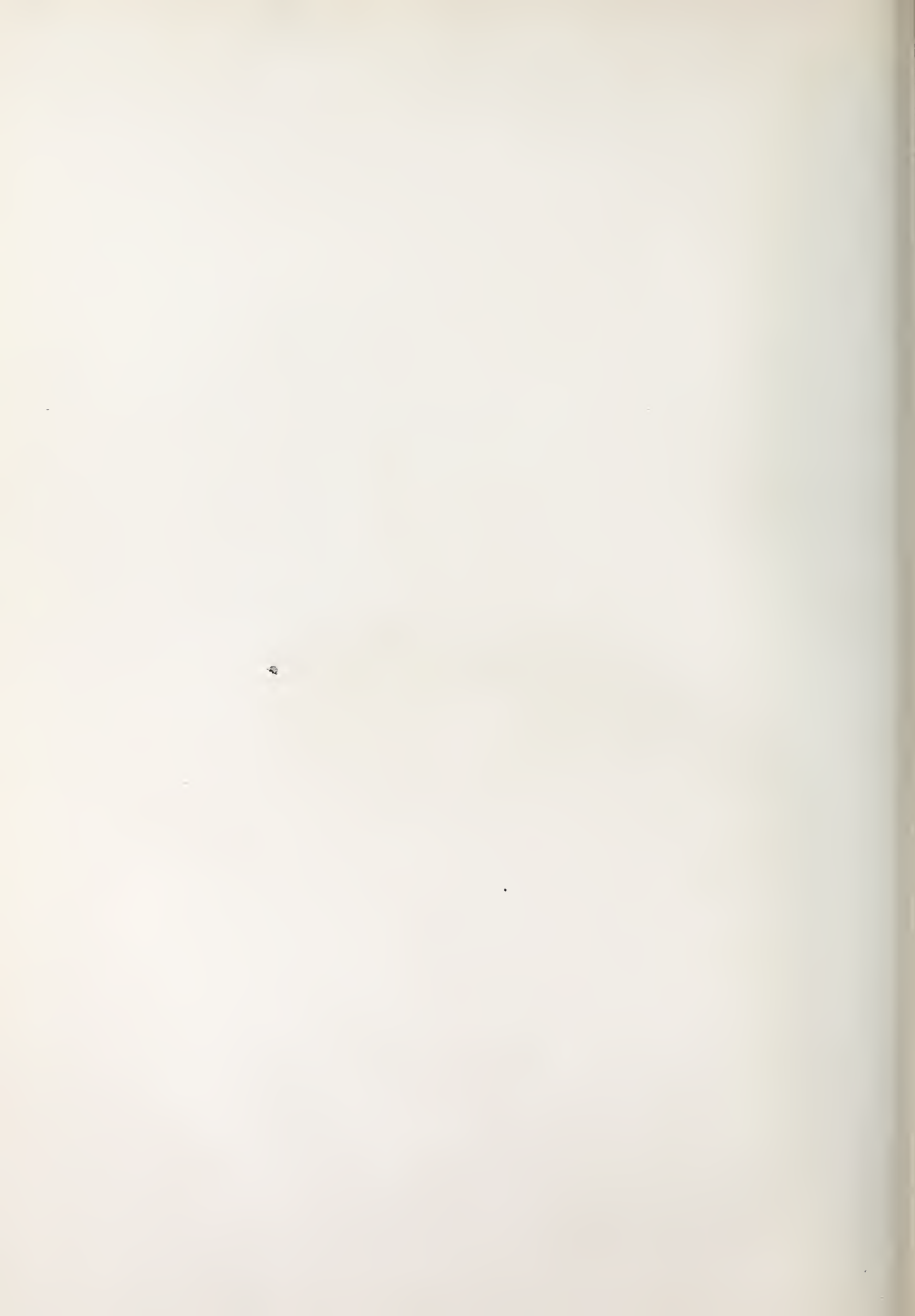
to location, and identified himself with the "Farm and Homestead Association," a society then recently organized in New York city. Upon the opening of navigation he hastened to the town-site chosen by the society, at the mouth of the Rollingstone, six miles from the present city of Winona, placing his two sons upon a claim he had taken up just below St. Paul. The Rollingstone enterprise originated in the brains of inexperienced city men, and proved a failure. Mr. Shaw, one of the first to recognize its futility, was about to leave the place when his hitherto vigorous constitution succumbed to sudden illness, of which he died in the prime of his years, July 14, 1852.

The two sons, who had reached him only in time to receive his last counsels and dying blessing, rejoined the rest of the family in Galena, where they remained the next ten years. The eldest of these sons was John Melvil. The younger, then a lad of nine years, as Major George Kittridge Shaw, afterward served honorably in the Union army, and is now widely known in northwestern journalism. The untimely death of the husband and father left the family, which had removed to the west on account of financial losses, without the means of carrying to completion his well conceived plans, or ability to hold the lands in which he had invested the last remnant of a once prosperous fortune—lands which have since become valuable.

John Melvil, the eldest, had to bear the brunt of the struggle with adverse fortune. His heart was pure and his aims high. The hours snatched from his duties as accountant were given to study,



John Melvil Shaw



which was often prolonged into the midnight hours. He read the best books and chose the best associates.

No city bore a prouder record in the war of the Rebellion than Galena. From Gen. U. S. Grant to the humblest private in the ranks, all did her undying honor. No town in our country of the size of Galena has produced so many men who have won distinction in the different walks of life. Several of its youths, who, with "Young Shaw," as he was then popularly called, entered upon the stage of active life to make their own way unaided, were to achieve national reputation. Among these may be mentioned his intimate friend and associate, John A. Rawlins, whose professional and military record belong to history, and Moses Hallet now, as for many years, judge of the United States District Court of Colorado. Others of his close associates of this period achieved brilliant success in business life. Of these we recall that genial gentleman, the late Phillip McQuillan, who afterward became a leading citizen of St. Paul, and is reckoned among those through whose energy and foresight that city has attained its present rank as being, jointly with Minneapolis, the metropolis of the great northwest.

The father of our subject, John Shaw, was a man of sterling character. A man of that fearless, uncompromising sort who could no more be moved from his convictions of duty than a rock from its base. He stood in the van of the temperance and anti-slavery movements, aiding with voice, pen and money those causes then so unpopular. To a logical mind and a vigorous intellect he united a literary faculty, which, so far as the engrossing pursuits of mercantile life allowed, he cultivated. Numerous articles from his pen appeared in the *National Era*, and other advanced publications of the day. This faculty has been inherited by his children, some of whom have achieved literary success. Upon arriving at Rollingstone he planted the first orchard in Minnesota. The "Minnesota History of Horticulture" recognizes him as the pioneer who solved the question of fruit culture in that state, and devotes an appreciative chapter to his memory, in which he is paid high tribute both as a man and a citizen.

The son, of whom we write, inherits his father's

positive yet kindly qualities, with traits of a more ideal sort derived from his mother, a woman of deep poetic nature and rare beauty of character. Not long before her death, at the age of three score and ten, she said of this son, that he had never given her an unkind or unfilial word. In the spring of 1862, John M. Shaw left Galena, where he had been for a short time only a practicing attorney, and settled in Platteville, Wisconsin, where he entered into a law partnership with Mr. John G. Scott, a young man of about his own age, and of rare accomplishments and ability. The prospects of the firm seemed bright; when a new call for troops being issued both partners felt impelled to forego all personal interests and rush to the defense of the imperilled country. Mr. Shaw was exempt from military service on account of a slight defect in the sight of one eye, but at a moment like this he desired no exemption from what he held to be a sacred duty. When the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment left for the seat of war the two partners went with it. John G. Scott, who had been authorized to recruit the company, as captain of Company E, and John M. Shaw as second lieutenant. Mr. Shaw's address to the regiment on that occasion is still remembered as a masterpiece of impassioned, stirring and patriotic oratory. Upon the death of Captain Scott, which occurred the next year, and the resignation of the first lieutenant, Lieutenant Shaw became captain of the company. General J. M. Rusk, ex-governor of Wisconsin, and secretary of agriculture under President Harrison, then in command of the Twenty-fifth regiment, gives Captain Shaw's military record as follows:

"John M. Shaw was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, September 9, 1862, and was mustered in September 14, 1862. He was detailed as A. A. Q. M., A. A. C. S., at Payneville, Minnesota, October 1, 1862; was relieved and reported to company for duty at Madison, Wisconsin, February 17, 1863; was detailed as judge advocate of general court martial at Columbus, Kentucky, February 25, 1863; relieved December 10, 1863; detailed on board of examiners for officers of Thirteenth Tennessee December 12, 1863; relieved January 21, 1864; reported to regiment for duty at Vicksburg,

Mississippi, February 2, 1864; was with his company on the march from Vicksburg to Meridian, Mississippi, and back to Vicksburg, thence up the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers to Waterloo, Alabama. Assumed command of company as second lieutenant at Waterloo on the third day of April, 1864; was promoted captain May 3, 1864. Was in command of company during entire campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, at battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur and Atlanta and Jonesboro. Commanded company on march from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia, thence to Pocataglio, South Carolina; thence through South and North Carolina to Goldsboro, at battles of Salkehatchie Bridge, North and South Edisto rivers, Orangeburg and Bentonville, and all skirmishes and actions in which the regiment was engaged during the entire march. He was detailed as acting provost marshal and judge advocate of First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, April 6, 1865, at Goldsboro, North Carolina; relieved and reported to regiment for duty May 27, 1865, at Washington, District of Columbia. Was mustered out with his company at Washington, June 7, 1865. He served his country with ability and fidelity for the full term for which his regiment was in the service, and was a brave soldier and an accomplished gentleman, performing every duty imposed upon him with honor to himself and his command."

At the battle of Atlanta on July 22, 1864, fifty per cent. of the men of his company were killed, wounded or captured. It was Captain Shaw's good fortune to go through the service unscathed, excepting that his health was seriously impaired by unusually severe exposure during the latter part of the campaign in the Carolinas. Upon the fall of Atlanta he was granted a month's furlough and proceeded to Minneapolis, where, September 27, 1864, he married Miss Ellen A. Elliot, daughter of Dr. J. S. Elliot, a Minneapolis pioneer. The lady of his choice was a native of his own section of Maine and had been a schoolmate of his boyhood. She has always been an amiable, lovable woman.

His professional career is mentioned by Hon. Wm. Lochren, justice of the Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota, an eminent lawyer and judge, who for over twenty years has been socially and professionally his intimate friend and associate, as

follows: "Mr. Shaw's education was obtained in the common schools at his home, supplemented with academic preparation to enter college, which was prevented by the death of his father, devolving upon him, while a mere boy, the principal care of the family and the necessity of engaging in remunerative employment. But his habits of study and intellectual pursuits continued unabated, and produced such store of general and exact information as is seldom acquired with the help of the most liberal and extended education. With his varied studies in spare hours, during this period Coke, Blackstone and other law treatises, were investigated with such thoroughness that a single year's exclusive study and work in a law office, brought admission to the bar, and in 1860 he began the practice of law at Galena, Illinois. Soon the war of the Rebellion broke out and for a while the conflict between his desire to enter into his country's service in the field and his ambition to rise in his chosen profession kept him uncertain as to his immediate future. But in 1862, having removed to Wisconsin, his patriotism overcame all other impulses and considerations, and he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving until the close of the war, as stated in another part of this sketch.

"At the close of the war in 1865 he came to Minnesota, and in February, 1866, opened a law office in Minneapolis. His ability, rectitude of conduct and agreeable social qualities were soon recognized. They brought friends and clients, so that in a short time he had a good practice and was advancing rapidly to the front rank of the able bar of Hennepin county. The year following Minneapolis became a city, and as city attorney Mr. Shaw did much toward framing the system of ordinances that still remains. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Judge Franklin Beebe, which brought increase of business. Upon Judge Beebe's retirement from active practice in 1875, Mr. A. L. Levi took the vacant place and Willard R. Cray was admitted to the firm as a partner four years later. These were years of very laborious and successful work. In 1874 Hon. F. R. E. Cornell was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Shaw then became the recognized leader of the Hennepin county bar, and there was scarcely any important litigation in

the county in which he was not retained and actively engaged. On the death of Judge Cornell in the spring of 1881, he was regarded by all as the fittest to succeed that able jurist, and he was tendered by Governor Pillsbury the appointment as justice of the Supreme Court of the state. That this offer came unsought, and solely in recognition of his ability and fitness for this high place, usually the limit of the ambition of the most aspiring lawyer, is evident from the fact that greatly to the regret of his friends and brethren at the bar, and solely because he preferred the active work of his profession, he at once declined the appointment. This work had become so extensive and exacting as soon to overtax his strength. Finding his health seriously endangered he was induced, in the beginning of the year 1882, to accept a vacant place on the bench of the district court of the fourth judicial district of the state, which includes Hennepin county, and at the ensuing general election he was chosen to that office by unanimous vote of the people for a full term of seven years. Though very popular as a judge, his love for active work at the bar was so controlling, that early in 1883 he resigned and resumed the practice of the law with Mr. Cray, his former partner. Later Judge James I. Best became a partner and for a time the firm name was Shaw, Best and Cray. It now (1892) consists of Messrs. Shaw and Cray, and has a very large and lucrative practice.

"Judge Shaw is still in the prime and vigor of mature manhood, with all of the characteristics that bring men to eminence in professional life. His unswerving integrity, perfect fairness and courtesy in practice, his genial manners and cordial good nature, endear him to his associates, while his breadth of information, especially in all the branches of the law, and his studious and laborious habits, give him perfect mastery of his cases. These traits of character, with his remarkable power of analysis, illustration and close logical reasoning, make him a most formidable antagonist in any forensic contest, whether before court or jury. Although notably fair and considerate in his treatment of honorable opponents, a case of palpable fraud, chicanery or oppression will bring upon the head of the offender such torrents of scathing invective as few care to en-

counter. For many years he was counsel for the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company, the Minneapolis Mill Company, and other large corporations in respect to all important contracts and litigation. For the last twenty years there has hardly been a civil cause of great importance in our courts, in the trial of which he has not taken a prominent part. The Pinney will case, the Washburn will case, and the King-Remington litigation are among those of the last half of that period.

"His briefs exhibit the most exhaustive research and are models of compact, logical analysis and the purest English style; as are also his written decisions while on the bench. Though many of these decisions were appealed from, none were reversed. While always taking an active part in enterprises for public improvement and an intelligent interest in public affairs, he has ever avoided office and never allowed politics to trench upon the time he so sedulously devotes to professional work."

Mr. Shaw was also leading counsel in the notable litigation of *Drennen et al*, against a large number of insurance companies in the United States courts, involving about seventy-five thousand dollars of insurance. The plaintiffs were defeated in the circuit court by the ruling of Judge Samuel F. Miller directing a verdict for the defendants. The well known ability and vigor of Judge Miller seemed to render the case of the plaintiff almost hopeless. The test case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court by the plaintiff's counsel. The decision of the circuit court was reversed and the cause sent back for a new trial. Upon the second trial the plaintiffs recovered judgment, and the case was again appealed by the defendant. Upon the last appeal the judgment below was affirmed and the whole insurance was finally collected.

As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion, Judge Shaw still cherishes and honors the traditions of the war for the Union, rejoicing that, in the crisis of the nation's existence, he was numbered among those who periled life and all that life held dear for the preservation of the Union. Entering heartily into all the business, social and humanitarian interests of his city and state, no man is better known among his fellow-citizens, none more re-

spected. His hand and heart are "open as the day to melting charity," but his charities are unobtrusive.

Judge Shaw is a Republican in politics, and although a superb platform speaker, he usually avoids political tumult, and is so well pleased with the duties and labors of his profession, that he

prefers them to the uncertain honors of public life. Judge Shaw's health has been fully restored, and he is in the prime of his years and usefulness. Having won a competency honorably, he lives to enjoy his beautiful and hospitable home, surrounded by an interesting family of two daughters and one son.

HON. HIRAM F. STEVENS,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is a prominent lawyer. He is endowed by nature with a strong, analytic mind, sound judgment, and a clear, unfailing sense of justice and moral right, on which the principles of law are mainly based. These natural powers were developed by a thorough scientific and classical education and careful professional training. He is thorough in his preparation of cases for trial, and he makes an admirable brief. He is remarkable for the soundness of his conclusions and the quickness with which he apprehends the true issues in a case. His arguments are clear, logical and forcible, and his perfect command of the English language makes him an eloquent advocate. As an orator, Mr. Stevens has few peers and no superior in the northwest. His language is choice, and delivered with grace, ease and propriety.

His diction is unsurpassed, and his lucid, earnest argument, and smoothly flowing, rounded periods; his marshalling of facts and drawing conclusions, with masterly logic and eloquence, captivate and convince. In his literary or patriotic addresses, he employs simile, antithesis or hyperbole as occasion may require, but in his legal arguments he is direct, forcible and logical, and clearness to a remarkable degree characterizes all of his utterances.

His patriotic, eloquent and scholarly address delivered on Decoration Day, 1889, at White Bear, the Saint Paul *Dispatch* characterized as "a perfect piece of oratory." The *Daily Globe*, of June 1, the same year, says: "The speech delivered by H. F. Stevens, yesterday, at White Bear, is unquestionably one of the best pieces of rhetoric which the celebration of Decoration Day has produced here or elsewhere. Its language

was classic, its imagery effective and refined, and its sentiments fully as exalted as the occasion demanded."

Mr. Stevens is a native of the Green Mountain State, and was born at St. Albans, September 11, 1852, the son of Dr. Hiram Fairchild Stevens, an eminent physician, widely known and highly respected. He was at one time president of the Vermont State Medical Society, and had been a member of both houses of the Vermont legislature. He died in January, 1866, at the age of forty years, from diseases contracted in the military service in the latter part of the war of the rebellion, while on duty as surgeon in the malarious district about City Point, Virginia.

The mother of our subject, before marriage, was Miss Louisa I. Johnson. She lives at St. Albans, Vermont. Hiram F. was the eldest of four children, and upon the death of his father he was compelled to accept a position in a store. In time, however, by teaching at intervals and working on a farm during vacations, he was enabled to complete his education at the University of Vermont, having previously been graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. After leaving college he read law in the office of Judge John K. Porter, of New York city, and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1874, and was then admitted to the Vermont bar. He was in the successful practice of the law at St. Albans, under the firm name of Davis and Stevens. He was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court of Vermont in March, 1876, and gained considerable distinction as a lawyer and quite an extensive practice. He removed to Saint Paul in December, 1879, and became a member of the



Amos H. Stevens.

firm of Warner, Stevens and Lawrence. In December, 1886, he withdrew from that firm and was made counsel of the St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust Company, which position he still holds, in addition to a large and increasing general practice as a member of the legal firm of Stevens, O'Brien and Glenn. Mr. Stevens is devoted to his profession. He is a close student, employing every means of advancement and embracing every opportunity for improvement.

He was one of the constituent members of the American Bar Association at its formation at Saratoga, New York, in August, 1878, and was for several years a member of its general council, and is now vice-president for his state. He was also an original member and the first secretary of the Vermont State Bar Association, organized in October, 1878, and was one of the original members of the St. Paul Bar Association, and has served as its president. He was prominent in the inauguration of the Minnesota State Bar Association, organized in June, 1883, and was its first secretary. In 1887, Mr. Stevens was heartily endorsed by the bar and press, as well as many others, for the office of judge of the district court. For many years he has been a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has served several terms as one of its directors. His efforts as a member of the chamber in behalf of the general welfare of the city have attracted the attention and received the universal approval of his fellow-citizens. In January, 1888, he was appointed by Mayor Smith, one of the Park Commissioners of the city, and was for several years president of the board. He has inaugurated and advocated very earnestly, certain improvements in the affairs of the city, among which are the new union railroad depot, and radical improvements in the management and operation of the street railway system.

He is a prominent Mason. He was at one time a member of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and is at present the Prelate of Damascus Commandery of Knights Templar, of St. Paul. When in Vermont he was five years a member of the National Guard, serving in the "Ransom Guards," a company distinguished for its proficiency in drill and general standing.

In politics, Mr. Stevens has always been a Republican. In 1876 he was at the head of the

Hayes and Wheeler club in Vermont. In 1886, he was chairman of the Ramsey County Republican Committee, and although the county was decidedly Democratic, the Republicans that year, under the leadership of his committee, elected five out of the seven representatives, and a majority of the important county officers. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for representative for the twenty-seventh senatorial district, composed of the old second and sixth wards, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. The large vote he received was certainly a flattering testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, and a tribute to his general worth of no little significance.

Mr. Stevens' services in the legislature of 1889 added largely to his reputation, and were of great value to his constituency and the state. Upon the organization of the house he was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. He soon took rank as one of the ablest and most influential members of the general assembly, and maintained his station to the close of the session. He was the author of the proposed constitutional amendment, allowing five-sixths of a jury in civil actions to return a verdict, and he introduced and pressed to enactment the bill for the sanitary inspection of factories; the bill creating a pension fund for disabled policemen and their widows, and the bill requiring employers of females to furnish seats for their employés. He was also largely instrumental in securing the passage of the present law of mechanics' liens; the bill for the revision of the probate code; the Australian election law; the reapportionment bill, which he steadily urged and conducted to a successful issue in the face of much opposition, and by the terms of which the representation of Ramsey county was doubled in the senate and increased forty per cent. in the general assembly; and he championed many other measures which became laws largely through his efforts and influence. Always courteous and gentlemanly, he was held by his fellow members in general esteem, and received their respectful attention whenever he took the floor. Frequently he extricated the house from a state of confusion and embarrassment, by a plain proposition or statement briefly put; and only in a few instances were his sug-

gestions declined or his points decided adversely to his recommendations. He was a hard worker, kept his committee well in hand and busily employed, and always advocated active and frequent sessions. He addressed the assembly somewhat rarely, but always when occasion demanded, and always had the attention of its members. He served faithfully and efficiently, and received the highest encomiums from the press throughout the state, and established himself better than ever in the confidence and favor of his constituents and the general public.

In 1889 Mr. Stevens was nominated by the Republicans for the state senate. He was highly recommended by his party press, and so fair, honorable and consistent had been his course, that he received many compliments from the opposition papers. His election, at a time of almost universal success of the opposite party, was highly gratifying to his many friends, and he fully met their high expectations, and added fresh laurels to those already won as a legislator. Although politically opposed to him, the *Daily Globe* pays Mr. Stevens the following compliment in its issue of April 20, 1891. After classing him among

the "able and strong men," it says: "Although a Republican in politics, Senator H. F. Stevens, the junior Ramsey county senator, has devoted himself to work in other channels during the session. Early in January he introduced a number of bills of a general nature, correcting the laws as found in the statutes of the state, and long ago had the satisfaction of seeing them become laws. For work of this character, Senator Stevens is exceptionally well qualified, because of his thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of the law. As a member of the local delegation he has borne a most important part in all the local measures that have become laws. As a manager, he is without a rival in the senate, and no one ever thinks of objecting when he makes a request for the suspension of the rules."

Mr. Stevens is a lecturer in the State University on the law of real property. He is one of St. Paul's strongest and best men.

He married on January 26, 1876, Miss Laura A. Clary, daughter of Joseph E. Clary, Esq., of Massena, New York. She is a lady of rare accomplishments, and presides with charming grace over their beautiful home.

HENRY F. BROWN,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

TO the enterprise of the early settlers of Minneapolis, the position that is now occupied by that city as the great commercial and manufacturing city of the northwest, is largely due. Prominent among these men who located in Minneapolis years before the war of the Rebellion, and who, by their unselfish devotion to her interests, aided materially in her advancement, Henry F. Brown is conspicuous.

He is the fifth child and eldest son of Cyrus S. and Mary (Burham) Brown, and was born in Baldwin, Maine, October 10, 1841. His ancestors were prominent in New England, his grandfather being one of the original settlers of Baldwin, Maine, where the old homestead of our subject's family still exists, and is annually occupied during the summer by some of the family. Henry is one of a family of ten children, all of whom are living and enjoying good health.

His education was obtained in Baldwin and Fryeburg, Maine. His father, although not rich, as wealth is computed to-day, was looked upon as the father of the town of Baldwin, and was possessed of a fair-sized fortune.

While still a mere youth, Henry determined to seek his fortune in the west, and on October 10, 1859, he celebrated his eighteenth birthday by arriving in Minneapolis. Upon his arrival he entered into the lumber business in a small way, little dreaming of the prosperous future in store for him. A year later he withdrew from the partnership into which he had entered, and since then he has conducted his affairs in his own name, doing a large and remunerative business. He not only deals in lumber, but owns the lands from which the timber is cut, and the mills which manufacture it into lumber. He is also principal owner and operator of the Dakota Flour-



H. A. Brown

ing Mill, which has been successfully operated for fifteen years.

He has large interests in several of the soundest financial institutions of Minneapolis. He is vice-president of the Union National Bank, a director and trustee of the Minneapolis Trust Company, and a director and large stockholder in the North American Telegraph Company. This company was organized by enterprising citizens of Minnesota, with a capital stock of one million dollars, to compete with the Western Union Telegraph Company, so as to reduce rates. The corporation has been successful, and will gradually increase its mileage. He is also a director and large stockholder of the Minneapolis Land and Investment Company, which owns St. Louis Park; and a director in the Minneapolis Street Railway Company.

A stock farm near Minneapolis is one of his possessions, in which he takes the keenest delight. Here thoroughbred horses and short horn and Jersey cattle are raised in a manner that has proven quite remunerative, for the past fifteen or twenty years. The "Browndale Farm" being

well and favorably known throughout the United States and Canada. This farm is not only a delight to Mr. Brown, but also a credit to the State of Minnesota. Mr. Brown has been a shrewd dealer in Minneapolis real estate, and owns considerable valuable realty. He built the first house in Minneapolis that was furnished with modern improvements; there were no plumbers in Minneapolis at that time, and Mr. Brown was forced to bring his workmen, as well as his material, from Chicago.

On July 19, 1867, Mr. Brown married Miss Susan H. Fairfield, of Saco, Maine. Mrs. Brown is a lady of superior intellectuality, and is highly esteemed. She is a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Politically Mr. Brown has always been a staunch Republican, ready to assist his party by all honorable means. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-five years.

Mr. Brown has passed all of his active life in the city of Minneapolis. He is known by all and universally esteemed; he is a self-made man in every sense of the word.

WILLIS H. PRATT, M.D.

STILLWATER, MINN.

DR. WILLIS H. PRATT is one of Stillwater's most prominent physicians. He was born July 23, 1834, in Wayne county, New York. His father was Chester Pratt, who was a native of New Hampshire. His mother's maiden name was Priscilla Brockway. She was born in Vermont, and was of distinguished English ancestry. Dr. Pratt's father immigrated to Michigan in 1837, and commenced to make a home as a pioneer farmer. In this effort, the subject of this sketch shared the labor of his father, and had but few opportunities for advancement. After leaving the common schools, he determined to get a better education, and accordingly attended the normal school at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Upon the call of President Lincoln for troops in 1861, Mr. Pratt offered himself, enlisting in the Fifth Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, and served with the Army of the Potomac, and through the terrible peninsular campaign. At

the battle of Fredericksburg he was severely wounded three times within ten minutes, and was so disabled that he could not re-enter the service.

Returning to private life, he found the narrow routine of farm life ill-suited to his tastes, and determined to devote his attention to the study of medical science. He attended the medical department of Michigan University three terms, and was graduated therefrom, with the degree of M.D., in the spring of 1869. He practiced his profession a year and a half at Belleville, Michigan, and in the fall of 1870, settled in Stillwater, Minnesota, where he has achieved success. He was physician at the state's prison at Stillwater for twelve years. In 1881, he was elected to the general assembly of Minnesota.

Dr. Pratt is a member of the State, and also the Washington County Medical Society, and is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Knights

of Pythias. He has always been a Republican, and at times has taken an active part in politics.

He married Eliza J. Stevens in 1871, and has two children.

The Doctor is a close student of scientific sub-

jects as well as medicine. Personally he has many admirable qualities, and his life and character have won for him hosts of friends, and he is one of Stillwater's most valuable and esteemed citizens.

HON. WILLIAM D. WASHBURN,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN is a native of Maine. He was born in the town of Livermore, near the Androscoggin river, on January 14, 1831. The Washburn family is of English origin, and in early days lived in the quiet English village of Evesham, near the Avon, whence one John Washburn, who was secretary of the Plymouth colony in England, immigrated to Massachusetts, and there married Patience Cook, whose father, Francis Cook, came over on the Mayflower. They settled at Duxbury, a seashore town. Israel Washburn, the father of our subject, was a direct descendant of John Washburn, and was born in 1784, in the town of Raynham, near Taunton, in Bristol county, Massachusetts. In June, 1812, he married Martha Benjamin. Her father, Lieutenant Samuel Benjamin, served throughout the Revolutionary War, beginning at the battle of Lexington and continuing until after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, not being out of actual service a single day. After peace was restored this veteran hero returned to his home and married Tabitha, a daughter of Nathaniel Livermore, of Watertown, Massachusetts, and settled in the town of Livermore, near the Androscoggin river, in Maine. Thither, Israel Washburn, after spending a short time in teaching and in ship-building on the Kennebec river, went with his wife Martha, and settled on a farm. He was a man of industrious, frugal habits, and a fair type of sturdy, New England manhood. An eager reader, he kept himself posted on current events, and had considerable influence in his community, taking an active interest in public affairs. He gave to his children all the advantages of education that his means and the school privileges of that region in those early days could afford. His wife was a woman of noble qualities; a model housewife

and an indulgent mother. She had deep-seated religious convictions, and had a marked influence in training her children to ways of upright and honorable living. They had eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity and married and had children of their own. Among those were Israel Washburn, Jr., who became governor of Maine, and subsequently a member of congress. Elihu B. Washburn, who was a member of congress, secretary of state, and minister plenipotentiary to France during the Franco-German war; Cadwalader C. Washburn, a member of congress, a major-general during the war of the rebellion and governor of Wisconsin; Charles A. Washburn, United States minister to Paraguay, and Samuel B. Washburn, who was a United States naval officer during the civil war. Our subject was the youngest of this family, all of whom grew to maturity in their native town of Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, where they shared in the simple social life of the community and drew vigor from the labors of the farm, and inspiration amid the hills and meadows, and lakes and flashing streams of their rural home.

William's boyhood did not differ materially from that of other New England boys, the sons of intelligent farmers. His older brothers had entered professional or public life while he was yet in his teens, and the influence of their examples inspired him with high ambitions and noble purposes. After closing his studies in the common schools, he was sent to Gorham, and later to Farmington Academy, and at the last-named prepared himself for college. In the fall of 1850 he entered the classical department of Bowdoin College, and was graduated with the degree of A. B., with the class of 1854. He then became a law student and clerk in the office of his brother Israel, and in 1857 completed his legal studies at



A. D. Washburn

Bangor, in the office of Hon. John A. Peters, now chief justice of the state of Maine. Meanwhile he secured a clerkship in the United States house of representatives, under Gen. Cullom, where he had an opportunity to observe the methods of transacting business in the nation's parliament, as well as to make the acquaintance of the public men of the period, contemporaries of his three brothers, who were members of that congress, representing the widely separated states of Maine, Illinois and Wisconsin. In May, 1857, being then little more than twenty-six years old, and endowed with a vigorous constitution and a liberal education, and inspired with a high ambition, he turned his steps westward, foreseeing in the then undeveloped country opportunities for realizing his fondest hopes. Already, the region around the Falls of St. Anthony was attracting much attention. His brothers had acquired property interests there, and other friends from his native town were settling there. These considerations led him thither, and he accordingly settled at Minneapolis, and soon afterwards opened a law office. But the law practice then was meager in this new country, consisting chiefly of land cases, and its forum was more in the land office than in its courts. Mr. Washburn found in it little to satisfy his ambition. He, however, took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Minneapolis, and the development of his adopted state's resources. He became president of the Board of Trade, and corresponding secretary of the Union Commercial Association, and when the "five million loan bill," which proposed a loan of the credit of the state in the interests of railroads, was proposed, he was among those who heartily opposed the unfortunate measure. The Minneapolis Mill Company had been chartered in 1856, with a capitalized stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The company owned the land on the west side of the Mississippi river adjacent to the falls. Soon after his arrival Mr. Washburn was made secretary and agent of the company, and entered with eagerness upon his duties. Among the stockholders were Hon. Robert Smith, a member of congress from Illinois; Mr. Washburn's brother, Cadwallader, and Messrs. D. Morrison, Leonard Day, Jacob S. Elliott, George E. Huy, M. L. Olds and several others. Under Mr. Washburn's

management a dam was built, and other improvements were in progress, when the work was checked on account of the financial panic that then swept over the country. The company was able to complete its dam and a small section of its canal, so as to admit of the erection of saw-mills and other manufactories, but had a large debt and many unpaid stock assessments. Mr. Washburn labored unceasingly with increasing embarrassments, and during the first five years, secured, in addition to saw-mills, the erection of the first merchant flour mill built in Minneapolis. The "Cataract" was the precursor of a business that has become not only one of the leading industries of Minneapolis, but also world-wide in fame. While others lost heart in carrying along an enterprise which gave little encouragement for any immediate returns, and allowed their stock to be forfeited, Mr. Washburn worked with unabated zeal. He saw the importance of having the water powers utilized, and offered liberal terms to attract buyers, so that most manufacturing enterprises located on the west side, although the east side property offered better mill sites. For many years the improvements outran the income; but Mr. Washburn was building for the future, and time has vindicated the wisdom of his policy. Water-powers which originally rented for seventy-five dollars per mill, commanded one thousand dollars; the dam is filled with saw-mills; the canal is lined with flour, paper, woolen and other mills, and the whole enterprise has become a source of unexampled prosperity to the city.

In 1889, the property of the Mill Company, together with that of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, and the principal flour mills, passed to a new company of English and American stockholders, who invested many million dollars in the enterprise. Mr. Washburn originated and conducted the negotiations, and remains a director in the new company.

In the spring of 1859, he returned to his native state, and on April 19, married Miss Lizzie Muzzy, daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, of Bangor, and returning, built a small house in the lower part of town and went to housekeeping. In 1861, President Lincoln appointed him surveyor-general of Minnesota, and the next four years he made his home in St. Paul. During that time the pine-

timbered lands in the northern part of Minnesota were surveyed and put upon the market, and he purchased large tracts, and, associated with others, under the name of W. D. Washburn and Company, cut large quantities of logs, drove them to the boom at Minneapolis, built a large saw-mill at the Falls, opened lumber yards, and engaged largely in the lumber trade. About 1872, the firm built a large saw-mill at Anoka, also planing mills, dry houses and all necessary equipments, and did an extensive business, handling as high as twenty-five million feet of lumber per year. He also engaged largely in the manufacture of flour; he helped in building and operating the Palisade Flouring Mill at Minneapolis, built in 1873, and, under the name of W. D. Washburn and Company, built a flouring mill at Anoka in 1880. His business interests were, in 1884, incorporated as the Washburn Mill Company. The mills at Minneapolis and Anoka had a daily capacity of twenty-five hundred barrels of flour. These lines of business were carried on until the year 1889, when the lumber business was closed and the flouring business with the mills was transferred to the new company that acquired the mill company under the style of Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company. He still remains a director of the company, and, with Mr. Pillsbury, is a local manager of that extensive business.

Mr. Washburn has also been largely instrumental in developing the railroads of his state. In 1870, with other Minneapolis men, he contracted to build the Northern Pacific Railway through the state from the St. Louis river to the Red river, and satisfactorily completed the work in 1872. He was a leading spirit in building the Minneapolis and Duluth, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis railways, and was president of the company (which comprised, besides himself, his brother, Governor Washburn, and other enterprising citizens of Minneapolis), which constructed the roads, and had the burden of its financial management.

Twenty-five years ago Gov. Israel Washburn addressed the citizens of Minneapolis, advocating the construction of a railway line by the way of the Sault St. Marie, connecting with the Canadian system, and making the shortest and almost an air-line to an Atlantic port, at Portland. The conception assumed bodily shape when his

brother, W. D. Washburn, took up the idea, organized a company, became its president and financial manager, and pushed the work to completion in an incredibly short time. The leading idea was to serve the large milling interests of Minneapolis, and the producers of the northwest, by opening a new and competing line to the east, and emancipating them from the monopoly of the old lines around the south shore of Lake Michigan. The line completed, it remained to supplement it by a line which should extend from Minneapolis into Dakota. This Mr. Washburn accomplished by organizing the Minneapolis and Pacific railway Company, and completing the line into Dakota, and by connecting lines to a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Regina, thus making part of a great transcontinental line, bringing Minneapolis two hundred miles nearer the Pacific coast than by any other line.

This gigantic work successfully accomplished, except the completion of the Pacific connection, Mr. Washburn retired from the management to devote himself more exclusively to his public duties.

Like all his brothers, Mr. Washburn has had a decided taste for politics, and since early manhood has been the recipient of political honors. He has always belonged to the radical wing of the Republican party; but in all legislative enactments, touching every great political issue of the country, he has always advocated practical measures in statesmanship. As early as 1858 he was elected to the general assembly of Minnesota, but the delegation chosen that year did not take their seats, owing to a change of apportionment. He served as a member of the Minneapolis school board two terms, beginning with 1866. In 1870, he was again elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives, and served through the important session of 1871, working and voting to subjugate the railroads to public authority. From 1878 to 1884 he was a member of Congress, being twice re-elected, each time by largely increased majorities, and accomplished much for his district. Through his influence the national government erected at Minneapolis a fine building for the federal courts and postoffice, and undertook the system of reservoirs at the sources of the Mississippi river.

The crowning honor and most serious respon-



Robert D. Russell

sibility of his life occurred in 1889, when he was chosen to represent his state in the United States Senate for a term of six years. A very important measure was introduced by him in the Senate at the present session (1892), aiming to suppress the business of dealing in "options" and "futures" in suppositious wheat and other agricultural products. Having closed the greater part of his business enterprises, he is free to devote himself to public duties. For two summers he has, with his family, made excursions to Europe, visiting especially the northern countries whence so many citizens of Minneapolis have emigrated.

Senator Washburn has been favored through all his life with good health. He has a strong constitution, great vitality, and an easy and agreeable manner. His unfailing courtesy attracts those of highest social position, while it does not repel the humblest. His disposition is genial, and his temper exuberant. In debate he is not florid, but argumentative and practical, preferring to convince the judgment rather than captivate

the fancy. In conversation he is engaging, drawing from a store of rich and varied experiences. Withal, he is a man of positive opinions, and of sufficient strength of will to hold them, until a good reason is shown for their change.

Accompanied by his interesting family, Mr. Washburn has always maintained a high social position at the National Capital, and there, as at his own home, is the center of a wide circle of devoted friends. For many years he lived at the corner of Seventh street and Fifth avenue, in Minneapolis, but some years ago he built an elegant home on a high, wooded tract of ten acres, at Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street, now known as "Fair Oaks," and where a refined and hearty hospitality is dispensed with a generous hand.

Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, four sons and two daughters survive. The eldest, William D., Jr., is a graduate of Yale, married and a journalist. Another son has artistic tastes and ability. The others are in school.

HON. ROBERT D. RUSSELL,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ROBERT D. RUSSELL is a prominent lawyer. He is well versed in the elementary principles of the law, and familiar with all branches of his profession. He possesses that mental equipoise which is often called sound judgment, and has a natural mental grasp which enables him to take the manifest bearings of a subject, to perceive its resemblances and harmonies as well as its inconsistencies, at a glance. His critical analysis of a subject covers all its points. He is careful and deliberate in forming an opinion, and there are few lawyers on whose conclusions and opinions greater reliance may be placed. His mind is subtle and analytic, and inclined to be judicial in its nature. He is remarkable for clearness, and although possessing a vivid imagination, he is inclined to be practical and logical, and is always consistent. He has a perfect command of the English language, and in illustration he is peculiarly happy, while in his legal arguments he is direct, pointed and strong. In his

literary or political addresses, personification, hyperbole, simile, contrast, allusion and antithesis succeed each other in rich and varied profusion.

Mr. Russell was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 9, 1851, the son of Charles E. Russell and Louise (Matthews), his wife. She was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and belonged to one of the old and well-known families of that place. The father of our subject came to this country from England at an early age; he was a successful mechanic.

The eldest brother of our subject, Walter S. Russell, a minister of the Christian denomination, and a distinguished scholar, was elected president of Berean College at Jacksonville, Illinois, when he was but twenty-seven years of age. The other brother, Sol. Smith Russell, is the famous comedian and actor, whose mirth-inspiring faculties are too well known and highly appreciated to need description here.

Robert D. learned the tinner's trade, and worked his way through school, and graduated from Illinois College, at Jacksonville, with the highest honor of his class, that of being valedictorian. He is now a trustee of his *alma mater*. He read law in the office of Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, of Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois at Ottawa at the September term, 1874. He opened an office in Jacksonville, and soon established a good practice. He served three terms as city attorney. In 1883 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and after establishing a large practice, he was elected city attorney in 1888, and re-elected in 1891. He has conducted important cases with decided ability, and saved the city large sums of money by his professional industry and knowledge, com-

bined with his eloquence and skill as an advocate. He has hosts of friends, and is ranked among the leading attorneys and most popular citizens of Minneapolis.

In 1891 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for judicial honors as an associate of Judges Young and Hooker. The nomination was ratified by the entire bar of Minneapolis as one of the very best that could have been made. And it was made without solicitation on his part. Mr. Russell was tendered the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John P. Rea, resigned, but declined the honor.

On September 7, 1876, he married Miss Lillian M., daughter of Rev. A. L. Brooks, a Presbyterian minister of Danville, Illinois. Of five children born to them, but one, Dorathy, survives.

CADWALLADER COLDEN WASHBURN,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AMONG that sturdy band of pioneers who removed to the northwest from New England, no man has filled a more conspicuous or admirable place than Governor C. C. Washburn, a grand and manly figure, transcendent in his qualities of mind and heart, and endowed with commanding personal traits.

The ancestors of the Washburn family were of the brave old Pilgrim stock, and dwelt in the quiet little English village of Evesham, near the Avon. When the days grew evil in England, John Washburn, secretary of the Plymouth colony in England, sailed across the sea to Massachusetts, where he married Patience, the daughter of Francis Cook, one of the passengers on the "Mayflower." They settled at Duxbury, one of the sea-shore towns of the Old Colony. In the direct line of his descendants came Israel Washburn, who was born in 1784, in the town of Raynham, near Taunton, in Bristol county, Massachusetts. In June, 1812, he married Martha Benjamin, the daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Benjamin, a brave old soldier of the Revolution, who began his campaigning at the battle of Lexington, and remained in service until after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, not being out of active duty for a single day. After these

many years of patriotic devotion, the veteran hero returned to his native region and married Tabitha, the daughter of Nathaniel Livermore, of Watertown, Massachusetts. The newly wedded couple settled in the hill town of Livermore, near the Androscoggin river, in Maine, and soon afterwards, Israel Washburn, after experimenting at teaching and shipbuilding on the Kennebec, came up here and founded a trading post. Israel Washburn and his wife had eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity and married and had children of their own. Among these were Israel Washburn, governor of Maine in 1861-63, also member of congress from 1850 to 1860; Elihu B. Washburn, twenty years a member of congress, secretary of state in President Grant's cabinet, and U. S. minister to France; Charles A. Washburn, U. S. minister to Paraguay; Samuel B. Washburn, a naval officer during the civil war; William D. Washburn, surveyor-general of Minnesota, and member of the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses, and at present U. S. senator from Minnesota, and the subject of this sketch.

C. C. Washburn was born at Livermore, Androscoggin (then Oxford) county, Maine, on the 26th of April, 1818. The parish and neighborhood in which he was brought up was distinguished for its



C. C. Washburn

strong Universalist spirit, and many of the leading citizens adhered to that faith. Among these adherents were the Washburn family, who attended the church as long as they remained at Livermore, and contributed liberally to its support. The Universalist Church was built in 1828, near the Norlands (as the Washburn homestead is called), and for over sixty years has been a conspicuous landmark in that section.

Our subject's education, as far as text-books go, was limited to the teaching received at the district school, a few rods from his father's door. But greater than the works of the rustic pedagogue was the wise training given him by his parents, added to the fine nature inherited from them. When he reached the age of eighteen he went into a store and served some three years as a clerk. This experience was followed by a period of school teaching down at Wiscasset, a bright little seaport on the Maine coast. Then came a time of service as clerk in the post-office of Hallowell, on the Kennebec river, during which he gave earnest attention to the study of surveying. He also devoted some attention to reading law under the direction of his uncle, Reuel Washburn, a lawyer living at Livermore.

In 1839, Mr. Washburn bade farewell to the state of his birth and sought the broader opportunities of the undeveloped west. He taught school at Davenport, Iowa, and was engaged in David Dale Owen's geological survey of Iowa, at the same time carrying forward his law studies until he was admitted to the bar. Thus he speedily gained a sure foothold in the country of his adoption; and in 1840, he received the appointment of surveyor of the County of Rock Island, in Illinois. Another move was made in 1842 to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he devoted himself to the practice of law. Following this intricate profession with unremitting diligence, he soon attained considerable distinction and found himself favored with a large practice, both in law and in surveying.

He formed a partnership with Cyrus Woodman, agent of the New England Land Company, which lasted more than twenty years. Their business consisted largely in clearing and establishing the new settlers' titles to their homes, matters of much difficulty and great importance to their clients. During a score of years spent in these

pursuits, Mr. Washburn acquired a wide circle of acquaintances throughout Wisconsin, and the general regard for his ability and integrity compelled his entrance into public and political life. Entering public land for settlers, locating Mexican war land warrants, and establishing the strong and always solvent Mineral Point Bank, the two partners drifted naturally, and by easy stages, from law to finance, and broadened their acquaintance and opportunities.

In 1855, Mr. Washburn was elected to Congress, where he served three terms (until March 30, 1861), and then declined a re-election. His congressional career was marked by great sagacity of policy, and by a firm patriotic stand on all the great questions then agitating the country on the eve of the civil war. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Washburn enlisted in the federal army, and remained in active service until the close of hostilities. He began his military career as colonel of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, a fine regiment which he had raised, and served with such efficiency that President Lincoln commissioned him as brigadier-general in June, 1862. The perilous Arkansas campaign of 1862 called forth Colonel Washburn's most strenuous efforts, and his achievements at Tallahatchie and in opening the Yazoo Pass and at Grand Coteau, where his conspicuous valor saved Burbridge's entire division, were celebrated throughout the army of the west. In November, 1862, he became a major general, and held as such an important command during the Vicksburg campaign. After the fall of Vicksburg, General Washburn was placed in command of the Thirteenth Corps and ordered to active service in the Gulf states. At the head of these brave troops he performed various brilliant achievements along the Texas coast and finally captured the strong, casemated and iron-clad works of Fort Esperanza, at Pass Cavallo, defending the approach to Matagorda Bay. After a long season of warfare on the Gulf coast, General Washburn went up to Memphis and succeeded General Stephen A. Hurlburt in command of the military district of West Tennessee. He held this important post nearly the entire time until the end of the war.

After General Washburn had resigned his commission and returned to Wisconsin, he was again elected to Congress, where he served during the

eventful epoch from 1867 to 1871, as a Republican representative of the Sixth Wisconsin district. In November, 1871, he was elected governor of Wisconsin, a high and responsible office, which he filled successfully during two years, 1872 and 1873. Finally retiring from public life Governor Washburn devoted himself to the administration of his great and varied business affairs, which included the lumber mills in connection with the extensive woodlands he had acquired before 1850; the water-power at St. Anthony's Falls, of which he was one of the largest owners; and property to a considerable amount on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and other railroads.

In 1876, Governor Washburn erected a huge flour-mill at Minneapolis, embodying several new ideas, and introducing for the first time in America the Hungarian process and the patent process. In 1878 this great building was destroyed by an explosion; but its indomitable founder reared on its site a new flour-mill, even larger and more ingenious. Governor Washburn always felt a deep interest in the University of Wisconsin, of which the legislature made him a life regent and from whose faculty he received the degree of LL. D. In 1878-80 he erected the Washburn Observatory, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and gave it to the university, together with a full equipment of apparatus. He was also for several years president of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The great ruling ambition of Governor Washburn's life was to do good in his day and generation; and there are many beneficent and lasting monuments to his philanthropy in the great northwest. Among these visible indications of his steady purpose are the observatory at Madison; the orphan asylum at Minneapolis; the library at La Crosse,

and St. Regina's Academy at Edgewood, near Madison. One of the most beautiful memorials of his munificence is the Washburn Home, a noble, high towered, brick building, on a far-viewing hill-top, three miles from Minneapolis. For this worthy object he bequeathed so large a sum that after erecting the building at a cost of eighty thousand dollars, more than three hundred and forty thousand dollars remain as an endowment fund, which is sufficient to maintain a hundred children. The terms of the bequest indicate that "Any child under fourteen years of age, whether orphan or half-orphan, shall be received without any question or distinction as to age, sex, race, color or religion, and shall be discharged at the age of fifteen." This noble endowment he made during his lifetime and as a memorial of his devoted mother, believing that he could do no better than to establish in her memory a home for orphan children.

General Washburn married Miss Jeannette Garr, of New York. Their children are Jeannette, who married Mr. A. W. Kelsey, now of Philadelphia, and Fanny, who married Mr. Charles Payson, now of Washington, D. C. During many years, Governor Washburn lived in the beautiful little city of Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, amid its girdle of blue lakes. From this point he administered the affairs of his great lumber-mill at La Crosse and the flour-mills at Minneapolis with equal skill and success. He spent long periods of time at Minneapolis, in full sympathy with its sturdy activities and its far-reaching enterprises.

[The above sketch is taken from the *Biographical History of the Northwest*, by Alonzo Phelps, A. M.]

EDMUND J. PHELPS,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE subject of this biography was born in Brecksville, Ohio, on January 17, 1845. His father, Joseph E. Phelps, and mother, Ursula (Wright) Phelps, were descendants of old New England families of North Hampton and East Hampton, Massachusetts, respectively.

His education was obtained in the district

schools of his native town, and in the academies of Oberlin and Berea, and the business college at Oberlin, Ohio. He taught school three winters, 1864, 1865 and 1866, in Ohio, and then, at the age of twenty-one, accepted a position in the Northwestern Business College at Aurora, Illinois, as teacher of penmanship and other



E. Phelps

branches; here he also taught penmanship one year in the public schools. In 1868 he accepted a position in the bank of Messrs. Volintine and Williams, of Aurora, where he remained two years. In 1870 he began business for himself as a furniture dealer. For eight years, from 1870 to 1878, he continued in business in Aurora, but perceiving that the northwest was being rapidly populated, and that the opportunities to increase his business would be far greater in that section than could possibly be expected in Aurora, he disposed of his business interests there and removed to Minneapolis in 1878. Here he organized the firm of Phelps and Bradstreet, in which he continued until 1883, when he disposed of his interest, and the firm became known as Bradstreet, Thurber and Company. In the early part of 1883, Mr. Phelps, in connection with Mr. E. A. Merrill, organized the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, which was increased two years later to five hundred thousand dollars.

This institution has been very prosperous during its career, and beside paying satisfactory dividends to its stockholders has accumulated a surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Since its organization Mr. Phelps has been its secretary and treasurer, and has taken the deepest interest in its affairs.

Born in the State of Ohio, aptly called by an eminent historian "The lap of patriotism and the mother of Republicanism," Mr. Phelps has fol-

lowed the teachings of his early surroundings, and has ever been a zealous Republican. In 1884 and 1885 he was honored with the presidency of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, and is now (1892) vice-president of the Minneapolis Business Union. All projects that tend to advance his city find in him a generous supporter.

In 1874 Mr. Phelps married Miss Louisa A. Richardson, of Aurora, Illinois. Of five children born to them, three, Ruth S., Richardson E., and Edmund J., Jr., survive.

In March, 1892, he made a trip to Russia, appointed by the governor of the state as one of the commissioners who went there to superintend the distribution of the cargo of the steamship Missouri, given by millers and citizens of the United States to relieve the famine stricken peasants.

Mr. Phelps is a lover of art and has literary tastes which he finds but little time to indulge. In the summer months he resides at Lake Minnetonka, and is an active member of the Minnetonka Yacht Club. He delights in the pleasures offered by that beautiful lake, and on its crest he finds recreation and rest. Such is the biography of one who, aided only by a worthy ambition, determination and force of character, combined with honor and integrity, has reached a high position among the representative men of the northwest. What he has accomplished he owes to his own exertions, and now while still in the prime of vigorous manhood he has accumulated an ample fortune and is universally esteemed.

CHARLES B. MARSHALL, M.D.

STILLWATER, MINN.

DR. CHARLES B. MARSHALL is a native of Westchester county, New York, and was born May 21, 1838. His father, John Marshall, was a merchant in New York State. He removed west in 1856, and settled at Hastings, Minnesota. Charles' early education was obtained at the common schools of his native county, and after removing to Minnesota, he worked for two years at the carpenter trade, and then engaged in mercantile business at Hastings, Minnesota, until 1863. He then began the study of medicine, and completed his course of study in the medical de-

partment of the University of Michigan in 1865, and immediately settled at Osceola Mills, in Polk county, Wisconsin, and soon became the most prominent physician in his section of the state.

Dr. Marshall was a Democratic candidate for the legislature in his district in 1880, and notwithstanding his temperance principles, and the hostility of those who held opposite views, he ran ahead of his ticket by four hundred and sixty-one votes, but could not overcome the large Republican majority in his district.

In 1881 he removed to Stillwater, and soon be-

came one of the leading physicians there. His practice has rapidly increased until he has become one of the first, if not the leading, physician in eastern Minnesota. Nature did much for Dr. Marshall, and he has continuously striven for the best attainable. Naturally studious, he has availed himself of all opportunities and means to learn the most possible in his exhaustless profession. Believing the most practical of all methods for learning is from the ripe experience of the most learned in the profession, Dr. Marshall attends clinics and lectures in Chicago—courses especially for benefit of physicians—and is an active member of the Northwestern and other medical societies.

Dr. Marshall is a refined and high-minded gen-

tleman; he is dignified and pleasing in his bearing, and interesting in his conversation.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Formerly a Democrat, he has in recent years been in sympathy with the Prohibition movement.

In 1866 he married Miss Addie Brigham, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a lady descended from the distinguished Brigham family of Vermont.

Dr. Marshall's example, his sympathy and his active support have always been on the side of humanity, and his efforts are all toward lightening the burdens of and elevating the human race. He is a man of wide influence, and the world is brighter and better because of him.

HON. DARILUS MORRISON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DARILUS MORRISON was born on the 26th of December, 1814, at Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, of sturdy old New England stock. His father, Samuel Morrison, was widely known in that district, and as a citizen was universally admired and respected. He was for many years deputy sheriff of Oxford county, and also conducted a general merchandise business at Livermore. Our subject's educational opportunities were necessarily limited. During the winter months he attended the district schools of his native village; in the summer he worked on his father's farm.

Fully realizing that his success in life must depend solely upon his own efforts, he left school at the age of sixteen and found employment as a clerk in the store of Mr. Henry Britton, at South Livermore, receiving, at first, a monthly salary of seven dollars. He remained in this position five years, during which time, by strict economy, he accumulated a few hundred dollars, with which he purchased from Mr. Britton an interest in the business. At the end of three years Mr. Morrison sold his interest to Mr. Britton and engaged in the general merchandise business with Mr. Lee Strickland, continuing in this line until 1842. He then removed to Bangor, Maine, and with a capital of about four thousand dollars began dealing in lumber and merchandise. For more than

eleven years he conducted this business, and by his industry and perseverance, and his uniform methods of fair dealing, he attained a well-deserved success.

In 1853 Mr. Morrison disposed of his interests in Bangor and removed to Hudson, Wisconsin. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Morrison removed his family to St. Anthony, Minnesota, and organized the firm of D. Morrison and Company, consisting of Darilus Morrison, Cadwallader C. Washburn, afterwards governor of Wisconsin, and Cyrus Woodman, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The firm engaged in manufacturing lumber, and Mr. Morrison purchased vast tracts of pine lands in Wisconsin and Minnesota. This partnership continued until 1860, after which Mr. Morrison conducted the business alone until 1868, when he turned the business over to his sons, Clinton and George H. Morrison.

Mr. Morrison, in company with several other gentlemen, took the first contract from the Northern Pacific Railroad, and constructed two hundred and thirty-seven miles of road from Duluth to the Red river. Subsequently, Mr. Morrison took a second contract of two hundred miles from the Red river to the Missouri river, and completed it in September, 1873, just at the time of the failure of the banking house of Jay Cooke, who was then the financial backer of the Northern Pacific Rail-



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road, and for a time Mr. Morrison appeared to be in imminent danger of losing his entire investment in the construction of the road; fortunately, however, he succeeded in obtaining payment of his contract in bonds and other securities, and finally disposed of these without the loss of a dollar.

As a citizen Mr. Morrison has always been prominent and public spirited; with the development of the entire northwest, and especially of Minneapolis, he has been closely identified, and given material assistance to every project for the advancement of the material interests of the

young metropolis. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and as the representative of his party has been called to fill various positions of honor and responsibility. From 1863 to 1867 he represented his district in the state senate, and in 1868 was elected the first mayor of Minneapolis.

In May, 1840, Mr. Morrison married Miss Harriet Putnam Whitmore, of Livermore, Maine. Their family consists of two sons, Clinton and George H., and a daughter, now the wife of Dr. H. H. Kimball, an old and highly respected practitioner of Minneapolis.

JOHN PERKINS JOHNSON,

DULUTH, MINN.

JOHN PERKINS JOHNSON was born in Franklin, Connecticut, on February 13, 1851, and through both of his parents, Oliver L. Johnson and Martha (Munford) Johnson, he traces his ancestry to the early settlers of New England. His elementary education was obtained in the district schools of his native county. After leaving school he worked on a farm, and in 1870, becoming impressed with the natural advantages of Duluth, removed to that city. He became an employé of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad (now the St. Paul & Duluth), and remained with the company three months as receiving clerk. He then accepted a position with Mr. E. L. Smith, a friend of his boyhood days, who removed to Duluth to open a butcher business. Mr. Johnson remained with him until 1876, when Mr. Smith removed to Minneapolis, and the business was continued by Mr. Johnson as sole proprietor. For five years he conducted this business with success.

In 1881 his fellow-citizens showed their confidence in him by electing him county treasurer of St. Louis county, and he was compelled to dispose of his business to devote his time to his official duties. So popular was he and so faithful to the trust imposed in him that he was twice re-elected to the same office, serving in all nine years.

In the winter of 1890 he entered the Marine National Bank as assistant cashier. In March, 1881, he was elected cashier, and in August, 1891,

vice-president and general manager. His acknowledged ability as a financier, and his record during the nine years in which he was county treasurer, were such as to assure the directors of the bank that the affairs of the institution, left entirely in his charge, would be conducted in such manner as to bring the best results. The Marine National Bank, of which Mr. Johnson is the controlling spirit, although a new institution, is favored with a large line of depositors, and has been very successful.

Politically Mr. Johnson has always been a staunch Republican, and is an ardent admirer of James G. Blaine, and the political principles advocated by him. Mr. Johnson is universally esteemed. Besides being county treasurer for nine years, he was an alderman during the year 1876.

He has been active in Masonic matters, and has passed through the various degrees of Masonry up to and including the thirtieth degree, Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Duluth, having joined the congregation when the services were held in a store-room, and he has seen the church grow in wealth as the city grew in prosperity until its services are held in one of the finest church edifices in the northwest.

In 1873 Mr. Johnson married Miss Kate Cochran, of Duluth. The union has been blessed with two sons; the eldest, Ernest, aged seventeen, is employed as messenger in the bank of which

his father is manager; their other son, Robert Elmer, is five years old. Mr. Johnson is very domestic in his habits, and is devoted to his own family and home.

Such is the biography of one of the leading citizens of the northwest, who, through his indomitable will and perseverance, has surmounted many obstacles and attained a high position among his fellow-citizens. He is a self-made man

in the very fullest sense. The position he now occupies he owes to his own exertions. He commenced at the bottom of the ladder, and now, while still in the very prime of his vigorous manhood, he has reached a position of which he may justly be proud. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens, and has always transacted the affairs entrusted to him in such manner as to win the esteem and confidence of all that know him.

ANDREW JACKSON SAWYER,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS has become famous through her lumber and wheat industries. Vast areas of forest and prairie have succumbed to the advance of progressive and industrious people, and now annually yield their bountiful harvest of golden grain. The constantly increasing production of wheat in the northwest led to the erection of many magnificent flouring mills in Minneapolis, and to the construction of numerous elevators, in which the grain could be stored until marketed. This brought to the front a class of men bright, energetic and industrious, whose business is to handle this grain in the interests of the producers, and by their intimate knowledge of the necessities of the trade, and perfectly systematized methods of transacting business, they are able to obtain much more satisfactory results than if the grain were marketed by each producer for himself. Minneapolis is the market for the northwest, and the greater portion of the entire grain production of this vast territory is annually disposed of through her grain dealers.

Closely connected with every step in the development of this most important industry is the name of Andrew J. Sawyer. He was a man whose long experience in business affairs, intuitive knowledge of men, rare executive abilities and fine social qualities won for him the highest respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Sawyer began life as a farmer. He was born December 8, 1834, at Royalton, Niagara county, New York, whither his father, Jason Sawyer, removed in 1816, from Rutland, Vermont. He passed his boyhood working on his father's farm, and attending the public schools of his na-

tive village. He left school at the age of sixteen and began farming for himself, and before many years, by industry and frugality, he had saved enough to purchase a farm. He followed this vocation until 1869, when ill health compelled him to abandon it. In 1869 he went to Duluth, Minnesota, where the climate was so agreeable to him that he decided to make it his home. He foresaw the great prosperity that must follow the development of the splendid natural resources of the northwest, and believed that here he could gain wealth as well as health. In 1870 he engaged in the grocery business in Duluth, and from the beginning was successful. In 1871 he associated with himself as a partner Mr. W. W. Davis, under the firm name of Sawyer & Davis. In 1873 the firm began the wholesale grocery business, and so continued until 1876, the business in the meantime attaining large proportions. Seeing the great possibilities offered in the grain trade, Messrs. Sawyer and Davis disposed of their grocery business in 1876 and began buying and selling grain.

In 1882 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Sawyer continuing alone until 1889, when Mr. John McCloud was admitted to a partnership, and after that time the business was conducted under the firm name of A. J. Sawyer & Company. In 1887 Mr. Sawyer removed his residence to Minneapolis, and in the following year the firm opened their Minneapolis office in the Chamber of Commerce.

The firm continued the business at Duluth, and in addition had an office at Buffalo, New York, in charge of Mr. Sawyer's brother, F. J. Sawyer, who



A. J. Sawyer

still continues the grain business there. The firm owned and operated, under the name of the Northern Dakota Elevator Company, one hundred and fifteen elevators, located principally on the lines of the Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads. Mr. Sawyer was president of the Duluth Elevator Company, which owns the largest elevator plant in the world, consisting of three connected elevators, with a combined capacity of five million bushels of grain. It is located at West Superior, Wisconsin.

Mr. Sawyer had the distinction of having bought the first car of grain shipped into Duluth over the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the first car shipped into Duluth over the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. He also built the first line of elevators on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and with his own hands assisted in making the excavation for the first of these elevators. To give some slight idea of the enormous business annually transacted by this firm, it may be stated that in 1891 they handled between eighteen and twenty million bushels of grain.

At the time of his decease, March 3, 1892, besides his other business, Mr. Sawyer was devel-

oping a farm of four thousand acres at Glenwood, Minnesota, on which he had expended one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and which he proposed making one of the finest wheat-raising and horse-breeding farms in the northwest.

In politics Mr. Sawyer was a Democrat. He never aspired to public office, and his many business cares allowed him no time to devote to political affairs, more than to perform his duties as a good citizen.

In 1858 he married Miss Joan Sybrandt, daughter of Mr. James Sybrandt, a highly respected farmer of Royalton, New York. They have one child, a son.

Mr. Sawyer attended the Church of the Redeemer, of the Universalist faith. To this and to every worthy charitable and benevolent object, he gave freely of both his time and money.

Mr. Sawyer was truly the architect of his own fortune. His progress represented a steady growth, and the success attained by him may be attributed to perseverance in following a determined purpose, his untiring industry and his strict integrity. He was in every respect a manly man, and has left to his family that noble heritage—an honored name, besides a large fortune.

JAMES B. FORGAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES B. FORGAN is a banker of much experience. From his sixteenth year, throughout his busy career, he has been connected with financial institutions. He has occupied all the different positions in banking houses, and is thoroughly conversant with all of the different systems of banking. He is a native of St. Andrews, Scotland, and was born on April 11, 1852. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Berwick) Forgan. His father was a man of moderate means, who, however, bestowed upon his son a liberal education, which was obtained in the local public schools and in Forres Academy.

In 1868 a prominent official of the Royal Bank of Scotland tendered him a position through his father in that large institution, and he left school to accept it, and remained with that bank until 1872 as a clerk. He next applied for a position

with the Bank of British North America, and after passing the necessary examination entered its employ and remained there two years, six months of the time being passed in New York and eighteen months in Halifax, Nova Scotia. His next position was with the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun and Company. In 1875 he returned to the banking business, and accepted a position with the Bank of Nova Scotia, a large bank with thirty branches in Canada. Of his career with this institution he may justly be proud. He entered the employment as teller; six months later he was made confidential clerk of the general manager. He next conducted the agency or branch bank in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and a year later organized their branch at Woodstock, New Brunswick. In the following year he became general inspector of agencies, and in 1885 he opened the branch in

Minneapolis. Here he conducted the affairs of the branch in such manner as to attract the attention of the leading banks of the northwest, and he was tendered and accepted the position of cashier of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis. It is a well-known fact that the Northwestern National Bank increased its business steadily and safely under Mr. Forgan's able management.

Here again his ability was noticed by larger financial institutions. The First National Bank of Chicago, one of the largest banks in America, and over whose counter more money passes daily than passes over any bank counter in the world, excepting the Bank of England; a bank employing over two hundred men, and having average deposit accounts amounting to thirty million dollars, found itself in a position requiring a vice-president. After weighing all things carefully they tendered this position to Mr. Forgan. By tendering Mr. Forgan this position the directorate undoubtedly tendered him the highest compliment ever offered any bank official in the United States. To be tendered a position carrying such dignity and responsibility before one has arrived at the age of forty years, is a compliment such as few men receive.

One remarkable fact regarding Mr. Forgan's career is, that never but once did he apply for a position, that being when he entered the Bank of British North America, before leaving home. Nor has he ever asked for an increase of salary, but, as the above record will show, he was rapidly promoted, and during the four years he was with the

Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis his salary was annually increased, until he was in receipt of a larger salary than any other bank official in Minnesota. Mr. Forgan has accepted the proffer of the First National Bank of Chicago, and his resignation has been accepted with no little regret by the directors of the Northwestern National Bank. He will enter upon his new duties as soon as his successor is appointed.

On October 24, 1875, Mr. Forgan married Miss Mary E. Murray, daughter of Donald Murray, a prominent merchant of Halifax, Nova Scotia. They have been blessed with five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Robert, born in 1876; Wilhelmina, born in 1878; Elizabeth Mary, born in 1883, died 1884; Donald Murray, born in 1887, and James B., Jr., born in 1890. Mr. Forgan is a man of domestic tastes, and in his happy home, surrounded by his charming wife and bright, happy children, he finds his greatest enjoyment. Socially he is much esteemed, and was president of the Caledonia Club of Minneapolis. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian; politically he is an independent Democrat.

Such is the biography of one who has led an active, honorable life, which has certainly wrought its own reward. His record is remarkable and his success deserved, and it certainly must cause the most retiring of men to feel a justifiable pride in knowing that his success in life is entirely due to his own exertions, combined with a respect for honor and integrity, without which success cannot be achieved.

WILLIAM H. EUSTIS,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WILLIAM H. EUSTIS is a native of Jefferson county, New York, and was born on July 17, 1845. His father, Tobias Eustis, was a native of Truro, Cornwall, England, and immigrated to the United States in 1839. His mother, Mary, daughter of William Markwick, an Englishman from the county of Kent, was born in this country.

During William's childhood his parents removed to Hammond, St. Lawrence county, New York, where the family has since resided, the

father devoting himself to his trade, that of a wheelwright. Ill health during his younger days prevented the son from being apprenticed to some trade or mechanical pursuit. He attended the common schools, and in 1865 left home and attended the Wesleyan seminary at Gouverneur, New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1870. The following year he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and was graduated from that institution in 1873; and from the Columbia Law School of New York city in 1874,



Amos A. Eustis

and in May of the same year he was admitted to the New York bar.

The hard work of his early life prepared a foundation for his future prosperity. He struggled for years to obtain an education. Diligent to improve his opportunities, he never allowed a legitimate chance for improvement to escape him.

In 1875 Mr. Eustis formed a partnership with Mr. John R. Putnam, now a judge of the New York Supreme Court, at Saratoga Springs, New York. He continued in Saratoga until 1881, during which year he made a European tour of several months, and upon his return in October of that year, he removed to Minneapolis, and there resumed the practice of the law, meeting with deserved success. He also became extensively engaged in business outside of his profession, and all his efforts have been rewarded.

He has always been a warm friend of the city of his adoption, and held himself ready to help any movement beneficial to her interests. On the 18th of May, 1891, at a regular meeting of the Union League Club of Minneapolis, Mr. Eustis moved that suitable and proper action be taken by the club to have the Republican National Convention held in Minneapolis, and was made chairman of a committee of nine to further the object. From that time until he saw his hopes in that direction realized, he spared neither time, energy nor money to accomplish his purpose, and it is but just to attribute to his untiring zeal and work, in large measure, the success that attended the committee's efforts, and the honor thereby reflected upon Minneapolis and the northwest. Concerning this, the *Minneapolis Tribune* said: "Minnie gets the bun. She walks off with the lion's share of the Thanksgiving wishbone. She has her wish but she worked for it. Members of the Washington delegation can have anything they want. Nothing is too good for them, for they have secured for Minneapolis the greatest honor she has ever had. Not only is it the greatest honor, but it will be of more material benefit than any similar event ever held here.

"At the May meeting of the Union League W. H. Eustis moved that a committee be appointed to canvass the matter and see what feeling existed among other organizations of the city. The committee consisted of Wm. H. Eustis, John Goodnow, J. W. Nash, R. J. Evans, C. W. Johnson,

J. S. Pillsbury and Wm. Regan. They went right to work and by the last of May a great deal of enthusiasm was worked up. The Business Men's Union, the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce had all appointed committees to act in conjunction with the Union League committee.

"No one will begrudge William Henry Eustis the lion's share of the honor. He has worked early and late getting hold of prominent people, catching big subscriptions, in short, infusing life into the whole scheme.

"The man who deserves the greatest credit in this matter is W. H. Eustis, says John Goodnow. He stuck to it when everybody laughed at him; he raised the money when it was declared to be an impossibility; he saw the policy of it from the beginning. To him is due the greatest meed of praise. The political and financial advantages of holding the convention are great."

The following is from Kate Field's *Washingtonian* of December 2, 1891: "Minneapolis was fortunate in her delegation. Men like Senator Washburne, Governor Merriam, Thomas Lowry, Geo. A. Brackett, and others of equal persuasiveness and popularity, are likely to carry conviction to impartial ears. William Henry Eustis, who raised the Minneapolis guarantee, and who came to Washington with victory in his eye, would alone have converted stones to his way of thinking. While Minneapolis rejoiced in its harvest festival, this wily gentleman was intent upon having the northwest not only provide the world with food, but capture this National Convention. Even I came within the magic of his spell, and soon succumbed. That was ten weeks ago. Think what momentum his eloquence must have since attained! Who, then, should be surprised at the result?"

The following tribute to Mr. Eustis is by one of his contemporaries: "Mr. Eustis is an able lawyer, well versed in all branches of his profession. He is lucid, logical and eminently practical in making application of the law to the fact. Having excellent judgment and quickness of perception, he grasps the pivotal points of a question with great ease. He is a fluent, graceful speaker, with perfect command of the English language. He is remarkable for accuracy and a conscientious regard for the interest of his client, and there are few lawyers on whose conclusions and opinions

greater reliance can be placed. He has great versatility of talents, and manifests great tact in the management of his cases and skill in eliciting evidence."

Mr. Eustis was unanimously elected by the Fifth Congressional District of Minnesota, as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, held at Minneapolis on the 7th day of June, 1892, and on the 9th day of September following, he was nominated by the Republican City Convention for the office of Mayor of the city of Minneapolis.

Mr. Eustis is pre-eminently a self-made man,

who, without capital or influential friends, by force of his energetic perseverance, has overcome all obstacles and placed himself in the front rank of his profession, and at the same time has succeeded in business matters outside of his profession, and in a pecuniary sense has been bountifully rewarded.

He has a polite and pleasing address and agreeable manners, is genial, of excellent address, suave and cordial in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and by his upright, manly conduct holds the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is, in a word, a manly man.

HON. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

WHEN the future historian shall search the records made in the nineteenth century, he will find the achievements of its young men one of the marvels of the age. The present generation has witnessed the most wonderful development of the great northwest known in the history of the world. Great cities have sprung up on its rich prairies and fertile valleys as if by magic.

The State of Minnesota takes front rank among the great commonwealths of America, and is justly proud of her resources and people. To guide the ship of state in such a favored country is worthy the ambition of any man. To reach such a goal, even before the noon-tide of life, is an honor with but few parallels. This is a progressive age, and the influence of young men is felt as never before; the people of Minnesota chose wisely when they elected William R. Merriam their governor.

He comes of a distinguished ancestry, who settled in Concord, New Hampshire, long before Minnesota was known to any but the red man. His father, the Hon. John L. Merriam, lived at Wadham's Mills, Essex county, New York, where William was born in July, 1849. At that time Mr. John L. Merriam was a merchant, and he conducted a number of mercantile enterprises with varying success until 1861, when he removed with his family to Minnesota. In connection with Mr. J. C. Burbank, he engaged in the stage and transportation business. As railroads were then unknown in the northwest, their business became

an extensive one, and Mr. Merriam became identified with many enterprises for the development of the state. He also took an interest in politics. He served in the state legislature and was speaker of the house of representatives in 1870 and 1871. Governor William was a precocious boy, full of life and fond of boyish sports. At the age of fifteen he entered the academy at Racine, Wisconsin, and later the college at that place. At college he was a leader; in scholarship he stood at the head of his classes, and at college sports he was always in the lead. Upon his graduation in 1871, he was chosen valedictorian, and acquitted himself with honor. His business career commenced soon after his graduation, when he entered the First National Bank of St. Paul as a clerk. Here his merit was readily apparent; though a young man, only twenty-four years of age, he was elected cashier of the Merchants' National Bank in 1873. But the rising tide of a brilliant young man could not stop here, and Mr. Merriam's diligence, keenness and foresight were again recognized, and he was made vice-president of the Merchants' Bank in 1880, and two years later became its president.

He early took great interest in politics, and became an important factor in every political campaign, and was elected to represent his district in the general assembly of Minnesota in 1882 and 1883. He was an ardent Republican, but the interests of the state were, to him, paramount to



William K. Herrick

everything else, and he became known as an active, earnest worker. In 1886 he was again elected to the state assembly and was chosen speaker, where his father had presided sixteen years before. As speaker of the house he inaugurated many reforms, and made an admirable presiding officer. He was self-possessed, courteous and firm, while his quick preception enabled him to rule with tact.

Being a large land-owner, and intimately acquainted with the needs of the farmer, his services in their behalf, while in the legislature, and his large interests and executive ability, caused him to be chosen vice-president of the State Agricultural Society in 1886, and president in 1887, and to his efforts the success of the State Fair was largely due. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republican party, as its candidate for governor, against the Hon. E. M. Wilson, Democrat, and was elected by a large majority. His message to the legislature is regarded as a document worthy of any statesman.

Applying his thorough business methods to the

administration of state affairs, Governor Merriam, has always been prompt to act, thorough in his investigations, efficient in all his undertakings. His shrewdness, sound judgment and great determination, make him a most admirable executive officer. Governor Merriam was re-elected by a handsome majority in 1890. His promptness in suppressing the Hall-Fitzsimons prize-fight won for him the admiration of all law-abiding citizens of the United States. Personally, Governor Merriam is of more than pleasing address and magnetic cordiality. He married in 1872, Miss Hancock, a niece of General W. S. Hancock. Mrs. Merriam is a lady of rich attainments, and does honor to her eminent husband, over whose home she presides with dignity and grace. Such is the career, briefly stated, of a young citizen of Minnesota, who has served his state well, and who has recognized the broader claims of humanity by giving of his substance to all worthy objects of charity, and his moral support to all institutions that have for their purposes the elevation of the race.

JAMES T. WYMAN,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JAMES T. WYMAN, son of John and Clarinda (Tolman) Wyman, was born in Millbridge, Maine, on October 15, 1849. His education was obtained in the public schools, supplemented by a two years' course in Carleton College of Northfield, Minnesota.

In 1870 he began his career as a manufacturer in connection with his brother, John F. Wyman, and E. C. Dwinnell, under the style of Dwinnell and Wyman, manufacturers of sashes, doors and blinds. In 1871 their mill was burned, and young Wyman removed to Minneapolis, where he became superintendent of the business of Messrs. Smith and Parker, sash and door manufacturers. After remaining in their employ four years he was admitted as a partner of the firm, the name becoming Smith, Parker and Company.

In 1882 Mr. J. G. Smith and Mr. L. D. Parker withdrew from the firm, and Mr. H. Alden Smith and Mr. Wyman continued the business under the name of Smith and Wyman. Their business,

which is rapidly increasing, extends throughout the northwestern states, and to the Pacific Coast; and it is but due Mr. Wyman to say that its present prosperous condition is in no small measure due to his superior business ability.

In 1889 Mr. Wyman assisted materially in organizing the Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis, and was elected its vice-president; and in 1890 he became its president. This institution, the success of which is largely due to his efforts, has always paid eight per cent. dividends on its stock.

Mr. Wyman has the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, and has attained to a position of prominence, unusual for so young a man. For several years he was chairman of the committee on manufactures in the Board of Trade, and was largely instrumental in securing the location of several large manufacturing institutions in Minneapolis. In 1888 he was elected president of the Board of Trade, and re-elected in 1889; but declined a third re-election in 1890.

Politically Mr. Wyman is a zealous Republican, and has always been an active worker in political campaigns. In 1884 a petition requesting him to be a candidate for the mayoralty, signed by eighteen hundred of his fellow-citizens, was presented to him, but he declined to enter the contest. He has always been active in matters tending to advance the interests of his city, and is a director of the Business Union, of which he was one of the original promoters.

In religious, educational and charitable institutions he has always taken an active interest. In 1882 he was elected a trustee of Hamline University, and in 1888 was elected vice-president of its Board of Trustees. He assisted in organizing the Associated Charities, and for two years after its organization he was president, and is now vice-president of the association. The Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, of which he is a trustee, counts him as one of its most active members, and he assists both with his money and influence, any means that will advance the cause of religion.

In 1873 Mr. Wyman married Miss Rosetta Lamberson, only daughter of Rev. John Lamberson, a Methodist minister. This union is blessed with six children, viz.: Roy L., aged sixteen, Guy A., fourteen; Grace A., thirteen; James C., twelve; Maud E., ten and Earl F., six years old. He is domestic in his tastes, and in the circle of his home, in the society of his children and the companionship of his loving wife, who is in entire sympathy with all of his acts, he finds his highest enjoyment.

Such is the biography of one of the most ambitious and enterprising of the energetic residents of this hustling city of Minneapolis. There is no man in the city who will labor more for the welfare of the city than he will. He is an enthusiast about everything with which he becomes associated, and as one of his fellow-citizens puts it: "If you desire any worthy object to be carried enthusiastically, all you have to do is to enlist J. T. Wyman in the cause, and he will push it through."

HON. WARREN HEWITT MEAD,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

WARREN HEWITT MEAD was born at Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, in 1836, a son of Lockwood Mead, also a native of Genoa, whose father, Hewitt Mead, had settled there a few years after the close of the Revolutionary war, having removed thither from Fairfield county, Connecticut. Hewitt Mead was a soldier in the American army during the war of 1812, and died in the service at Sackett's Harbor, New York.

The progenitor of the Mead family in America was William Mead, who, at a very early period, probably about 1635, came from England and settled at the present site of Greenwich, Connecticut. Some of the older members of the family were prominent and distinguished characters in colonial history. Rev. Solomon Mead, who was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1774, was a noted Presbyterian clergyman, renowned as well for his general learning and ripe scholarship as for his theological attainments. General John Mead was a brigadier general of the Continental

army during the war for independence, and distinguished himself, particularly under Washington, in engagements with the British about New York.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Susan Miller. She was a native of New York, but her father, Peter Miller, was a Pennsylvanian, and of a sturdy, honest Pennsylvania-German stock.

Our subject was raised in his native county, and received a liberal education. He was graduated from Cazenovia Seminary in 1857, and in the September following went to Kentucky and engaged in teaching. He was three years teacher of languages in Bradfordsville Institute, located at Bradfordsville. He remained there until the school was broken up by the disturbed condition of affairs in that region incident to the civil war. Mr. Mead was a soldier in the Union army, and his term of service was one of great peril, exposure and suffering, which strained even his superior powers of endurance, and seriously impaired his



Engraving by E. H. B.

Warren H. Mead

health for life. In the summer of 1862 he assisted in recruiting the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, cavalry, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company "F." He participated in various campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee during the latter part of that year and the first months of 1863, and in the summer of the latter year was under General Rosecrans in the movements of that distinguished commander against the rebels under General Bragg.

On one occasion at Franklin, Tennessee, he captured two noted and very dangerous rebel spies, whom he turned over to the proper authorities, and who were afterwards executed. In the last day's fight at the desperate and memorable battle of Chickamauga, September 23, 1863, while with his command at Pond Springs, Lieutenant Mead was made a prisoner, and was held by the enemy more than eighteen months, a greater part of the time within walls in close confinement. He took all of the degrees and graduated from nearly every noted rebel prison in the Confederacy. He was several months at Macon, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina, and eight months in the famous Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia. He was among the Federal officers held as prisoners of war, who, in 1864, were placed by the Confederates under the fire of the Union General Gilmore's guns, then bombarding the city of Charleston, South Carolina, from the islands of the harbor. For three months shot and shell from the federal cannon fell around his quarters day and night. In the meantime, to add to his other experience, he endured an attack of yellow fever in a prison hospital. On February 14, 1865, while being transferred by rail from Columbia, South Carolina, on the approach of General Sherman's army to that city, and while near Winesboro, South Carolina, he and a few of his comrades contrived to escape through a hole, which they cut with pen-knives, through the floor of the freight car in which they were riding. After wandering almost aimlessly about for a day or two he was recaptured by a scouting party of Confederate cavalry, and taken to the headquarters of General Joe Wheeler. Tired, half-starved, and, in the month of February, his clothes hanging in rags and tatters from his emaciated limbs, his condition excited the commiseration of a Confederate officer from Kentucky, who gave him a

full suit of Confederate gray clothes, coarse, but fairly comfortable. In this garb, accompanied by a brother officer similarly attired, he again escaped a few nights later, by running the rebel guards, and after weary and perilous journeys through the Carolina swamps, he finally reached the Union forces under General Sherman, then on the march through North Carolina. A few months later, May 15, he was enabled to join his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, and was mustered out of service July 14 following.

After the close of his military service, Mr. Mead completed a course of legal study, which he had pursued at intervals for a considerable period, a part of the time while a captive at Libby Prison, and was admitted to the bar in Louisville, Kentucky, in December, 1865. Soon afterwards he returned to his old home in New York, where he spent a brief season.

In the spring of 1866, after his marriage, he went to Northfield, Minnesota, where he practiced law about three years.

In 1870 Mr. Mead removed to St. Paul and opened a law office, and has been engaged in a general practice with uniform success. He is regarded as a careful, painstaking lawyer, very capable and thorough. He is counsel for some of the most important corporations and firms in Minnesota, and his entire time is occupied in his business.

By certain timely and fortunate investments, he has acquired large and valuable property interests in Minnesota, and he has gained a handsome competence, which he wisely enjoys and prudently directs.

Plain and unassuming, neither seeking nor desiring notoriety of any sort, Mr. Mead is recognized by his fellow-citizens as a gentleman of worth and influence.

In 1877 he was elected to the state legislature for one year, and 1878 he was re-elected for a term of two years, and rendered efficient service as a legislator. He has ever since avoided public life, and devoted himself to his profession. He has, however, taken a little time for relaxation, and has visited Europe and various parts of his own country, and has a good knowledge of the world and its ways.

Mr. Mead is a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, and an unpretending Christian gen-

tleman. He is a teetotaler and an earnest advocate of temperance reform.

In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Minnesota Loyal Legion.

Mr. Mead married on March 7, 1866, Miss Frances A. Hughes, daughter of the late Henry C. Hughes, of Geddes, New York. Mrs. Mead's family is well known throughout central New

York, and some of her ancestors were members of the noted Loomis family of Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead have had born to them two children, viz.: George H. and Charlotte L., the latter an accomplished young lady, who has spent several years in Europe, and who is thoroughly conversant with several of the modern languages.

HON. JOEL BEAN BASSETT,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE Puritan settlers of the New England colonies had no idea of the vastness of our country, and many of their descendants, although not prompted by religious persecution, endured semi-privation to found a new empire in the great western world, in a territory that the most sanguine of the Pilgrim fathers did not dream would ever be inhabited by civilized men.

Many of the early settlers of Minnesota were natives of New England. In their advent to the west they retained their habits of industry, economy and integrity, which they had formed in early life.

The ancestry of Joel Bean Bassett may be traced, through the English branch of the family, to Belgium, where the name is found in the early history, spelled Bassette. In the Elizabethian age a scion of the house of Bassette settled in England, and there dropped the final "e" in the spelling of the name. As early as 1640 the name is found in the annals of American colonization. The Bassetts were members of the Society of Friends, founded by George Fox, and sought religious freedom in the New World, settling in Lynn, Massachusetts. Like most of the colonists, the Bassett family were slave owners, but, yielding to the promptings of their consciences, and their feeling of brotherly love, all the members of the family freed their slaves, the last one being manumitted by our subject's grandfather in 1776. Mr. Bassett has now the original deed of manumittance issued at that time. Joel Bean Bassett was born in the county of Strafford, in Wolfborough, New Hampshire, on March 17, 1817, to Daniel and Abigail Bassett. He grew to man's estate in his native town, receiving his

education in the public schools and the Wolfborough Academy. He also assisted his father on the family homestead, and there also those principles of honor and integrity for which he has always been noted, were engrafted into his heart by the teachings of his beloved mother. At the age of twenty he removed to the State of Maine, and entered into the lumbering business. He remained there some ten or twelve years, and became acquainted with the firm of Jewett & March. In the fall of 1849 he removed to Minnesota and settled in St. Paul, where he resumed the lumber business. While residing in St. Paul he purchased the right to pre-empt land from General Buckner, who afterward surrendered Fort Donelson. The land pre-empted was on the present site of Minneapolis, and in 1852 he removed to his claim and became a tiller of the soil. About this time he became associated with Mr. S. H. Jewett, a brother of one of his former employers, in the lumber business. The capital of the firm was furnished by Jewett & March, of Bangor, Maine, who had been acquainted with him for many years. Their confidence in his integrity and business ability was proved by the fact that they gave him unlimited power, they furnishing all of the capital and he sharing equally in the profits. In 1855 he disposed of his interest to Captain Chase, and built a saw-mill on his land at the head of Bassett's Creek. In 1859 this mill was destroyed by fire, and he erected another at the falls, which was run by water-power. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Gilpatrick, under style of Bassett & Gilpatrick, which was afterward changed to J. B. Bassett & Company, when Richard Price, of Philadelphia, was ad-



J. P. Bassett

mitted into partnership. Mr. Price died in 1869, and the surviving partners continued the business until 1880, when Mr. Bassett purchased Mr. Gilpatrick's interest.

He has been active in many business enterprises, and, in 1882, erected the Columbia flouring mill. This mill was consolidated with others in the Northwestern Milling Company, of which Mr. Bassett has been vice-president since its organization. He is also interested in the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, and in one of the leading financial institutions of the northwest. The firm of J. B. Bassett & Company now consists of the subject of this sketch and his son, William L. Bassett. They own their own timber lands, their own saw-mills, their own lumber yards and planing mills, and handle from fifteen to twenty million feet of lumber per annum.

Mr. Bassett has never forgotten his early training, and is interested in pastoral pursuits. He still continues to cultivate the soil on a twelve-hundred-acre farm in Renville county, Minnesota. He frequently passes many days at a time on this farm, and is actively interested in its management. He raises small grains and fowls, and has a herd of one hundred and fifty head of cattle.

Politically Mr. Bassett was at first a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined the party of universal freedom, and voted for Fremont. He is not now affiliated with any political party, but is an independent voter. At the time of Fremont's campaign he was financially interested in a local newspaper, and assisted the new party materially. He was a member of

the higher house of the Minnesota Territorial Legislature, and received the unsolicited appointment as Indian agent from President Johnson. In this capacity he formulated a treaty for the government by which the present White Earth reservation, on which the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Pillagers are located, was obtained. In March, 1869, after four years of service, he resigned.

Mr. Bassett has ever assisted all worthy charitable objects; he has contributed liberally toward the construction of all the different churches in Minneapolis, but is a member of none. He is a Mason and a member of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 19.

In 1853 Mr. Bassett married Miss Aurilia Carpenter, of Patten, Maine. Mrs. Bassett passed away in 1890, survived by one son, William, hereinbefore mentioned.

In personal appearance Mr. Bassett is vigorous and powerful, and although seventy-four years of age, he has the rugged, hearty appearance of a man of less than three score years. He is a great reader, and devotes hours daily to scientific works. There is no business man in Minneapolis better posted on current events and scientific discoveries than he.

Such is the biography of one of the pioneer settlers of Minneapolis, who has, entirely through his own exertions, reached an enviable position among his fellow men, and his name stands out prominently as one of the men who have materially added to the prosperity of the great northwest.

COL. JEREMIAH C. DONAHOWER,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this biography is pre-eminently a self-made man, whose life-history illustrates in a marked degree what may be accomplished by native force of character.

Beginning life without capital or influential friends, he has steadily worked his way to the front, overcoming every obstacle until fortune smiled upon his efforts. By strict honesty and adherence to correct business principles, and the exercise of sound discretion and good judgment,

he has won universal confidence. In the prime of manhood, he stands a fair type of American energy and thrift.

Mr. Donahower was born in Pennsylvania in 1837. He commenced his career as a school teacher in a district school during the winter of 1853-4.

In May, 1855, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained until April, 1860, going thence to Leavenworth, Kansas. He was engaged in

mercantile pursuits there until about the first of the following November.

Returning to Minnesota, he finally located at St. Peter, where he went into the banking office of Messrs. Edgerton & Donahower as teller. On the call of President Lincoln for men, in April, 1861, he took an active part in recruiting and organizing a company, and on June 17th of that year proceeded with his company to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota. He was commissioned second lieutenant, and was made adjutant of that post. After several months' service there and on the Indian frontier, his company, "E," of the Second Regiment Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, joined the other companies at Fort Snelling, and proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, arriving there October 21, 1861, and went into camp at Lebanon Junction. The first engagement in which the regiment participated was that of Mill Spring, Kentucky, on January 19 and 20, 1862, in which it lost forty-seven men in killed and wounded. In February Mr. Donahower went on detached duty in the signal corps, and on March 20, 1862, he was promoted to captain of his company, and in May rejoined his regiment in front of Corinth, Mississippi. He remained in command of Company E, and was with it in person, participating in the marches, battles and skirmishes with the troops commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas

until about August, 1864. In November of that year he returned to St. Peter, Minnesota, and resumed his former position in the bank.

In August, 1865, he married Miss Emma R. Veith, of Galesburg, Illinois, an estimable lady of fine accomplishments. In 1870 he was appointed census enumerator for Nicollet county, Minnesota, and at the fall election was an unsuccessful candidate for county auditor.

Upon the organization of the First National Bank of St. Peter in 1871, he became its assistant cashier, occupying that position and that of cashier until after his confirmation by the United States Senate as United States Marshal on May 2, 1890. From 1883 to 1890 he was connected with the Second and Third Regiments of the Minnesota National Guard, being lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment three years. He is a companion of Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and an active Grand Army comrade.

Colonel Donahower is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and is uncompromising in every duty of life, either civil or military. In social life he is urbane, liberal and accommodating. He was a brave and gallant officer, a commander who was esteemed and obeyed by his soldiers, and as a citizen he is highly prized by all who know him for his courage, honesty and manly deportment.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NELSON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch has been closely identified with the growth and development of Minneapolis. Born and reared amid the most adverse surroundings, his indomitable will and energy, combined with sterling integrity, have placed him in the front rank among the business men of the northwest.

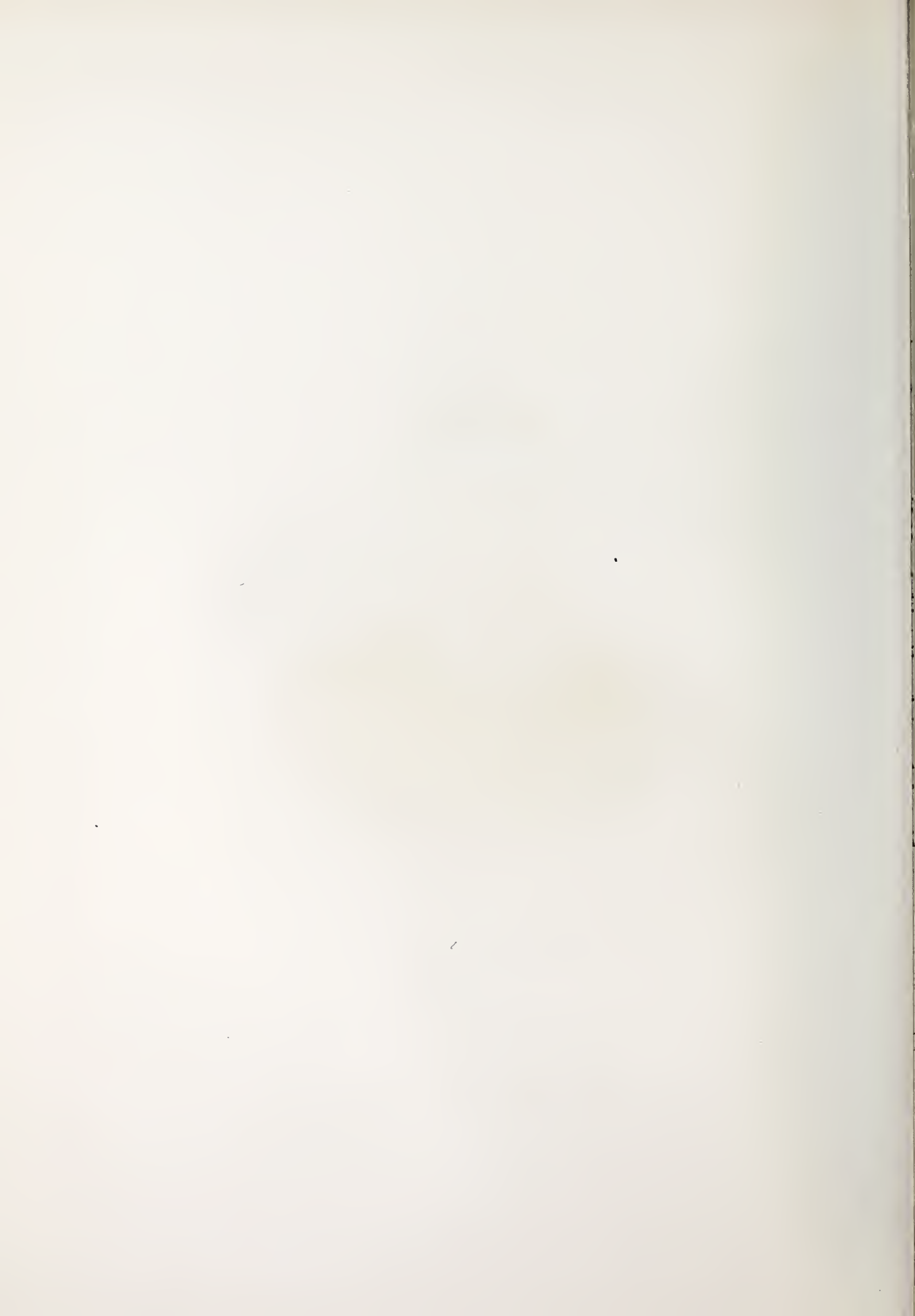
Benjamin F. Nelson is a native of Greenup county, Kentucky, and was born May 4, 1843; his father, William Nelson, a well known and highly respected farmer, was born in 1783, and his mother, whose maiden name was Emeline Benson, was born in 1808. Both parents were natives of Somerset county, Maryland. Benjamin had few educational advantages in his early life.

While yet a boy, owing to the ill-health of his father, the support of the family largely devolved upon him. At the age of seventeen he entered the lumber business; his first year's efforts were attended by success, but during the second year the breaking out of the war ruined his business, and the venture ended disastrously. Subsequently, in connection with his brother, he rented a large farm, but one season convinced him that the quiet monotony of farm life was not suited to his taste, and his entire interest in the farm was transferred to his brother.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Second Kentucky Battalion, and went immediately into service under General Kirby Smith. To go into



B. F. Nelson



the details of his war record, and to narrate in detail all the thrilling and interesting incidents in which it abounds, would require a volume ; space allows only a mere outline. During the year 1862 Mr. Nelson received his first active military training, when Generals Kirby Smith and Buell contested so fiercely for the possession of Kentucky, and which was ended by Smith's retreat into Tennessee. Here the Kentucky Battalion went into winter quarters, remaining until the spring of 1863, when, under the command of General Humphrey Marshall, Mr. Nelson again entered Kentucky, where after little fighting with much wearisome marching, his regiment was ordered to Dalton, Georgia, and assigned to General Forrest. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and subsequently accompanied Wheeler on his raids around Rosecrans' army in the battles of McMinnville and Shelbyville ; recrossing the Tennessee river into Alabama, then back again to Dalton. He was a participant in the engagement when Lookout Mountain was taken by Hooker, on November 24th. In 1864 Mr. Nelson was transferred to General John Morgan's division, accompanying him on his raids into Kentucky, taking active part in the battles of Mount Sterling, Lexington and Cynthiana, Kentucky, and also in the battle of Greenville, Tennessee, in which engagement General Morgan was killed. Soon after this, with five of his comrades, Mr. Nelson was dispatched into Kentucky on a recruiting expedition. Having secured a few recruits on the Ohio river, and being some one hundred and fifty miles inside the enemy's line, in attempting to retreat, he was captured and taken to Lexington, where he and his companions were closely confined, not knowing whether they would be treated as prisoners of war or as spies. After several days of most trying suspense, nine of the unfortunate recruits were executed, while Mr. Nelson, with the others, was taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained until March, 1865, when he was sent to Richmond. At the close of the war he was released on parole.

After a brief visit to his former home in Kentucky, Mr. Nelson became a resident of Minneapolis. Being almost penniless, for a time he was obliged to avail himself of any honorable means to obtain a livelihood ; for a short time he was engaged in rafting lumber, afterwards was employed

in a shingle-mill until 1867, at which time he entered into a contract with Butler Mills and T. B. Walker to make shingles by the thousand, until 1872. In that year, with W. C. Stetson as a partner, they built the Pacific Planing Mill, also the St. Louis Mill. This firm subsequently dissolved—Mr. Stetson taking the Pacific, and Mr. Nelson the St. Louis mill.

In 1879 the present firm of Nelson, Tenney and Company was organized, comprising B. F. Nelson, W. M. Tenney, H. W. McNair and H. B. Frey. The lumber business of the northwest was then practically in its infancy ; money was scarce, and commercial interests of all classes almost undeveloped. In those days it required persevering energy and industry to attain success. Step by step, slowly but surely, the business grew until it attained to a position among the foremost firms of the northwest. The present capital of the firm is about one million dollars, and in 1891 over fifty million feet of lumber were handled by it, approximating a business of nearly a million dollars. The firm is one of the most successful lumber companies of the northwest, operating in Minnesota and Iowa some thirty branch yards. The company is in possession of vast tracts of pine lands in different sections, supplying abundant material for two saw-mills, and a large planing mill operated by the company and located in Minneapolis. In 1889 Mr. McNeir withdrew from the firm, and W. F. Books was admitted. Mr. Nelson is also president of the Nelson Paper Company and the Hennepin Paper Company ; these corporations, with three mills and a pulp mill, control the entire paper industry of the State of Minnesota. The Nelson Paper Company (incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars) is composed of Mr. Nelson and his two sons, W. Edwin Nelson and Guy H. Nelson. The company operates a mill at Minneapolis and one at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, producing all kinds of coarse paper, such as building, roofing and wrapping papers. The Hennepin Paper Company (incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars) is composed of Mr. Nelson, Mr. Thomas B. Walker and Mr. G. M. Walker, of Minneapolis. A pulp mill at Little Falls, Minnesota, and a print mill at Minneapolis are owned and operated by this company.

Although he has had but little time to devote to social organizations, Mr. Nelson is a Mason, and has taken thirty-two degrees in orderly succession. In politics he is a Democrat, and as the representative of that party, has been called to fill various positions of honor and trust; among them that of alderman of the first ward of Minneapolis from 1881 to 1886. Owing to a press of business cares, Mr. Nelson resigned this office six months previous to the expiration of his second term. Mr. Nelson was also a member of the Minneapolis Board of Education for seven years, and in 1890 was elected president of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, and re-elected in 1891.

In 1885 the present large and commodious Exposition Building was erected at Minneapolis in eighty-four days. Much of the credit for the early completion of this really magnificent building is due to Mr. Nelson. As a member of the Board of Directors he personally superintended the construction of the building.

In 1869 Mr. Nelson married Miss Martha Ross, who died in 1874, leaving two sons, W. Edwin and Guy H. In 1875 Mr. Nelson married Miss Mary Fredinburg, of Northfield, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have one daughter, Bessie E.

DANIEL ROSWELL BARBER.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

DANIEL R. BARBER was born February 14, 1817, at Benson, Rutland county, Vermont. His father, Roswell Barber, was a highly respected farmer. The early days of Daniel were divided between work on his father's farm and attendance at the district school. After leaving this school he entered the seminary at Castleton, Vermont, intending later to enter college and fit himself for a profession, but this plan was never followed out—a severe inflammation of the eyes compelling him to stop all study, and he never afterwards had an opportunity of entering college.

The Barber family is a very old one, tracing its annals far back into the colonial days, and its members served their country with distinction.

When Mr. Barber reached the age of twenty-five, he had accumulated, by hard work and strict economy, a sufficient sum to enable him to purchase the largest general store in the native village. Here he remained ten years, giving close attention to the details of his business, and accumulated ten thousand dollars—a large fortune in those days.

At this time the development of the west was beginning to attract the attention of young men of enterprise and courage, and in 1855 Mr. Barber left his home in the Green Mountains, and after traveling through the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, he at length entered Minnesota. He visited St. Anthony, named after the great falls of the Mississippi, and after making a careful

study of the region, he determined to make it his home, believing that there was destined to rise the future metropolis of the northwest. He returned to Vermont after his family in the spring of 1856. Settling at St. Anthony he engaged in the real-estate business until the financial panic of 1857 so depreciated values as to render this a precarious means of obtaining a livelihood. He therefore returned to mercantile life, first conducting a grocery business for several years, and then a dry-goods store. Meantime his fellow-citizens honored him by placing him in the office of city assessor for eleven successive years. In 1871 Mr. Barber purchased the Cataract Flour Mill, which he operated in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Gardner, until that gentleman's decease. He then associated with himself his son, Edwin R. Barber, under the firm-name of D. R. Barber and Son, and under that name the business is still continued (1892). The "Cataract" is the oldest flouring mill in Minneapolis, and through the vicissitudes of many years it has led in the introduction of improvements in processes tending to the production of better qualities of flour. The products of this mill are favorably known in every market in the world.

In 1880 Mr. Barber was stricken with paralysis; the best medical skill obtainable was called in consultation, and every mode of treatment known to medical science was resorted to, but without avail,



A. R. Barber



and after lingering several years he peacefully departed this life on the 17th of April, 1886.

Since Mr. Barber's illness his business enterprises have been ably conducted by his son, Edwin R., who was born November 22, 1852, in Benson, Vermont. Since the purchase of the mill by his father, he has been closely identified with the business, and is a thoroughly practical miller. For the past eight years he has been president of the Millers and Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Minneapolis, and is also president of the Minnesota and Dakota Elevator Company, with a line of elevators on the Great Northern Pacific Railroad. On the 1st of October, 1873, at Minneapolis, he married Miss Hattie Sidle, a daughter of Mr. Henry G. Sidle, president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis; two children, a boy and girl, have been born of this union.

In politics Mr. Daniel R. Barber was a Republican, but he always voted for principles rather than

party. Under a Democratic President he served for several years as postmaster of his native village, resigning the office when he removed to the west.

In February, 1845, Mr. Barber married Miss Ella L. Bottum of Orwell, Vermont, the Rev. Rufus Cushman performing the marriage ceremony. To them were born two children: Julia and Edwin R.

In many respects Mr. Barber was a remarkable man; possessed of a native shrewdness and unusual executive ability, his business ventures were uniformly attended with success. Beneath an exterior of reserve was concealed a kindly, genial nature that made him countless friends. Wherever known he was universally admired and respected. He was for some years a member of Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis, and resting peacefully in that faith, he departed this life, and left to his family the heritage of an honored name.

WILLIAM MITCHELL TENNEY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE vigorous growth of Minnesota and the adjacent territory has been mainly the result of the industrial energy of individuals. William M. Tenney has shown, as the result of his early experience, that work, even the hardest, is full of materials for self-improvement. His successful business career reveals the fact that honest labor is the best of teachers, and that the school of toil is the noblest of *all* schools; that it is a school in which the ability of being useful is imparted, the spirit of independence learned, and the habit of persevering effort acquired. His name is closely connected with the commercial history of Minneapolis. His long experience in business affairs, his intuitive knowledge of men, rare executive abilities and fine social qualities have won for him the highest respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

He was born in Washington, D. C., on January 12, 1843. His father, William H. Tenney, a native of Washington, was a man of exemplary life, and was engaged in the milling business. He died at Washington in 1889, at the age of seventy-five years. In 1638, less than twenty years after

the landing of the Pilgrims, Thomas Tenney left England and sailed to America, settling at Rowley, Massachusetts. Back to this hardy adventurer Mr. Tenney traces his ancestry. Isaac Tenney, the grandfather of our subject, was born and reared in Newburyport, Mass., and was extensively engaged in shipping, owning a fleet of merchant ships employed in the carrying trade between Newburyport, Georgetown, D. C., and the West Indies, and in the salt trade with England.

Mr. Tenney was a pupil at a private school in Washington until fourteen years old, when he entered his father's office as a clerk. There he obtained his first knowledge of business methods and acquired those principles of honorable dealing that have led him to enduring success. He remained with his father four years, then accepting a position as clerk to a captain of commissary with the United States volunteer forces, then actively engaged in the civil war. At the age of nineteen he became a clerk in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Washington, and one year later entered the banking house of Jay Cooke and Company in that city. He was rapidly advanced

until, in 1871, he was appointed manager of the Washington house, with entire charge of its business. In the financial crisis of 1873 the magnificent banking house of Jay Cooke and Company, with a reputation and a credit second to none in this country, went down, and in the failure Mr. Tenney lost every dollar he possessed. During these years, besides earning an enviable reputation as an able banker and a thorough business man, he had accumulated a considerable fortune, and at the time of this failure he was a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Washington. Now, all was lost. The resistless flood that swept away the house of Jay Cooke and Company carried with it all who had any connection with the firm, and among those who lost their all was Mr. Tenney. It was a time of trial and discouragement, but his determination and his indomitable will and energy carried him through it.

He remained in Washington, assisting in settling the affairs of Jay Cooke and Company, until the fall of 1873, when, having determined to start anew in the west, he removed to Corning, Iowa. He found immediate employment in the banking house of George W. Frank and Darrow, and at the end of two months became a member of the firm, his long experience and extensive knowledge of banking methods making him invaluable to his employers. He remained in Corning, Iowa, until the summer of 1880, when he removed to Minneapolis, and the present firm of Nelson, Tenney and Company was organized, comprising B. F. Nelson, W. M. Tenney and H. W. McNair. This firm is one of the most successful lumber

companies in the northwest, operating in Minnesota and Iowa some thirty branch yards. The firm employs a capital of one million dollars, and in 1891 about sixty million feet of lumber were handled. The company is in possession of large tracts of pine lands in different sections, supplying abundant material for its various manufacturing operations. The firm own and operate three saw mills in Minneapolis, occupying some twenty acres of land, and during 1892 sawed one hundred million feet of logs. Since the organization of the company Mr. Tenney has actively participated in its management.

Since 1881 he has been a director in the Security Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of Minneapolis. In 1883 he was elected cashier of the Security Bank, which position he resigned in 1886, his other affairs demanding all his time and attention.

In political sentiment Mr. Tenney is a Republican, but beyond performing his duty as a citizen he has no time to devote to politics, and has never aspired to any public office.

On the 30th of October, 1866, at Washington, he married Miss Julia McNair, daughter of Mr. David A. McNair, who was well-known as the efficient chief of the redemption division in the office of the Treasurer of the United States. Mrs. Tenney is a niece of General O. B. Willcox, of the United States Army. To them have been born four children, two of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Tenney are active members of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, and devote much time and money to this and to every worthy charitable and benevolent cause.

OLOF N. OSTROM,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

OLOF N. OSTROM was born in Christianstad, Sweden, July 29, 1850. His father was a boot and shoe merchant near Christianstad, Sweden, and was enabled to give his son a fair education, which was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and by private tuition at his home. Olof's first experience in the business world was as bookkeeper in his native place. At the age of seventeen he came to the United

States and settled in St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1868 he removed to St. Peter, Minnesota, and accepted a position with a contracting and building firm of that place. In 1872 he started on his own account, and continued in the contracting and building business until 1878. While thus engaged he superintended the construction of a number of large buildings. Among the most prominent of those he built as contractor was



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Fred C. Pillsbury

the Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter. In 1879 he removed to Evansville, Minnesota, and became a dealer in general merchandise and grain. In 1883 he started the Bank of Evansville, and in 1885 disposed of his general merchandise business and devoted his entire time to the interests of the bank and to his grain trade. In 1888 he sold his banking interests at Evansville and removed to Minneapolis, where he organized the Swedish-American Bank. The capital stock upon its organization was one hundred thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The institution has been very successful. It has a large line of deposits, amounting to one million dollars, and besides paying dividends of eight per cent. to its stockholders, has accumulated a surplus of eighty-five thousand dollars. The Inter-State Grain Company, of which Mr. Ostrom is president, was organized by him with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, in connection with Messrs. C. S. Hulbert and Charles M. Amsden, to continue on a larger scale his grain business in Evansville.

The business, upon its organization, controlled twenty-five elevators. It now (1892) operates nearly one hundred elevators located on the Chicago Great Western, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Great Northern Railways, and a large terminal elevator in Minneapolis.

Mr. Ostrom is also interested financially in several enterprises. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Alexandria, Minnesota, and Bank of Gibbon, Minnesota, and Washington Bank, Minneapolis.

On October 1, 1870, he married Miss Helen M. Ely at St. Peter, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrom are blessed with two children: Alma, aged eighteen, and Alexander, aged thirteen.

In all his business projects, Mr. Ostrom has been successful. He has accumulated a fortune, entirely through his far-sightedness as a financier, and ranks as an eminent and successful business man, and holds his position entirely through his own efforts. He has always tried to treat everybody justly, and is esteemed as an upright, honorable man by those who know him best.

FRED. C. PILLSBURY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FRED. C. PILLSBURY was born in Concord, New Hampshire, August 27, 1852, and was the youngest member of an illustrious family, the fame of whose name has spread throughout the American and European continents. New England has been the home of a galaxy of eminent men, and to the west she has given bountifully of her brain and sinew. Minnesota has been especially favored, and in summing up the causes which led to her present commercial greatness, we find the name of Pillsbury closely identified with her proud prosperity. The Pillsburys came to Minnesota during the days of pioneer hardships, with little capital other than their brains, industrious habits and Christian virtues, and began a commercial career that has thrived and grown by honest endeavor. Fred. C. Pillsbury was a brother of Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, and a son of Mr. George A. Pillsbury, whose history, together with the early history of the Pillsbury family, will be found on another page of

this volume. He attended the public schools of Concord, and was graduated from its high school when eighteen years of age.

In 1871 he settled in Minneapolis, which was then a city of thirteen thousand inhabitants, and which gave little promise of its present greatness. He began as a clerk in the hardware store of his uncle, Mr. J. S. Pillsbury, where he remained until 1875. The milling business at that time began to assume large proportions, and Mr. Pillsbury and his enterprising brother, foresaw that Minneapolis was destined to supply breadstuffs for the world. He became a partner in the milling firm of Messrs. C. A. Pillsbury, out of which grew the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, with a capital of five million dollars, and a capacity of about twelve thousand five hundred barrels of flour daily. Retiring on the formation of the new company, Mr. F. C. Pillsbury became chairman of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company,

having the second largest flouring plant in the world, with a daily capacity of ten thousand five hundred barrels, and comprising the following named mills: the Crown Ore, the Columbia, the Pettit, the Galaxy, the Northwest and the Zenith, all located on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Pillsbury was a Republican, but not a politician; he was president of the State Agricultural Society and a member of the board of managers of the Minnesota State Reformatory. He was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company; vice-president of the Empire and Atlantic Elevator Company and a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis.

In 1876 he married Miss Alice Goodwin, the refined and accomplished daughter of Dr. D. M.

Goodwin, one of the oldest and most eminent physicians of Minneapolis. Four children are the fruits of this union, the eldest being now twelve years of age.

Mr. Pillsbury was a member of the Minneapolis Club, and one of the governing committee and a member of the board selected to build the new club-house. His personal and social qualities were those that characterize the true gentleman; and his upright life, his manly deportment and his noble virtues, combined with his splendid abilities and achievements, endeared him to all who knew him, and won for him an enduring name. In his decease, which occurred on May 15, 1892, Minneapolis suffered the loss of one of her best citizens; his family a devoted husband and loving father, and all who held his confidence a true friend.

HORACE WYMAN PRATT,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE pathway to success is beset by many barriers, and he who attains that coveted goal without sacrifice to his fellow-men is, in truth, the type of man to whose example and life a nation or a city may point with pride. The opportunities of the west have developed a galaxy of successful business men that challenges the history of all times and nations, and in the commercial history of this country one must accord a bright page to those men who, by their tireless energy and ability, have made this western country a marvelous factor in the financial stability of our government.

On the 8th of August, 1833, in Chautauqua county, New York, Horace W. Pratt was born. His father, Hiram A. Pratt, who was born in Washington county, New York, had been for many years a farmer and merchant of Chautauqua county, and was universally respected. The American branch of this family was first established in Connecticut, and its founder was one of the very early settlers of that state. In later years members of the family removed to Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, whence its various branches have sprung. Captain Hiram Pratt, grandfather of Horace, participated in the

war of 1812, serving his country faithfully and with distinction. He died soon after the battle of Plattsburg, from exposure and injuries received at that battle.

Horace attended the public schools in his native place during the winter months and worked on his father's farm summers until his twentieth year. At that time the possibilities of the west claimed the attention of those young men who had the courage to face the hardships and privations of pioneer life and the intelligence to foresee her wonderful future. In his native place Mr. Pratt saw but little prospect for future advancement; desirable places were already crowded and farming was ill-suited to his tastes. Accordingly, in 1853, he left his home, and with twenty dollars in his pocket started for Chicago. He remained in Chicago a few days and then journeyed to La Porte, Indiana, where he remained for one year, teaching school and studying law. In 1854 he spent six months in Freeport, Illinois, continuing his law studies. He then removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he taught the first regularly conducted public school of that place, and where he remained until 1856.

It was during these three years, while teaching



A. M. Pratt



C. N. Hunt.

school and studying law, that Mr. Pratt obtained his first knowledge of business methods that have led him to honorable and enduring success. In the spring of 1856, with a few hundred dollars which, by rigid economy, he had managed to save, Mr. Pratt removed to Dodge county, Minnesota, and with others laid out the town site of Mantorville. He remained there eleven years, practicing law and dealing in real estate. He enjoyed a fair measure of success and accumulated considerable money. In 1867 he removed to Owatonna, Minnesota, and engaged in the grain business, which was then in its infancy, and achieved satisfactory success. He remained in Owatonna ten years. In 1877 Mr. Pratt removed to Faribault, Minnesota, and there continued in the grain trade eight years, and was uniformly prosperous. In 1885, realizing that more could be accomplished in his business in Minneapolis, a city peculiarly fitted for the grain trade, he removed thither, and immediately began business, with Mr. George W. Porter as a partner, under the firm-name of Pratt and Porter.

Mr. Pratt is the president of the Union Elevator Company, and is also largely interested in the Empire Elevator Company, which he organized. He is also a director in the National Bank of Commerce, and at different times has been prominently identified with numerous business enterprises. Mr. Pratt is a man of most engaging presence, dignified and courteous in manner, displaying that consideration for others which marks the true gentleman. Among his business associates he is recognized as a man of sterling qualities, with an unblemished reputation and an unswerving adherence to the principles of honorable dealing.

In politics he is a Democrat, but he has never aspired to any public office. He has found but little time to devote to social organizations, although he has been a Master Mason for many years.

On the 25th of November, 1862, Mr. Pratt married Miss Imogene A. Thayer, a lady of culture and refinement, and the daughter of Orin Thayer, of Dodge county, New York. They have two children.

HON. CHARLES N. HUNT,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CHARLES NORTON HUNT was born at West Point, Lee county, Iowa, July 8, 1855, the son of Virgil Odel Hunt and Mary S., *née* Norton, his wife. His father, a native of Otis, Massachusetts, went to Ohio at an early day, and removed thence to Iowa in 1853. He was a general dealer in real estate, farms and live stock. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Norton, of Vermont, served in the colonial army in the war of the Revolution.

Charles spent his boyhood on the farm in Iowa, and received the ordinary common-school education. At an early age he displayed an aptness for study and fondness for books. He attended the graded and high school at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and afterwards Howe's Academy. He entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, in 1875, taking a six years' course and was graduated therefrom in 1880. He was awarded the first prize for oratory in his junior year, and in 1889 was sent to Oberlin, Ohio, as the representa-

tive of the Iowa State University, at the interstate oratorical contest. He had charge of the public schools of Onawa, Iowa, during 1880-81. He was graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1882, read law in the office of Mr. Joseph A. Edwards, of Iowa City, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1882. He then commenced practice in the city of Minneapolis and went into the office of Hon. Freeman P. Lane in July of that year.

In the fall of 1882, on account of ill-health, he went to Jamestown, Dakota Territory, where he remained one year practicing law and dealing in real estate; he then went to Bismarck and was in that city practicing his profession when the capital was located there. In 1885 he was elected judge of the municipal court of Bismarck and served one year. He was also sent as a delegate to the Territorial convention held at Yankton that year.

In the spring of 1887 he returned to Minne-

apolis and resumed his profession there, confining himself to corporation law. For two years he acted as attorney for the Washburn Mill Company. He was in partnership with Mr. C. M. Wilkinson in 1888-9, and in August, 1890, he formed a partnership with Mr. F. H. Morrill, under the firm-name of Hunt and Morrill, which still continues. Their practice is confined largely to corporation law and they are engaged in some of the most important litigation in the state and federal courts.

Mr. Hunt is a lawyer of fine ability, untiring

perseverance and great energy. He is well read in the elementary principles of his profession, and he keeps up with the current decisions of the courts. He is a fluent, easy speaker, with a copious flow of pure English; is a cogent, logical reasoner, and his addresses on literary or political subjects are often illustrated with similes, metaphors and antitheses which follow each other in rich and varied profusion. He has great versatility of talent and good practical judgment. He ranks high among the successful lawyers of Minneapolis.

JAMES DODGE RAY,

DULUTH, MINN.

IN Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on April 24, 1821, a son was born to Mrs. Caroline (Dodge) Ray, wife of James Ray. This son was the fifth child of a family of six children, and was christened James, in honor of his uncle, Dr. James Dodge, an eminent physician of Salisbury, Connecticut.

James passed his early life after the manner of New England boys of that day, attending school and assisting his parents, who kept a New England tavern, known as the "Half-way House," between Hartford, Connecticut, and Albany, New York. In 1832, they determined to remove to the great undeveloped western country, and started for Ohio. On this journey they traveled over the only railroad then constructed in the United States, it being a stretch of about forty miles between Albany and Schenectady. The rails were of flat bar iron, and the rate of speed was eight miles an hour. From Schenectady they journeyed on the Erie Canal packet to Buffalo, and after waiting in that city four days they obtained passage on a lake vessel for Ashtabula, Ohio. At that time there were but five or six vessels carrying passengers on the lakes. After a short residence in Ashtabula, the family removed to Lenox, a town about fourteen miles south, and became tillers of the soil, cattle-raisers, and saw-mill proprietors.

James' father had brought quite snug sum of money from the east, and at once became active in all affairs tending to advance the country. He

was one of the promoters of the Ashtabula and Warren turnpike, which provided a good road through Lenox. After it was completed it was principally owing to his efforts that it was thrown open for travel without toll.

James, early in life, displayed great executive abilities. His father becoming disabled, the duties of conducting the farm and mill fell upon him when he was but fourteen years old. But he performed his duties nobly, and personally superintended the clearing of the land and building of saw-mills. He remained in Lenox until 1852, and during the last five years of his residence there he was largely interested in the cattle business, and frequently drove large bunches of cattle to New York city, that being then the market for cattle. He has occupied as much as forty-five days in making the journey to New York. The cattle now are carried to New York from the same point by rail in as many hours.

In 1852 he removed to St. Louis, and became a wholesale dealer in butter and cheese. His health failing, he was advised to seek a different climate, and in 1855 removed to Superior, Wisconsin. He brought a stock of general merchandise with him, and sold anything from shingles to brocaded satins. In 1857 he disposed of his merchandise business, and purchased the first steam mill erected at the head of Lake Superior, and operated it the first season after it was constructed. This mill he disposed of to Senator Howard, who began his career in this section as a



James D. Ray

clerk for Mr. Ray. He was elected sheriff of Douglas county, Wisconsin, and at the same time engaged in hotel-keeping, as manager of the Superior hotel for the proprietors, some three years.

As early as 1856 he made investments in what is now the city of Duluth. He and associates laid out what is now called the Portland Division to Duluth, and built the Portland Dock, the construction of which he superintended personally, enduring the hardships and exposure of a severe winter, during which he was frequently compelled to be in snow up to his waist.

From 1860 to 1865 he resided in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and in the latter year he returned to the head of Lake Superior, and settled in Duluth. In the summer of 1867, Mr. Ray made a trip to Milwaukee, and obtained a contract for furnishing the material for the first government improvements made at the head of the Lake. His partners in this enterprise were Sidney Luce, Colonel Culver, William Nettleton and Voss Palmer. Mr. Luce and these other gentlemen worked personally upon this contract, which was for the construction of a pier at the outlet of the St. Louis river. Judge J. R. Carey commanded one fleet of scows during the construction of this pier.

While conducting his merchandise business in Superior, Mr. Ray personally supplied a "north shore man" (as a resident of Duluth was then called) with a complete outfit, from shoes to hat, to be sent to the Minnesota territorial legislature, to obtain a charter for a canal across the peninsula known as Minnesota Point, and also to permit a plank road to be constructed along the

entire length of this peninsula. The charter was obtained, but the work was not finished until many years later.

Mr. Ray has greatly added to the improvements of Duluth, and many large buildings, that would be a credit to the largest cities, are lasting monuments to his enterprise. He was one of the prime movers in building the Masonic Temple of Duluth, one of the finest edifices erected in the West, and is one of the largest stockholders. He was created a Master Mason in Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1856, in Rising Sun Lodge. He was a charter member of Tuscan Lodge, Jefferson, Ohio, and also a charter member of Palestine Lodge, No. 79, of Duluth. He has passed through the various chapter and commandery degrees up to the thirtieth degree Scottish Rite. He is now a member of Duluth Commandery, and has been for many years generalissimo of the commandery.

Mr. Ray has been twice married. In Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1850, he wedded Miss Cornelia G. Watous. Four children, of whom Robert C., is the only survivor, were born of this union. In 1865, at Monterey, Massachusetts, he married Miss Caroline E. King, a highly educated woman, a graduate of Maplewood (Mass.) College. The issue of this marriage was also four children, all of whom, excepting Marion, have passed away. Although named Marion, this daughter is called Daisy, having been given that name by her little nephew when she was but two days old.

Mr. Ray was among the very first to foresee a great future for Duluth. He has the utmost confidence in the future of the city, and no man is more willing to assist any enterprise tending to her welfare than he.

FRANK B. KELLOGG,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

FRANK B. KELLOGG is prominent among the younger members of the St. Paul bar. He is a graceful, easy speaker, with a good command of the English language, and is noted for his just conception of the law, his faculty for imparting his ideas, skill in eliciting testimony, tact in the management of his cases and fairness to his adversary.

He was born in Potsdam, New York, December 22, 1856, the son of Asa F. and Abigail (Billings) Kellogg, who removed to Minnesota in 1865.

Young Kellogg was admitted to the bar in 1877, at Rochester, Minnesota, where he commenced the practice of the law. In October, 1887, he formed a partnership with Hon. Cushman K. Davis, United States senator, and Mr. C.

A. Severance, at St. Paul, under the style of Davis, Kellogg and Severance, which still exists (1892). This firm has an extensive practice, and Mr. Kellogg finds ample scope for the exercise of his versatile talents.

He is very industrious, a hard worker and an enthusiastic student. He is a lecturer on the

subject of equity, in the law department of the University of Minnesota, where his easy, graceful manner, and ripe scholarship and ability to awaken the interest of his students, render him deservedly popular. His abilities and achievements give assurance of a useful and brilliant career.

HON. LOREN FLETCHER,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE opportunities of the west have developed a galaxy of successful men that challenges the history of all times and nations, and in the commercial history of this country we must accord a bright page to those men who, by their tireless energy and ability, have developed this western country. To the thoughtful student there is a valuable lesson to be gleaned from the lives of those men whose courage and confidence enabled them to build the foundation upon which Minneapolis now stands—the first city of the northwest.

Closely connected with every step of that development stands the name of Loren Fletcher. He was born at Mount Vernon, Maine, on the 10th of April, 1833. His father, Captain Levi Fletcher, an old and highly respected citizen, had been a farmer in that vicinity for many years. Loren's early days were divided between his father's farm and the common schools of his native village. Subsequently he entered Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, Maine, where he remained until the age of seventeen. Leaving school then, he found employment in Bangor, Maine, as a clerk in a shoe store. About that time the possibilities and advantages of the great west claimed the attention of young men of enterprise and courage, and seeing little promise of advancement in the east, Mr. Fletcher determined to emigrate.

In the fall of 1855 he reached Dubuque, Iowa, and from that point he journeyed by boat to St. Paul, reaching there in May, 1856. He remained one day in St. Paul, and then went to Minneapolis, and believing that here was destined to rise the future metropolis of the northwest, he resolved to make it his home. He had but little money, and fully realizing that his success in life would depend solely upon his own efforts, he

immediately started in search of employment. He went to work for Mr. Darilus Morrison in the saw-mill, in the forests, and on rafts of logs and lumber in the river. In 1860, in company with Charles M. Loring, under the firm name of Loren Fletcher and Company, he began the dry-goods business on Bridge Square, and later erected there the building then known as the Masonic Block, now occupied by Mr. W. K. Morrison as a hardware store. It was difficult to accomplish much in commercial pursuits in those days; money was scarce, the country practically undeveloped and but sparsely peopled, and transportation facilities very inadequate. But the two young merchants worked hard, and by energy, industry and strict economy they made their business a success.

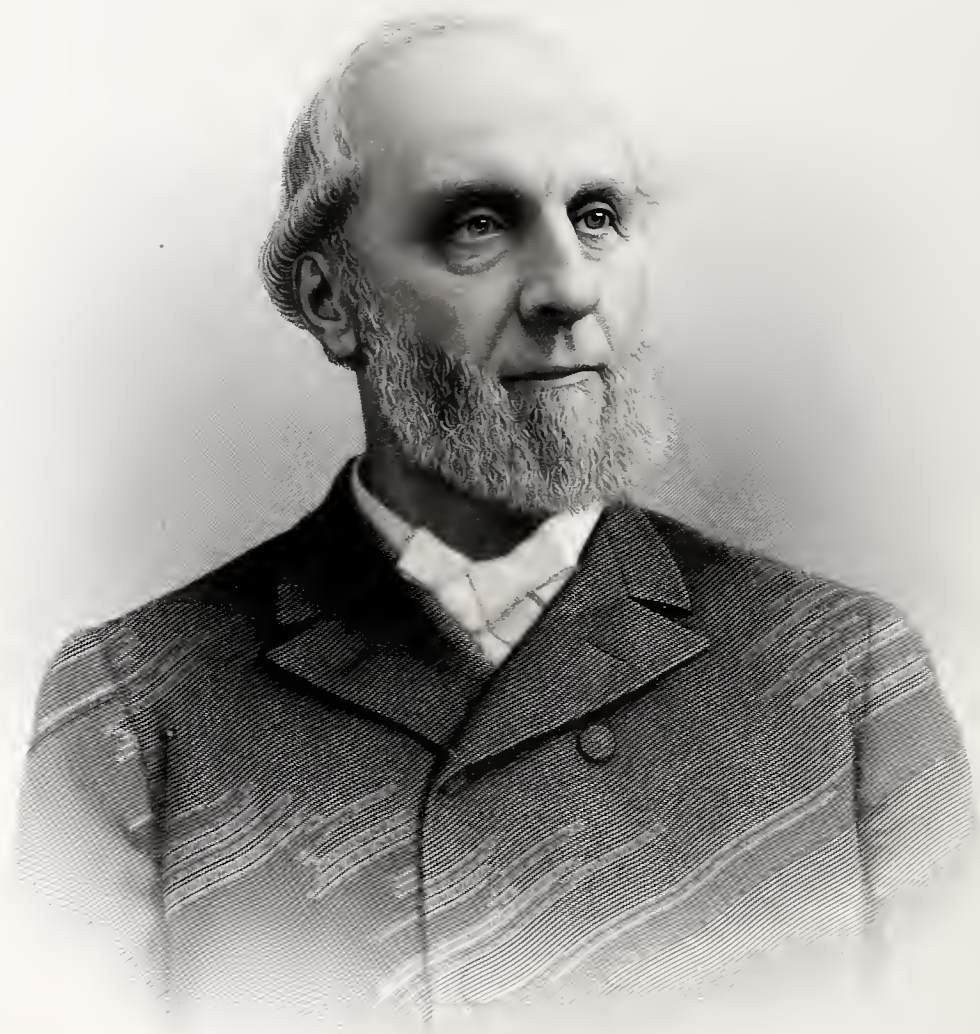
The lumber business of the northwest was then in its infancy. Gradually Mr. Fletcher and his partner worked into this business, purchasing pine lands and manufacturing lumber; they also engaged in contracting on railroads and providing general supplies for the Northern Pacific and other railroads. Subsequently they joined with Mr. W. F. Cahill in operating the Holly flouring mill, and later they constructed the Galaxy mill. For several years they conducted extensive farming interests in Dakota, and have been largely interested in grain elevators throughout the northwest. For the past few years Mr. Fletcher has been contracting his numerous and widely-scattered interests with a desire to retire somewhat from active business life and enjoy the rest he so well deserves.

In politics Mr. Fletcher is a staunch Republican, and, as the representative of that party, has been called to fill various positions of honor and responsibility, and in this connection it may be said



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L. Fletcher



Chas E Vanderburgh

of him that in all of his public life he has studied and endeavored to advance the best interests of his state and city. He was a member of the state legislature from 1873 to 1883, and during the last three sessions was speaker of the house. At the Republican convention, held July 26, 1892, he was nominated by acclamation to represent the fifth district in congress. The selection was a most happy one; and no man in the district better understands the needs of the people, or would more faithfully and efficiently represent them in our national assembly.

On the 10th of October, 1857, Mr. Fletcher mar-

ried Amerett J. Thomas, at Bangor, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are active members of Gethsemane Episcopal Church of Minneapolis, giving freely of their time and means to this and to every worthy charitable and benevolent object.

"Nothing succeeds like success," is an old and true saying, and any man who has made of his life a success is worthy of commendation, but he who, by his own unaided efforts, and in the face of difficulties, struggles manfully to a position in the foremost rank of our successful men is indeed deserving of the highest praise.

HON. CHARLES E. VANDERBURGH,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CHARLES E. VANDERBURGH was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York, December 2, 1829, son of Stephen and Maria (Calkins) Vanderburgh. His father's ancestors came from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled in Dutchess county, New York, more than a generation before the French and Indian war. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and removed soon after the war to Saratoga county, New York, where the father of our subject was born in 1800. In 1837 the family residence was removed from Saratoga county to a farm in Marcellus, Onondaga county, in the same state.

Charles worked on his father's farm during summer months and attended the district school during the winter season, until he was seventeen years old, when he engaged in teaching district school in a neighboring town. He was ambitious for knowledge and constant in his pursuit of it, devoting all his spare hours to faithful study at home. Between the years 1846 and 1849 he prepared himself for college, pursuing his studies at home and supplementing them with several sessions at the Courtland Academy, at Homer, New York. In the fall of 1849 he entered the sophomore class at Yale College, and was graduated with honor in 1852. In the following year he became principal of Oxford Academy, at Oxford, New York. The following year he commenced the study of law at Oxford in the office of Mr.

Henry R. Mygatt, one of the foremost lawyers of the state. In January, 1855, he was admitted to the bar, and remained with his preceptor till the following autumn, when he went west, and spent the winter in Chicago. He visited numerous places in his search for a location, and finally, in April, 1856, decided to cast his fortune with the then little village at the Falls of St. Anthony.

His first efforts in Minnesota were characteristic of the pioneers of those days. But intelligence, industry and integrity never fail of their reward. Mr. Vanderburgh had an abundance of these qualifications, but no money. He immediately obtained a situation in the office of the register of deeds, where he was employed three weeks, during which time he formed a law partnership with Hon. F. E. Cornell, late judge of the superior court. They did a large practice, both in the courts and in the United States land office, and continued till the fall of 1859, when he was elected to the district bench, his district at that time extending north and northwest of Fort Snelling; it has since been divided into several districts. Judge Vanderburgh was elected district judge four times in succession, and discharged the duties of his office with singular ability during his long administration from 1859 to 1881. His retention on the bench for so long a time is a tribute from his fellow-citizens to his fidelity and usefulness. Prominent members of the bar speak in high terms of his ability and judicial qualifica-

tions. In 1881 he was elected to the supreme bench of Minnesota, and holds that office now (1892). His record on the supreme bench is a fitting sequel to his eminent career in the district tribunal. As judge and citizen he has been the exponent of all that is most respected and honored in the community.

Judge Vanderburgh, in his political associations, is a Republican, but is essentially non-partisan, and has generally been elected without opposition.

At Oxford, New York, on September 2, 1857, he married Julia M. Mygatt, daughter of William Mygatt, a leading citizen of Oxford, who died in April, 1863, leaving two children. On the 15th of April, 1873, he married Miss Anna Culbert, daughter of Mr. John Culbert, a prominent citizen of Fulton county, New York. One child was born to them in August, 1874.

Judge Vanderburgh has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1862. He is an elder in the church and for many years was superintendent and teacher in the Sabbath-school, a work in which he is deeply interested. One of the cardinal principles of his life has been never to

miss an engagement, and he has never been detained from his post of duty by personal ill health and seldom by accident or storm. He has had the privilege and responsibility of organizing courts in a number of new counties, and an opportunity of witnessing an extraordinary development and growth in population, wealth and intelligence in his state, and it is his testimony and belief that there is no part of our country where life and property are more secure or the devotion of the people to law and order greater than in Minnesota.

In summing up the record of his life we beg to add the words of one of Minnesota's most honored sons: "Judge Vanderburgh has passed the greater part of his life among us. We remember him as the young attorney without money or friends; we now respect him as an honored member of the supreme bench. Throughout his long and distinguished career he has ever been the highest type of honorable manhood, and the well-earned success which he enjoys is a source of satisfaction and pride to his fellow-citizens, who hold him in the highest esteem, respect and friendship."

JOHN S. McDONALD,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AMONG the leading lumbermen who did business in Wisconsin and upper Michigan before and for twenty years after the civil war, few were better known than John S. McDonald. He was born December 7, 1831, in Lancaster, Glengary county, Canada, on the homestead which his grandparents had settled. His father, Donald McDonald, married Marion Stewart, who was a McLcod on her mother's side, and who came to Canada from her native Isle of Skye when she was a girl in her teens. She lived to be over ninety years of age, and spoke the Gaelic, whenever she was among those who understood it, to the day of her death. She reared a family of six sons and six daughters, of whom John Stewart was the sixth child.

From his fourth to his eleventh year the boy attended the neighboring country schools with his brothers and sisters, trudging from one to three

miles through rain and shine to the little school-house. For five years after this he sold goods over the counter of a general store at the cross-roads, gaining a general practical knowledge of men and things, and four dollars a month besides. Liquor was one of the principal commodities sold, but the boy never touched it to his lips, probably because of his mother's last admonition when he parted from her after the regular Sunday visit, not to touch the liquor.

At the age of sixteen he engaged as book-keeper and paymaster to Mr. William Flower, a prominent railroad contractor, living in Montreal, by whom his brother Alexander had previously been employed. In February, 1848, their father had died, after having met some reverses in business, and the two sons labored together for some years, devoting their entire savings to the payment of all debts against the estate and the edu-



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Yours very truly
John S. M. Durand

cation of the younger children. When their contract on the Grand Trunk Railway was completed, young McDonald left the employ of Mr. Flower and resolved to migrate to the States. Passing through Chicago, he finally settled in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, arriving there in February, 1856, behind the little Winnebago engine over the strap rails of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, then in operation from Fond du Lac to Minnesota Junction.

By the help of his former employer, who furnished most of his capital, he was able to go into the lumber-mill business with Messrs. R. and A. Merryman and H. Hunter, under the style of McDonald, Merryman and Company. Some time after, his brother Alexander bought a quarter interest in the business. During the long months of the panic of 1857 the firm held its own only by the most heroic and energetic labor. By arrangement with his partners Mr. McDonald returned to Canada for a time to finish up a certain contract he was engaged in with Mr. Flower, and this being finished he resolved to visit the province of British Columbia, where gold had recently been discovered. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and taking steerage passage from San Francisco, he arrived in Victoria in October, 1858, after hardships never to be forgotten. After securing a boat and equipages for mining, he was enabled, through letters which he carried to Governor Douglas, to take passage to Ft. Langley, on the Frazer river, by the first steam vessel that ever navigated the Pacific. The Frazer river was at that time a very dangerous stream. Indeed, of the twenty thousand adventurers who started up the river, it is estimated that five thousand lost their lives that season in its treacherous waters and not a few were murdered by Indians.

These perils and exposures Mr. McDonald shared with the rest, and has many a story to tell of his adventures. In the summer he returned to New Westminster, which had recently been made the port of entry for the province, and boasted a post-office and restaurant. At the post-office three letters awaited him, the first he had seen for months. But the postage upon them was seventy-five cents, and his pocket-book was entirely innocent of even the smallest coin. In fact, he had taken nothing to eat that day. Intimating to the postmaster that he would call again,

he strolled along an Indian trail, holding with himself a rather gloomy session of the committee on ways and means. Just then his eye caught a shining gold dollar near a rivulet that crossed the trail. He hailed it as a visitation of Providence, and turned hastily back to visit both the post-office and the restaurant.

Mr. McDonald engaged in many enterprises during the following months which took nerve and labor, but brought him no income. One contract proved subsequently of importance to him. He cut a government road through fourteen miles of heavily timbered country, for which he was paid in land scrip. The property he entered with this scrip he sold in 1889 for \$37,000. But that did not at all relieve his situation in 1859. At last, however, he entered a partnership with Messrs. Homer and Jackson, in running a saw-mill, which he worked with his usual tremendous energy, and made a success of it.

Business was now brightening in Wisconsin, and Mr. McDonald resolved to return to civilization. While in British Columbia he had taken an interest in public affairs, helping to build the first jail in the country at Fort Hope, and the first church in the province at New Westminster. He was also energetic in the effort to secure a local legislature for the province, for which he was tendered a public dinner by the citizens on the eve of his departure.

Not long after his return to Fond du Lac, Mr. McDonald and his brother arranged to buy out the other members of the firm and continued business together for many years, under the name of A. and J. S. McDonald. From this time Mr. McDonald engaged extensively in lumbering on the Wolf and other Wisconsin rivers, and later in upper Michigan, as a member of the firm of McDonald, Flower and Company, McDonald, Lynch and Company, the McDonald and Billings Lumber Company, and McDonald, Borland and Company. With Messrs. Blanchard and Borland he developed the Ford River Lumber Company, of which he was president and manager. He was also interested in iron lands in upper Michigan, but these did not turn out successfully. After the failure of the Threshing Machine Company in Fond du Lac, of which he was a stockholder and lost heavily, he, with others, organized the McDonald Manufacturing Company, and perfected

and put upon the market the Victory threshers. In 1887 the works were removed to Minneapolis, the capital stock increased and the company reorganized as the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, of which Mr. McDonald is president and manager. The factory at Hopkins employs about four hundred men.

November 12, 1861, Mr. McDonald married Miss Jane Elizabeth Flower, the daughter of his former employer. They have had seven children,

all but one of whom are living. Mr. McDonald has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church, trusted in its councils and liberal in the support of its benevolences. He has always been a man of immense energy, large ideas, generous impulses, open hospitality and public spirit. He carries into the ripe years of his life the same happy combination of qualities which have gained and kept for him an increasing number of friends. Since 1887 his home has been in Minneapolis.

JOHN CONRAD OSWALD,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JOHN C. OSWALD has shown, as the result of his early experience, that work, even the hardest, is full of materials for self-improvement. His successful business career reveals the fact that honest labor is the best of teachers, and that the school of toil is the noblest of all schools; that it is a school in which practical ability is developed, the spirit of independence learned and the habit of persevering effort acquired. His name is closely connected with every step in the development of Minneapolis, and his long experience in business affairs, his intuitive knowledge of men, his rare executive ability, and his pleasant social qualities, have won for him the highest respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

He was born in Oberaach, in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland, on May 20, 1824. His father, Jacob Oswald, was a prosperous trader and stock-raiser of Oberaach. His educational advantages were necessarily limited, being merely an irregular attendance at the common schools of his native village.

At sixteen years of age, having decided to learn a trade, he left school and found employment in St. Gallen, Switzerland, with Godfrey Scheitlin, a manufacturer of cotton goods. The establishment was an extensive one, and its products were almost exclusively designed for the Turkish markets, although some of the finest goods were used in Italy. For two years he served as an apprentice, and at the end of that time his employer made him overseer of his rapidly increasing business, a position which he retained until May, 1847. Having determined to seek a

home and future in a land that offered greater inducements than did his native land, he, in July, 1847, landed in New York. While looking for employment, he was offered the agency of a large tract of wild land in Cabell county, Virginia, now a part of West Virginia. The offer was eagerly accepted, and taking with him a stock of general merchandise, worth about twenty-five hundred dollars, after a tedious journey by rail, canal and wagon, he at last reached his destination. He immediately opened a country store and began trading with the backwoodsmen; he also cleared a farm and added stock-raising to his pursuits.

Here Mr. Oswald remained nearly ten years, conducting a successful business, and enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In March, 1857, he removed to Minneapolis. He immediately opened a general store, and in the May following formed a partnership with his brother, Henry Oswald. At the end of one year, he bought his brother's interest, and continued the business alone till March, 1859, when Mr. Matthew Nothaker became a partner. For many years they kept a general store at the corner of First street and Hennepin avenue, at that time the best and most central point in the city, and now the site of the West Minneapolis market house.

In June, 1862, Mr. Oswald purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, for twenty-four hundred dollars. This farm, then some distance from the city, is now almost in the heart of Minneapolis, and forms one of her most select residence districts.



Yours truly
J. C. Oswald,

During the season of 1862, Mr. Oswald devoted his farm, "Oak Grove," to the cultivation of tobacco, and was decidedly successful, disposing of ten thousand pounds in Chicago at a good price. Preparations were made for a crop of one hundred thousand pounds in 1863, but a heavy frost in August totally destroyed the plants, entailing a serious loss. For a time Mr. Oswald devoted his attention to breeding trotting horses, producing a number of fine animals, among them Flora Belle, with a record of 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Topsy, 2:30. Flora Belle he still owns.

Having spent his boyhood and early manhood in a wine-growing country, he had picked up no little experience in the manufacture of wines. At that time the foreign wines that were consumed in the west were inferior in quality and exceedingly costly, and believing that the production of native wines of a good quality could be made profitable, Mr. Oswald constructed a wine-cellar on his farm, and began the manufacture and sale of "J. C. Oswald's Native Wines." It proved a very profitable venture, and encouraged him to greater enterprises. In 1866 he added distilled liquors, and established the first wholesale wine and liquor business in Minneapolis. The business rapidly increased, until it required so much time and attention, that he deemed it to his interest to take a partner in the person of Mr. Theophil Basting, who had been with him for many years.

This business still exists under the firm name of John C. Oswald and Company. In 1866 Mr. Oswald platted eighteen acres of his "Oak Grove Farm," and sold that portion in lots and blocks;

the remainder of the property was sold in 1887 to a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, who expended upwards of \$150,000 in improvements, and platted it under the picturesque name of "Bryn Mawr."

In politics Mr. Oswald is a Democrat, and as the representative of that party has been called to fill various positions of trust. From 1886 to 1890 he rendered his party and his city valuable service as state senator. Mr. Oswald is now a member of the Board of City Hall, and of the Court House Commissioners. He was a member of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners. Mr. Oswald was one of the incorporators and was a director of the Minneapolis Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railroad Company, and was also a director of the Minneapolis and Pacific Railway Company.

On the 12th of August, 1847, in the city of New York, he married Miss Ursula Elizabeth Scheitlin, a sister of his former employer, at St. Gallen, Godfrey Scheitlin. To Mr. and Mrs. Oswald have been born nine children, four of whom are now living.

In studying the interesting career of John C. Oswald, we are first led to note his most prominent characteristics, his strict integrity, his unflagging industry and his indomitable will; qualities that have combined to carry him over many a seemingly insurmountable barrier. His genial, kindly nature, and a cheerful readiness to lend a helping hand to any fellow-being in distress, have made him universally admired and respected, and have won for him countless friends.

JOHN H. IVES,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is a rising lawyer at the St. Paul bar. He is an excellent trial lawyer, possesses great power of analysis, and grasps the pivotal points of a question with ease. He is a fluent, easy speaker; he is well-read in every branch of the law, and he enjoys a large clientage.

John H. Ives was born in Burlington, Iowa, August, 30, 1854. He is the son of Hon. Edward H. Ives, a quite prominent Democratic

politician in western Wisconsin, who was a member the general assembly of Wisconsin, and afterwards was elected to the state senate, in both instances from strong Republican districts. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Mary Harris. When John was four years old his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he resided until he came to St. Paul, in 1883. He studied law with Messrs. Baker and Spooner, of Hudson, Wisconsin, and afterwards went to Chicago and

entered the law office of his uncle, the Hon. C. M. Harris, as a student. He also studied in the Chicago Law School, from which he was graduated. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. He commenced the practice of his profession in Barron county, Wisconsin, where he was retained as assistant counsel to the district attorney in an important tax litigation, then in progress in that county, and was subsequently, in 1876, elected district attorney of Barron county, Wisconsin.

In politics Mr. Ives is a Democrat, and in 1888 he was elected to the general assembly of Minnesota, defeating Mr. J. A. Johnson, the Republican and labor candidate, and Mr. P. H. Thornton, the bolting Democrat, by more than five hundred plurality. He was married, May 2, 1888, to Miss Ida Sherwin. They have four children. Mr. Ives belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a liberal, social gentleman, who is deservedly popular in the community where he resides.

FENDALL GREGORY WINSTON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

F. G. WINSTON removed to the northwest as a young man without means; he has developed with the opportunities about him, and enjoys to-day a leading position among the foremost railroad builders of the west.

We need not point out how great a factor in developing the northwest these railroads have been, but we beg to refer to the recorded history of the greatest event ever chronicled in railroad construction, and in which Mr. Winston was a principal. The record was published in *Harper's Magazine*, March, 1888, an extract from which we will cite further on.

Fendall G. Winston is a brother of Mayor P. B. Winston, of Minneapolis, and was born at Courtland, Hanover county, Virginia, on May 1, 1849.

The parents were William O. and Sarah A. (Gregory) Winston, whose ancestors were respectively of English and Scotch origin, and settled in Virginia in 1716. The father and grandfather of our subject held the office of clerk of Hanover county during their lives, and Colonel Winston, a veteran of colonial days, organized and commanded the first cavalry regiment formed in this country, an account of which may be found in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

F. G. Winston attended the private log-cabin schools of his native district till the close of the War of the Rebellion. He was fifteen years old at this time, and the family property having been destroyed, he worked on his uncle's farm. Soon after the war he rented a farm in King William county, Virginia, and was a successful farmer till 1872, when he set out for the northwest. General

Rosser was then at the head of the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and young Winston was promised employment in that department as soon as he arrived at the scene of operations. He reached Fargo, Dakota, in February, 1872. He remained in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific till the fall of 1873, and then joined the famous Yellowstone Expedition, organized by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under Chief Engineer Rosser. This was three years before the massacre of General Custer and his famous command on the Little Big Horn.

In the fall of 1873 the Jay Cooke failure put an end to all work on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Winston returned to Minneapolis, and engaged in surveying government pine lands in northern Minnesota. At this time was organized the well-known firm of Winston Brothers, composed of our subject and his brothers, P. B. Winston and W. O. Winston. The career of this firm has been one of unqualified success, and is a fitting testimonial to the intelligence, industry and integrity of these gentlemen. Their contracts with the government for dams and jetties on the Mississippi, and repairs and clearings on the Minnesota rivers, were completed in 1878, and they then commenced railroad contracting. Their first railroad contract was for the construction of the Minneapolis Eastern, which extended from above the depot to the lower mills, and afforded easy facilities for the handling of wheat and flour. In 1879 they began their first contracts for the Northern Pacific Railroad at May-



F. G. Winston

dan, Dakota, and constructed tracks and bridges to a point seventy-five miles beyond Missoula, Montana, embracing over one thousand miles of road. This work was remarkable in many details.

In 1883 they built the National Park branch of this system from Livingston to the park. During this and the following years they completed a contract for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and built the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad from Morton, Minnesota, to Watertown, North Dakota.

In 1886, under the firm name of Sheppard, Winston & Company, they began extensive contracts for the Great Northern Railroad Company. This firm lasted three years, during which time they completed two thousand miles of road, and constructed the famous Great Northern extension from Minot, Dakota, to Great Falls, Montana. Of this remarkable piece of railroad construction, *Harper's Magazine* of March, 1888, says:

"This magnificent enterprise was entrusted to Messrs. Sheppard, Winston & Company, and these gentlemen deserve all the credit for the successful completion of this Napoleonic enterprise. It required not only the advance of millions of dollars, but the foresight, energy, vigilance and capacity that are so essential to the success of distant military campaigns. The work, to be accomplished in 1887, was to grade five hundred miles of road to reach Great Falls; to put in the bridging and mechanical structures on five hundred and thirty miles of continuous railway, and to lay and put in good running condition six hundred and forty-three miles of rails continuously, and from one end only, hauling all material brought up by rail, ahead of the track by train, so as not to delay the work. The average force on the grading was thirty-three hundred teams, and about eight thousand men. Upon the track-laying, surfacing, piling and timber work, there were two hundred and twenty-five teams and about six hundred and fifty men. The heaviest work was encountered on the eastern end, so that the track was close upon the grading up to the 10th of June. Some of the cuttings and embankments were heavy, but after this date progress upon the grading was very rapid. From the mouth of Milk River to Great Falls, a distance of two hundred miles, grading

was done at an average rate of seven miles a day. Those who saw this army of men and teams stretching over the prairie and casting up this continental highway, think they beheld one of the most striking achievements of modern civilization."

We regret that our limited space will not permit us to quote more fully from this excellent article, but in its language we may add "that the details of this construction are exceedingly interesting."

On the 16th of July seven miles and ten hundred and forty feet of track were laid, and on the 8th of August eight miles and sixty feet were laid. In each instance by daylight, and by the regular gang of track layers, without any increase in the number of men employed or desire to obtain special results. The method pursued was the same as when one mile of track is laid per day in the ordinary manner. Sidings were graded at intervals of seven to eight miles, and spur tracks, laid on the natural surface, were put in at convenient points sixteen miles apart for the storage of materials and supplies at or near the front. The construction train contained box-cars two and three stories high, in which laborers were boarded and lodged.

Steamboats, to a limited extent, were employed on the Missouri River to supply such remote points as Fort Benton and the coal banks, but not more than fifteen per cent. of the transportation was done by steamboats. A single item, illustrating the magnitude of the supply transportation, is the shipment to Minot, and consumption on the work of five hundred and ninety thousand bushels of oats. It is believed that the grading of five hundred miles of railroad in five months, the transportation into the country of everything consumed, except grass and water, of every rail, tie, stick of timber, tool, machine, man or team employed, and laying six hundred and forty-three miles of track in seven and one-half months from one end, far exceeds, in magnitude and rapidity of execution, any similar undertaking in this or any other country. These are the words of Charles Dudley Warner, and the perfect success of this magnificent work may be better understood when we say, that immediately after the last spike was driven, the news was flashed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and a special train was made up

on that same day and started for the terminus of this extension. The average speed was thirty-five miles per hour, often running as high as fifty miles per hour, and so perfect was the road-bed and tracks, that the swing and bounce were as slight as on an old road. To attain such speed on a trial trip over a new road build with lightning rapidity is a more glowing tribute to the builders than any pen can paint.

They also built four hundred miles of road into Dakota for the Milwaukee System during that year, and two hundred miles of road through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and the Galena terminal for the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad Company. In the fall of 1888 there was a general cessation of railroad construction throughout the northwest, and the firm once more became Winston Brothers. During 1888-89 they completed an important and difficult contract for the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company. This work was through the Cumberland Mountains, and, owing to the topography of the country and difficult character of the work, required two years for its completion, and cost more than one and one-half million dollars. They also completed contracts for the Omaha, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & North-Western, the Northern Pacific, the Duluth & Iron Range, the Louisville & Nashville, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Railroad Com-

panies. During the three years which this firm operated, under the name of Sheppard, Winston & Company, they completed work amounting to more than five million dollars.

F. G. Winston is a gentleman of most engaging and dignified presence; quick to discern the right, he follows it to fulfillment. He is a Democrat in politics, but not a politician.

He married, in 1876, Miss Alice Olmstead, of Winona, Minnesota. Her father, David Olmstead, was the first mayor of St. Paul. She died in 1881, leaving three children. In 1884 Mr. Winston married Miss Lillian Jones, of Richmond, Virginia, by whom he has three children. The home life of Mr. Winston is very quiet and unassuming, but his greatest happiness is found when surrounded by his family at his own fireside. He is a director of the Security Bank; a director of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, a director of the Syndicate Insurance Company, a stockholder in the Syndicate Building Company, a member of the Minneapolis Club, a member of the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, and a member of the Westmoreland Club, of Richmond, Virginia. There is yet an unwritten page in the life of this honorable citizen, and, looking back over the records of the past, one can see in the future all that reward which comes to honesty, industry and a strict attention to business.

HON. CHARLES KITTELSON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NORWAY has contributed to the United States many men who have become famous; among these, Charles Kittelson is conspicuous. In Sigdal, Norway, in 1837, he was born. Until the age of thirteen he remained in his native country. In 1850 he immigrated to America and settled in Muskego, a small town near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here he did such work as a boy of his age could do, and in remuneration received four dollars per month. For seven years he remained Wisconsin, and in 1857, little dreaming that he was one day to be chosen for the position of the highest trust in the state, he located at Albert Lea, in Freeborn county,

Minnesota. Here he soon won the respect of his fellow-citizens and was early looked up to as a man of influence. At the opening of the war of the Rebellion, the sons of Minnesota were not tardy to respond to President Lincoln's call for men. Foremost among these Mr. Kittelson tendered his services to the government, and enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. He was commissioned second-lieutenant, and later was promoted for meritorious services to the rank of first-lieutenant, and afterward to that of captain. Captain Kittelson served with his regiment in the Army of the Tennessee, under Generals Grant and Thomas, and participated



Americ. Engr. Co Chicago

Yours Truly
Charles Kittleson



in the many battles of that army. Although slightly wounded in the foot during battle, while in command of his company, Captain Kittelson served throughout the war without being on the hospital list, and reported daily during his service.

In August, 1865, he was mustered out and returned to Albert Lea. His fellow-citizens then honored him by electing him county treasurer of Freeborn county. So faithfully and well did he fulfill his duties that he was re-elected five successive terms, serving in all six terms of two years each. In 1872 he was a presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket. In 1879 Mr. Kittelson was elected state treasurer of Minnesota, and served seven years consecutively. As in his capacity of county treasurer, he filled his position so faithfully and well that he was re-elected twice, serving in all three terms, two of two years and one of three years. After retiring from his office, Mr. Kittelson became associated with the Commercial Bank of St. Paul, as vice-president. He retained this position for two years, and in 1888; associated with ex-Governor A. R. McGill, he organized the St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer. On May 13, 1892, Mr. Kittelson resigned the position he held with the St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust Co., and organized the Columbia National Bank of Minneapolis, and became its president.

Mr. Kittelson is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In religious belief he is a follower of the great reformer, Martin Luther.

Mr. Kittelson was twice married; his first wife, whom he married in 1861, was Miss Anna Gu-brandson; she died in 1866, survived by a daughter named Martha, now wife of Andrew Jensen, of Great Falls, Montana. Mr. Jensen is a prosperous merchant at Great Falls, and is both widely and favorably known throughout the northwest. He is interested in military matters, and is a captain in the militia. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen are blessed with one child, a daughter named Eveline, seven years of age. In 1868 Mr. Kittelson married Miss Ellen Jacobson, of Freeborn county, Minnesota. Of five children born to them, Joseph C., aged twenty-two years, Corrina, thirteen, and Anna, eleven, still survive.

Captain Kittelson arrived in this country a poor boy; worked for a mere pittance at first, but through his force of character and his respect for honor, he gradually climbed the ladder of success until he was entrusted with the finances of the state; and it may be here stated that no man in the State of Minnesota is more highly respected or esteemed. For many years Mr. Kittelson was a resident of St. Paul, but in 1891 he removed to Minneapolis, where he now resides.

ALVA W. BRADLEY,

DULUTH, MINN.

THE subject of this biography was born in Medina county, Ohio, on April 4, 1849. His father, Henry M. Bradley, who was one of the pioneer lumbermen in the Saginaw Valley, was a descendant of an old New England family, and removed to Ohio from Massachusetts at an early age. Here he married Mary E. Cook, and by her had eight children, of whom Alva W. was the second.

Young Bradley's elementary education was obtained in the public schools of Bay City, Michigan, whither his parents removed when he was six years of age. He completed his studies in Albion College, at Albion, Michigan. He excelled in all his studies, but was especially pro-

ficient in mathematics and the sciences. He was graduated in 1871, with the highest honors, being chosen valedictorian.

In 1877 he began business as a lumber merchant in Newark, Ohio. Shortly afterward his cousin, Mr. J. S. Bradley, entered as a partner into the business, and the style of the firm became Bradley & Company. For four years they conducted a wholesale and retail lumber business in Newark with great success.

The natural advantages offered at the head of Lake Superior having attracted his attention, he, in 1882, removed to Duluth, where he has resided ever since. Here he engaged in manufacturing and wholesaling lumber. The firm, known at first

as Bradley, Hanford & Company, and now (1892) as Bradley & Hanford, have conducted this business on a large scale. The present firm owns their own timber lands, and do a general wholesale lumber business.

Mr. Bradley has become interested in other large enterprises, and for several years has been a director of the American Loan and Trust Company, which has a capital of six hundred thousand dollars. In March, 1891, he was honored by the directory by being elected president of the company, and he has since then been at the head of its affairs. He is also a director of the Marine National Bank of Duluth, and president of the Zenith Iron Mining Company, a corporation organized to develop and operate iron mines in the Lake Superior region, a territory from which, even now, over half of the iron ore produced in the United States is taken.

For six years he was a member of the Board of Education of Duluth, and during the latter three years of his membership he was president of that body.

He has always been a supporter of Republican principles in national politics, but he is not stringently tied to party lines in local issues, believing that municipal elections should not be conducted strictly on party issues.

He is an active member of the First Methodist

Episcopal Church of Duluth, president of the board of trustees of the church, and chairman of its building committee, which had charge of the erection of its present beautiful and commodious house of worship, which cost over a hundred thousand dollars. He has also been for a number of years a trustee of Hamline University of Minnesota.

On December 10, 1878, in Newark, Ohio Mr. Bradley married Miss Orleana M. Tenney, by whom he has three sons, viz.: Ralph, aged twelve, Jesse, aged nine, and Frank, aged seven years.

No man in Duluth has the interests of the city more at heart than he. He has the utmost confidence in her future greatness, and is always willing to enter into any enterprise that will enhance her prosperity. He is a zealous worker in the cause of religion, and is always ready to give his assistance to charitable and benevolent works. He is a director of the Minnesota State Association to aid Homeless Children, and of the Bethel Association of Duluth. He is a man of fine literary tastes, and delights in the study of works of merit.

Throughout his career he has conducted his affairs, whether public or private, in such a manner as to win the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has become associated, and he is universally respected.

ISAAC STAPLES,

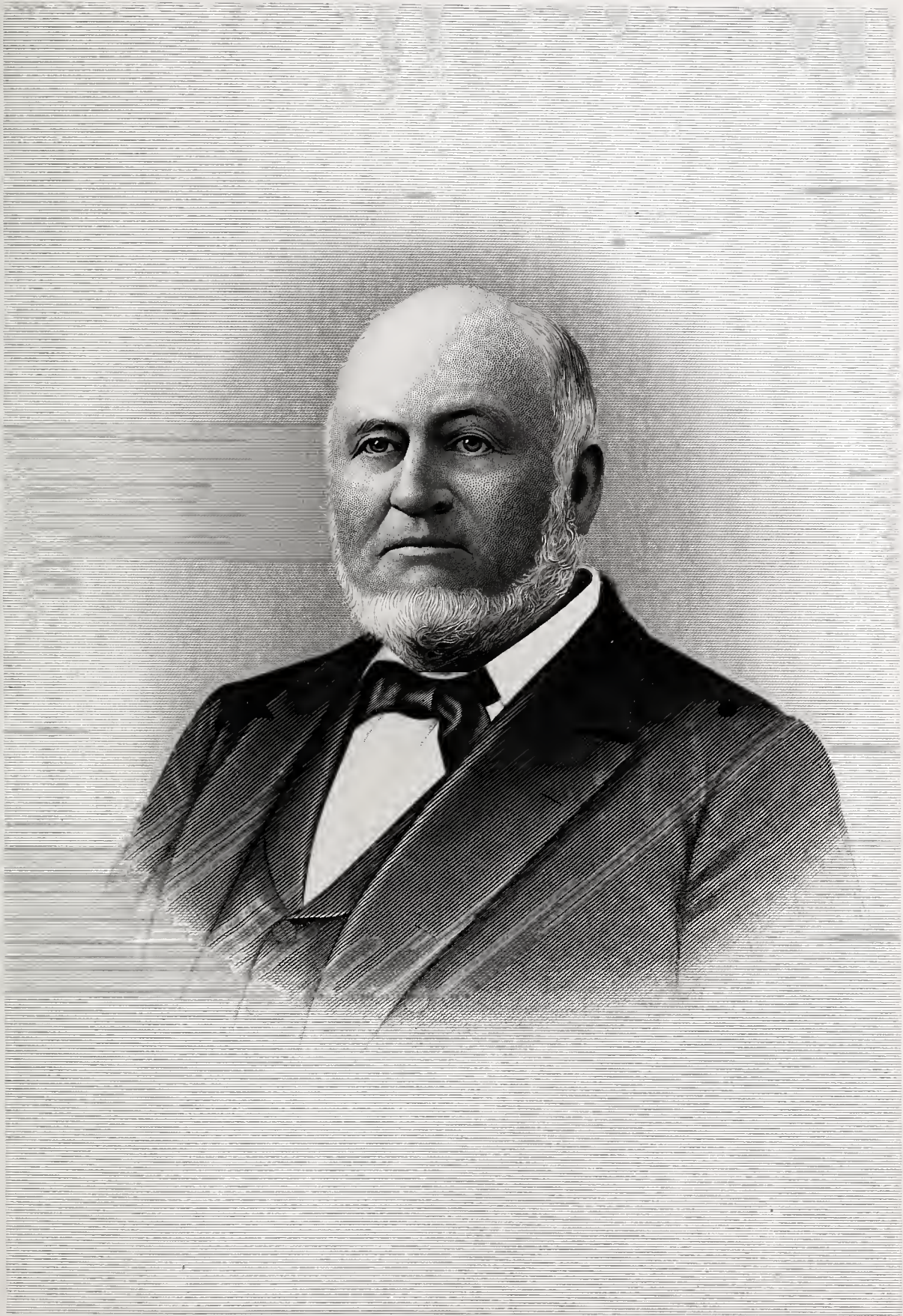
STILLWATER, MINN.

ISAAC STAPLES was born of English ancestors, at Topsham, Maine, September 25, 1816. He attended the common schools during the winter seasons until sixteen or seventeen years old, and then worked for a year in a logging camp.

Mr. Staples, at the age of eighteen, bargained with his father, the Rev. Winslow Staples, for his time till twenty-one, agreeing to pay his father the sum of three hundred dollars when he became of age. Possessing extraordinary physical strength and endurance, with good judgment, he was successful from the outset. At the age of nineteen, he began working on the Penobscot boom, and learned the logging and lumber business by the

hardest practical experience. Upon attaining his majority, his savings amounted to between five and six hundred dollars. His father lacked sixty dollars of having enough to pay for his home, and young Staples paid him that amount, instead of three hundred dollars as agreed. Soon after becoming of age, Mr. Staples engaged in mercantile business at Old Town, Maine, and two years later entered into partnership with his brother, under the firm name of I. and W. Staples. This firm did a thriving business till dissolved in 1854.

Early in the last half of the century, accounts of the great pine forests of the northwest reached the Penobscot region, and in 1853 Mr. Staples



Amos A. Phelps del. & sculp.

Isaac Staples



made a trip to Minnesota, and, authorized by eastern capitalists, entered and purchased large tracts of pine lands on the St. Croix river and its tributaries, and within a period of seven years he and the companies he represented had purchased two hundred thousand acres. In 1854 the partnership with his brother at Old Town, Maine, was dissolved, and Mr. Staples became associated with the men for whom he had bought these lands, under the name of Hersey, Staples and Company, and they built a large mill at Stillwater, at the head of navigation on the St. Croix river and lake. The long, narrow and deep St. Croix lake formed an elegant water way for lumber and logging business. Messrs. Hersey, Staples and Company cut ten to fifteen million feet of lumber annually, and were extensively engaged in mercantile business at Stillwater. On April 1, 1861, the firm of Hersey, Staples and Company was succeeded by that of Hersey, Staples and Hall, which conducted an extensive lumber, logging and mercantile business, and continued till October 1, 1866, when Mr. Hall withdrew, and the firm of Hersey, Staples and Bean was formed. This company continued the business and increased the output of logs to thirty million feet per year. In 1875 Messrs. Hersey, Staples and Bean dissolved partnership, and divided their lands, each taking one-third. After the division, Mr. Staples had one hundred thousand acres of land. During his last partnership, from 1870 to 1875, he had been manufacturing lumber on his own account, at the mill built by Messrs. Sawyer and Eaton, which he had purchased of Messrs. S. and J. C. Atlee and Company. The capacity of the mill was fifteen millions of feet annually. In 1882 he sold this mill to the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company.

In addition to the logs sawed in his own mill, Mr. Staples cut as high as forty-nine million feet, which were sold to mills between Stillwater and St. Louis, and alsodid a large mercantile business.

In 1883 he sold to Messrs. Wayerhaeuser and Denckmann pine land of the value of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. In 1886 his sales of lands aggregated two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1887 his sales of pine lands amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in 1889 his sales aggregated five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In 1856 Mr. Staples organized the St. Croix Boom Company, for stopping and sorting all logs on the St. Croix waters. This company has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and for twenty years Mr. Staples was its president.

Besides the wonderful log and lumber business, his other interests have been very extensive in their scope. He built several of the best steamboats on the St. Croix river, and besides saw-mills, he built at Stillwater, a flouring mill, with a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels per day, and another good mill he now owns in connection with his large elevator, which has a capacity of three hundred thousand bushels.

In 1871 Mr. Staples organized the Lumberman's National Bank of Stillwater, and has ever since been its president. This bank has a paid-up capital of two hundred fifty thousand dollars. He also assisted in organizing the Second National Bank of St. Paul, and has continually been a director, and is also interested in several other banks.

In addition to the pine lands purchased at an early date, Mr. Staples has been one of the largest owners of farm lands. Among the many farms now owned and cultivated by him is the Maple Island farm, eleven miles northwest from Stillwater, on the Soo Railroad. This farm contains three thousand acres, together with a grist mill, store and other necessary buildings. It is under a high state of cultivation, and stocked with cattle and horses. Another rich farm of three hundred acres is situated four miles south of Stillwater, opposite Hudson, Wisconsin. Opposite Stillwater he has one hundred and seventy-one acres of meadow land, and a few miles from Stillwater a highly improved farm of two hundred and ten acres. In and adjoining Stillwater he has one of the finest farms in the northwest, containing seven hundred and twenty acres, and another tract, wholly within the city limits, of one hundred and forty acres. His farms are provided with fine dwellings, barns, shops, etc., and he makes and repairs most of his tools, sleds, wagons, harness and implements. Among his thorough-bred cattle are to be found Holsteins, Alderneys, Shorthorns and the first herd of Dutch Belt cattle brought to Minnesota. On the one hundred and forty acre tract mentioned, he has a racetrack one mile long, with building for fairs,

etc. Mr. Staples has a great admiration for fine horses, and has fifty thorough-bred trotters and runners. He is the owner of Neptune, who was for years one of the fastest horses on record.

In 1889 Mr. Staples purchased of Hon. Caleb Cushing, all the riparian rights of St. Croix Falls, consisting of the finest unimproved water power in the west, together with one thousand town lots, laid out in the town of St. Croix Falls, and three thousand acres of land lying along either side of the river, three and one-half miles long. There are sixty feet of fall available for power, and as much water as in the Mississippi river at Minneapolis. The adjacent country is very fertile, and there are thousands of acres of choice timber land covered with both hard wood and pine. This property will, in the near future, be worth millions of dollars, as Mr. Staples is arranging to improve it, and it is believed that St. Croix Falls will be a city of several thousand inhabitants within the next five years. His interests in Stillwater are very extensive. He built some of the best blocks in the business part of the city, and in every direction residence property can be found with title in him. His own residence and grounds are on the hill overlooking the city, with

a view for miles down St. Croix lake. His home is all that could be desired.

In politics Mr. Staples has always been a Democrat, but to a business man of his ability, office was a burden. In 1849 he was Indian agent for Penobscot Indians living at Old Town, Maine. This, with the office of mayor of Stillwater, held in 1886, are the only offices of prominence he ever held.

Mr. Staples married in 1839 Miss Caroline B. Rogers, of Old Town, Maine, who died in 1840. In 1841 he married Olivia J. Pettengill, of the same place, and has four sons and four daughters. In personal appearance Mr. Staples is large, and, as his portrait shows, is self-composed and good-natured. Though seventy-five years old, he is still full of physical and mental vigor. He constantly looks after the comfort and welfare of his employes, and has helped many to get a start in life. Few men have had the influence of Mr. Staples, and fewer have been so thoroughly identified with the interests of the St. Croix valley. He is always accessible to the humblest, and one of the most cordial men to be found. For energy, will-power, sound judgment, and integrity, Mr. Staples has but few equals.

HENRY E. FLETCHER,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

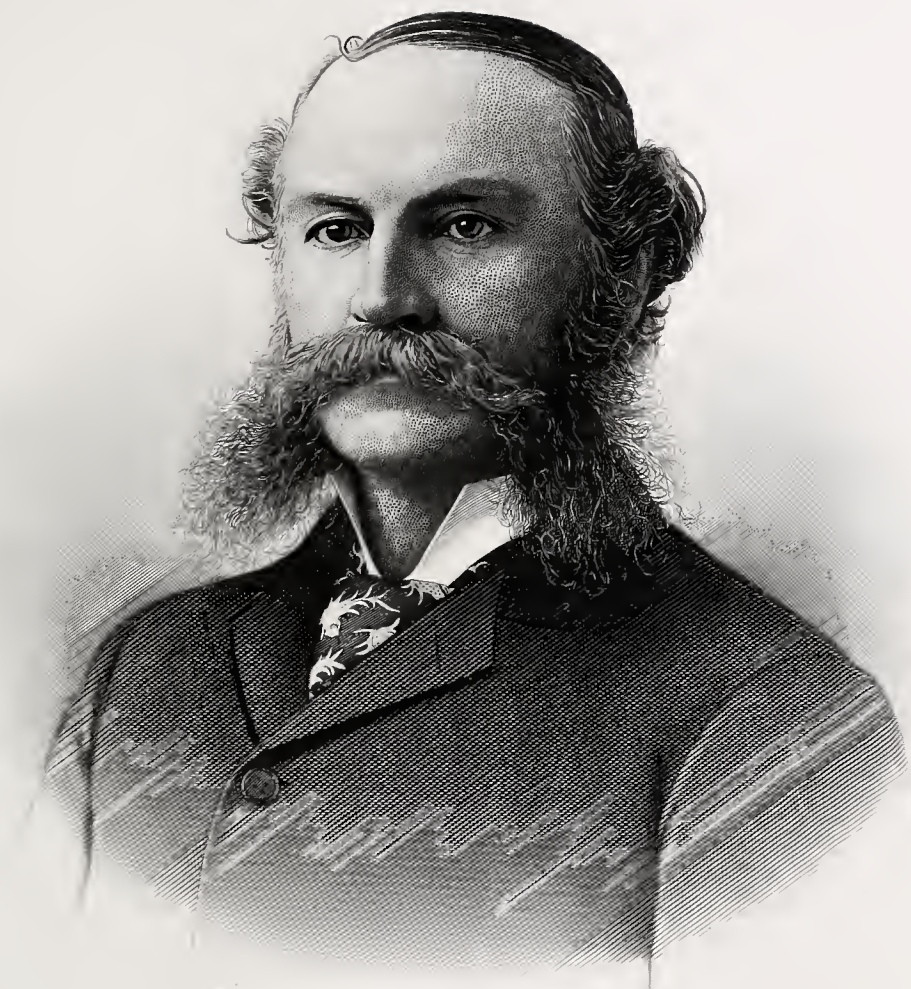
HONORABLE, practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It bears one onward and upward, develops the individual character and powerfully stimulates the action of others. To healthful minds, with personal application comes enjoyment and a sense of duty done. Then, too, progress is impossible without it. It is this unflagging spirit of industry that has laid the foundations and built up the commercial greatness of the northwest. The rapid growth of Minnesota and adjacent territory, while richly endowed by nature and possessing far-reaching possibilities, is largely attributable to the untiring energy of individuals.

Closely connected with the development and prosperity of Minneapolis stands the name of Henry E. Fletcher, a gentleman whose long business experience, intuitive knowledge of men,

rare executive ability and pleasant social qualities have won for him the highest respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lyndon, Caledonia county, Vermont, July 31, 1843, being a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of New England. The genealogy of this family is traceable, to the northern shore of Lake Geneva, in that part of Switzerland known as Canton de Vaud. From this locality various members of the family journeyed to England, many settling there. The earliest American ancestor, Robert Fletcher, was born in England in 1592, emigrated to America, 1630, and died at Concord, Massachusetts, April 3, 1677.

Capt. Joel Fletcher, a direct descendant of Robert, and grandfather of our subject, was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, November 26,



H. E. Hetcher

1763. In 1793 he removed with his family to Vermont, encountering deprivation, discomfort and varied trials incident to pioneer life. Joel, the youngest of his nine children, was born in Lyndon, March 3, 1818, and was the father of Henry E. Fletcher.

Only the early childhood of Mr. Fletcher was spent in his native town, as when he was but a lad of twelve his father removed to St. Johnsbury, a town only a few miles distant, but one of the most attractive in the state, not only because of Fairbank's scales renown, but possessing in an eminent degree rare educational facilities and a high standard of intelligence. After acquiring an academic education, supplemented by a preparatory course, at the age of sixteen he entered staunch old Dartmouth, but was constrained to abandon his studies without completing the course by reason of ill health. Upon deciding to lead a business life, and finding that of wholesale flour and grain, in which his father had been engaged and had most successfully and ably managed since 1856, most congenial to his tastes, he entered the general office, first as bookkeeper and a little later as manager of a branch house established in Newport upon Lake Memphremagog, one of the most thriving and popular summer resorts in northern New England. After a most successful business career of a few years Mr. Fletcher removed to Chicago in 1867, engaging in milling under the firm name of Marple & Fletcher, and just when the business outlook was most encouraging and the bow of promise hung high in the cloud of success, in a moment all hopes were blighted. A terrible explosion, a disastrous fire, and his entire investment was gone.

Early in the spring of 1869 Mr. Fletcher was recalled to Vermont by the failing health of his father. He immediately took charge of the business, thereby enabling his father to make a change of climate, when he at once sought the invigorating air of northwest. The climatic change proving beneficial, his last years were spent in Minnesota, measurably in banking at Lake City, and subsequently, the last eighteen months, attending to varied enterests in and about Minneapolis. On the 16th of February, 1875, while on a visit to his family in Vermont, without the slightest premonition, he was stricken with apoplexy and peacefully passed away.

During the years Mr. Fletcher remained at St. Johnsbury he not only extensively enlarged the business established by his father, but became more and more identified with varied interests in town and state. He was vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Johnsbury from its organization, June, 1875, until he left the state in 1879.

While on frequent trips to Minnesota he became impressed with the wonderful resources of the northwest and the commercial and manufacturing importance of Minneapolis, and in December, 1879, removed to that city.

Anticipating for Minneapolis its rapid ascendancy to the largest milling point in the world he at once engaged in his favorite pursuit of the manufacture of flour, and immediately the firm of Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes & Co. was organized, erecting one of the best known mills in the far-famed Flour City (the Northwestern), now owned by the Consolidated Milling Co.

In 1882 he retired from the active management of the business, allowing his name and interests to remain until 1886. During these years he was also extensively engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Fletcher Bros.

He was elected president of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. in 1886, and upon his retirement one year later left the business in a most prosperous condition.

In 1887 one of the largest and most important industries to the business growth of Minneapolis, viz., the Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing Co., was organized, Mr. Fletcher being one of its projectors and prime movers; was also elected its first president, which position he held until the fall of 1890.

When the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic railroad was projected in 1883, Mr. Fletcher was one of the incorporators, giving much of his time and attention to its construction. He was also treasurer and a director of the Minneapolis and Pacific Railway, incorporated in 1886. These two roads were subsequently consolidated as the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, and in 1889 Mr. Fletcher resigned his directorship, severing his connection therewith.

In 1889 the City Elevator Co. was organized, Mr. Fletcher being its president and principal owner. He has also been president of the Green

Mountain Stock Ranching Company since its organization in 1883. This company has large live-stock interests in Montana.

In political sentiment, Mr. Fletcher is a Republican, but he has never aspired to any public office, merely discharging at the polls his duty as a citizen.

On the 18th of December, 1866, at Newport, Vermont, Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca A. Smith. Two children, a son and a daughter, were born to them, both dying in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are members of the Plym-

outh Congregational Church. For four years Mr. Fletcher was president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and his efforts in behalf of that deserving cause contributed much to its prosperous condition.

The career of Mr. Fletcher can be summed up in very few words; it is characterized by great earnestness and an unwavering determination to succeed, and it affords a happy illustration of the power of perseverance and conscientious effort in elevating individual character, and of those virtues and principles embodied in a consistent and well defined life.

MERRELL RYDER,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

AMONG the many enterprising and prosperous merchants in the northwest, there are few whose business ventures are more interesting than those of the subject of this sketch.

Inheriting the courage and adventurous spirit of his patriotic and heroic ancestors; educated among the rugged hills of New England, and gaining inspiration from the bold scenery that surrounded his youth and early manhood, he came west, and for nearly forty years has been foremost in the line of trade to which he has given his attention. While he has been connected at all times with dealers on the remote frontier, and is not a stranger to the red men in their native wilds, he is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and is well-informed on almost any subject of general interest. As a citizen, no man stands higher, and those who are fortunate enough to know him, prize his genuine friendship, and respect him for his sterling qualities of mind and heart.

He was born on a mountain farm in New Hartford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 22, 1825. His father, Chester Ryder (whose family consisted of four sons and four daughters), was a farmer, and the youngest son of Sylvester Ryder, who located the farm when the country was inhabited chiefly by the Indians. Sylvester Ryder participated in the war of the Revolution, and rendered invaluable service to the cause of American Independence. On one occasion, during the

winter season, when a deep snow lay on the ground, he saved the patriot army under Washington from a condition approximating starvation. Mr. Ryder was an acting commissary. The roads were impassable for the transportation of supplies by horse teams, and he secured a number of pairs of oxen to draw his conveyances, and by this means was enabled to convey supplies to the encampment of the army, and to relieve the famishing soldiers. The mother of Merrell was Esther Merrell, who married Chester Ryder in 1823. She was a daughter of Eli Merrell, a noted millwright, who, it is claimed, built the first saw-mill of the modern variety in the State of New York, and the first in the State of Ohio.

Merrell Ryder was educated in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he left the old homestead, and for three years thereafter was engaged in mechanical pursuits. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in merchandising in his native town, and continued in that business for seven years. He then sold out and removed to New York, and thence to the west in 1854. He was engaged for a portion of the year as a dealer in wool, hides and wheat, and during the fur season was in the employ of the American Fur Company, successors to the historic old company of John Jacob Astor. In the prosecution of his duties as an agent of the fur company, he visited the traders and dealers in furs and robes in the frontier towns and posts of the northwest over a



Engr. by F. J. Hernandez

Merrell Ryder

vast extent of the territory, and had many interesting experiences. He first visited St. Paul in the interest of his company in 1856, and the following year went overland to Winnipeg, and was the first fur buyer there after the license of the Hudson Bay Company had expired. He has ever since annually met the northern traders at Winnipeg for the purchase of the fur crop of that region. He was a passenger on the first steamboat that passed down Red River from Georgetown to Winnipeg, and assisted in staking the first corner lot on Main street in that city. In 1858 he settled in St. Paul, and has since conducted a store here, and has been engaged in shipping furs and skins to Europe, and in manufacturing all kinds of fur goods. He is not only

the oldest established dealer in his specialty in St. Paul, but also the best known throughout that section.

In 1857 he married in Chicopee, Massachusetts, Miss Anna Corbin. To them were born four children, viz.: Georgia, now the wife of James B. Fishleigh, an attorney of St. Paul; Susie Williams, now Mrs. Frederic Swift; Jennie, who lives at home with her parents, and Frank, who died at the age of eight years.

Mr. Ryder was schooled in the faith and doctrine of the Presbyterian Church, but for thirty years has been a firm believer in communication with spirits, through their materialization, personation and transfiguration through a natural law.

EDWIN SMITH JONES,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EDWIN S. JONES was born June 3, 1828, at Chaplin, Windham county, Connecticut. His father, David Jones, was of Welsh descent, and his mother, Percy (Russ) Jones, was of English ancestry. His father was a sturdy farmer, who tilled one of the hill farms of Connecticut. His mother died when he was but seven years old, and his father when he was ten. By reason of the death of his parents his education was simply that which could be obtained from the common schools of his neighborhood. But he was always a great reader of the best authors, and persevered in improving every opportunity which presented itself, and in his maturer years his readings of general literature, biography and travel, together with his varied and frequent travels through this and the old world, gave him a vast fund of information and knowledge.

Although possessed of means sufficient to satisfy every caprice, he adhered to the modest and unobtrusive habits of boyhood—a Puritan in tastes, inflexible in orthodoxy, but gentle, kind and considerate toward all, and ever anxious to help the young who manifested pluck and good habits. But all of his successes in life he attributed to the industry and determination which he acquired as an orphan boy, when he was trying to make his way in the world. These qualities

were his capital, and he esteemed them of higher value than anything else. When he was sixteen years old he began teaching school.

In the spring of 1854 he removed to Minnesota, and settled at Minneapolis, then a straggling frontier village. Before leaving Connecticut he had commenced reading law in the office of Hon. J. H. Carpenter, at Willimantic, Connecticut. On reaching Minnesota he completed his legal studies in the office of Hon. Isaac Atwater, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, and remained with Judge Atwater until 1857. He continued his practice until 1870 (excepting the time when he was in the army during the war of the rebellion), and during that time he was for three years judge of the probate court of Hennepin county; also, for a time, chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Minneapolis, and for two years a member of the city council of Minneapolis, all of which positions he filled with credit. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and was captain and commissary of subsistence in the Union forces in the department of the gulf, at New Orleans, Port Hudson, Mobile, Shreveport and other points. Before the close of the war he was breveted as major.

On returning from the army he engaged in the practice of law until the year 1870, when he car-

ried into effect a long-cherished plan of organizing a savings bank in Minneapolis. Up to that time there was no savings institution in the city, and he was the first to mature and carry out such a plan. He founded the Hennepin County Savings Bank, and was elected its first president, and held that office continuously until his decease. This bank has always been regarded as one of the soundest banking institutions in the northwest, and its management has been marked by prudence and caution.

Although ranked among the best business men of Minneapolis, of sound judgment, honest and straightforward, quick to see a business chance, and ready to forecast the future, it nevertheless was in the line of benevolent and moral activity that Mr. Jones was most conspicuous. As a Christian man his influence has been felt. Although he was a man who acquired wealth, and might easily have been one of the wealthiest men of his state had he retained and invested the money he made, his larger wealth consisted in what he had given away to advance the causes of education, morality and religion. No one knows of his private charities or his many substantial gifts to church and educational enterprises, except as they have been incidentally told by the recipients of them. These matters he never mentioned, even to his intimate friends; some of his gifts, however, are known. He successfully carried out his idea of an old ladies' home, and a home for aged ministers and their wives, and in 1886 he presented to the Woman's Christian Association

of Minneapolis, for this purpose, eighty acres of land on the shores of Cedar Lake, which, in years to come, will be a most munificent property in itself. For a considerable time he was a trustee of the Western Minnesota Academy, at Montevideo, and for several years trustee of Carleton College, at Northfield, to both of which institutions he was a liberal contributor. He was a trustee and patron of Chicago Theological Seminary and a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to which, for years, he was a large and systematic giver. For his gifts to the free kindergarten for colored children at Atlanta, Georgia, it was named the Jones Kindergarten. At All Healing Springs, in North Carolina, four miles from King's Mountain, and near the South Carolina line, he, for several years, maintained a school for young ladies with a corps of teachers—the Jones Seminary, its special object being to give an education to the white girls of the mountain region of that section.

Edwin S. Jones was a man of great mental, moral and physical vigor. From his earliest boyhood industry and painstaking work ever characterized him. He threw great energy and enthusiasm into whatever he undertook. His final illness was caused by the powerful strain to which he had ever subjected himself. His last days were patient and cheerful ones, and he bore pain without a murmur. He peacefully departed this life on the 26th day of January, 1890, and left to his family and friends the heritage and memory of an honored name.

HON. JOHN S. PILLSBURY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JOHN SARGENT PILLSBURY was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, on July 29, 1828. His parents were John Pillsbury and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury. His ancestry is traced to Joshua Pillsbury, who came from England in 1640, and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and who received from the crown a grant of land, portions of which remain in possession of the Pillsbury family to this day. Many of his descendants have filled positions of honor and trust, and have been noted for their personal integrity and

force of character. Micajah Pillsbury, the great grandfather of our subject, settled in Sutton, New Hampshire, in 1790. John's father was a manufacturer, prominent in local and state affairs in New Hampshire. He died in 1857. John's educational advantages were limited during his boyhood to the common schools of his native town; what he thus obtained he supplemented in after life by reading and study and close observation, and to such good purpose did he use his opportunities that few men were better qualified for



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J. L. Pillsbury

the practical duties and cares of a busy life than he.

He left school at an early age and commenced to learn the painter's trade. When about sixteen years old he abandoned painting, finding it ill suited to his tastes, and began clerking in a store in Warner, where he remained until he attained his majority, when he became associated, as a partner, with Mr. Walter Harrimon (who afterward became governor of New Hampshire), and so continued for two years. He next engaged in merchant tailoring at Concord. During these years he had been watching the signs of the times, and became convinced that the best opportunities for business success were offered in the west. Starting, therefore, in 1853, he made an extended tour throughout the western and north-western states, and in June, 1855, visited Minnesota, and determined to settle permanently at St. Anthony.

His first venture was as a hardware merchant. His business was prosperous for about two years, but in 1857 he not only felt the depressing effects of the financial convulsion that swept over the country, but also suffered a loss of thirty-seven thousand dollars by fire, with no insurance. Such a calamity at such a time would have disheartened a less determined man. Not so with Mr. Pillsbury. Its effect was rather to nerve him for renewed effort. He worked with a will, never losing hope, and paid his indebtedness dollar for dollar. In five years he was again a prosperous, successful merchant, acknowledged as one of the best and most honorable business men in the state. The following incident illustrates the confidence in which he was held: Shortly after the fire he was compelled to make a large purchase to carry on his business. In payment he gave his personal, unendorsed notes for several thousand dollars. As he was about to return to Minnesota the Boston merchant, returning him his notes, said: "You can keep them as well as I, and as fast as you pay a note and the interest thereon you can tear up the original."

He was elected to the city council of Minneapolis in 1858, and held this position by re-election six years. At the opening of the war of the rebellion Mr. Pillsbury rendered efficient service in organizing the First, Second and Third Regiments of Minnesota Volunteers, and in 1862 he,

with others, recruited and equipped a mounted company, which was dispatched to the frontier to fight the Indians.

Politically Governor Pillsbury has been affiliated with the Republican party since its inception. He was elected state senator from Hennepin county in 1863, and filled that office by successive re-elections twelve years, and that, too, notwithstanding his district was Democratic by a majority of some four hundred. The comprehensive views and practical sagacity which marked his long career as a legislator led to a popular demand for his promotion to a higher sphere of usefulness, and in 1875 Mr. Pillsbury received the unsolicited nomination on the Republican ticket for the governorship of Minnesota, and was elected to that office by twelve thousand majority over his opponent, Mr. D. L. Buell. In 1877, notwithstanding the Democratic and independent forces were united for Mr. William L. Banning, Governor Pillsbury was re-elected by an increased majority. After the expiration of his second term he was solicited by the friends of good government to accept a nomination for a third term, but the demands of his private affairs made him reluctant to remain longer in the public service. He expressed a wish to retire, and pledged his support to any nominee who should aim to consummate an honorable settlement of the "bond question." However, the nomination was pressed upon him, and after due consideration he reluctantly accepted it. His opponent was Hon. Edmond Rice, of St. Paul, an estimable gentleman, widely known throughout the state, and respected by all persons irrespective of party. Governor Pillsbury was re-elected by a large majority. This was the first and only instance in the history of Minnesota in which any governor has been given three terms of office, but the people had such confidence in Governor Pillsbury that they cared nothing for political precedent.

The complete record of Governor Pillsbury's administration would overrun our space. He restored the honor of the State of Minnesota by securing an adjustment of the long repudiated "bond cases." The grasshoppers had devastated the great northwest, and he not only recommended legislative action to relieve the sufferers, but also traveled *incognito* among these plague-stricken people and personally assisted them.

One of the most interesting events of his administration was the arrest and conviction of the Younger brothers, who attempted to carry their frontier lawlessness into Minnesota. They rode into the village of Northfield on a bright September morning, in 1876, and attempted to rob the bank. Their desperate scheme was foiled by the heroic resistance of the cashier, at the cost of his life, and by the prompt rally of the citizens. Two of the bandits were killed, and the others compelled to take flight. At once the whole country was aroused in the effort to capture the outlaws. Conducting their retreat through the night and under cover of the "Big Woods," they kept at large for some days, and the governor was repeatedly urged to order out the militia. But, rightly judging that it was an occasion for vigilance and celerity of movement rather than military display, he declined the expensive resort to troops, and by the prompt offer of rewards—the responsibility of which he assumed—and with the information obtained from detectives and the persistent use of the telegraph, most of the surviving robbers were discovered, driven into a swamp and captured. They escaped trial by pleading guilty, and received life sentences, which they are now serving in the state's prison at Stillwater. Governor Pillsbury also settled satisfactorily some four hundred claims against the railroads of the state.

During his terms of office Governor Pillsbury retained his business interests. In 1872 he engaged in the manufacture of flour in Minneapolis with his nephew, Hon. Charles A. Pillsbury, and his brother, Hon. George A. Pillsbury, the firm being known as C. A. Pillsbury and Company. To this firm Fred. C. Pillsbury, a son of George A. Pillsbury, was afterwards admitted. Their business is the largest in its line in the world, and the products of their mills are carried all over the world. The mills have a capacity of ten thousand barrels per day. Governor Pillsbury is also identified with the lumber and real-estate interests of the northwest; he has also been connected with the construction of railroads, and he is largely interested as a director, in the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroads. For many years he has been a director in several leading Minneapolis banks. His business judgment has been sought

by all, and he has always been looked up to as a discreet and wise counselor. Among his chief characteristics are simplicity of manner and sympathy for those in need of help.

Since the establishment of the University of Minnesota Mr. Pillsbury has taken the deepest interest in its welfare, and as the state has increased in population and wealth, and the demands for a higher education also increased, his ambition for the development of the University has kept pace with her increasing needs. The demands of the University for new buildings, and particularly for a large hall of science, became pressing in the winter of 1888-9. April 16, 1889, the matter was under consideration before the regents and a committee of both houses of the legislature. No one knew what to do. Finally Governor Pillsbury arose and gave a hasty recital of the institution's history, concluding as follows: "As the state has not the funds I want to help this University myself. I have long had the intention of leaving something for it. I think I cannot do better for the state that has so highly honored me, for the University that I so much love, than by making a donation for the completion of these buildings, and I propose to erect and complete science hall at an expense of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, more or less, and present it to the state, and all I ask is to know that these land grants be kept intact, and this institution be made one that this great state may be proud of; that may be adequate to the needs of the state, an honor to it and a lasting monument of the progress which is characteristic of this state, now and in the years to come—some assurance that when I am dead and gone this institution shall be kept for all time, broad in its scope, powerful in its influence, as firm and substantial in its maturity as it was weak in the days that saw its birth."

The effect of these words was electrical upon the people of Minnesota. The legislature hastened to do him honor, and place on record a formal vote of thanks. The students of the University, in a public reception, could not find language sufficiently strong to express their feelings of gratitude. President Northrop, in his baccalaureate address on Sunday, June 2, 1889, referring to Mr. Pillsbury and his noble gift to the University, said, "The names of George Peabody, whose



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Gen. H. Pillsbury

monument may be seen in Harvard and Yale, and men who within the last few years have done great service to humanity by unprecedented gifts, especially Otis, Hand and Slater, all of Connecticut, will readily occur to you; and I am sure that as I speak all of you are thinking of the recent noble gift to this University by our friend and neighbor, Governor Pillsbury. It is not the first time he has shown his generous interest in this institution; indeed, it is owing to him that the University exists at all, for by unwearied efforts of his, the University was rescued from hopeless debt, even before it was organized for work. During all the years in which that able scholar Dr. Folvell, the first president of the University, was laying its foundations and wisely planning its educational work, Governor Pillsbury was the sagacious counselor, the earnest friend, the faithful regent, watching over the financial interests of the institution with ceaseless vigilance, ever ready to sacrifice his time, his business and his ease, to its welfare. By his kindness and charity in his daily life, by his public spirit, his wise services to the state, in both legislative and executive positions, his free-handed benevolence to the suffering people of the state in the time of great trial, and his firm, determined stand for the honor of the state in the time of great public temptation, he deserves to be remembered with gratitude by the people of this state to the remotest generation. But for no one of his many noble deeds will he be longer remembered than for this his munificent gift of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the state and the

University, at a time when the financial condition of the state made it impossible for the legislature, however well disposed, to grant the money which it needed to carry forward its enlarging work. He has shown himself wise in making this gift while he lived, and might justly hope to witness in the increased prosperity of the University, the fruits of his own benevolence. He has shown himself wise in estimating money at its just value—not for what it is, but for what it can do—not as something to be held and loved, and gloated over, or to be expended in personal aggrandizement and luxury, but as something that can work mightily for humanity, which can reinforce even the educational power of a sovereign state, which can enrich human minds, and thus lift up into the greatness of a noble citizenship the sons and daughters of the northwest.”

Governor Pillsbury married, in Warner, New Hampshire, November 3, 1856, Miss Mahala Fisk, a lady of rare qualities who has always been deeply interested in all his projects, and who has seconded all his efforts. She was the daughter of Captain John Fisk, one of the descendants of Rev. John Fisk, who emigrated to Windom, Massachusetts, from Suffolk, England, in 1637. Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Addie, who was born in October, 1859, and who was the wife of Mr. Charles M. Webster, is deceased; Susan M., born June 23, 1863, is the wife of Mr. Fred. B. Snyder, a prosperous young attorney of Minneapolis; Sarah Belle, born June 30, 1866, and Alfred Fisk, born October 20, 1868, live with their parents.

HON. GEORGE A. PILLSBURY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GEORGE A. PILLSBURY, second son of John and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury, was born in Sutton, New Hampshire, August 29, 1816. After receiving a thorough common-school education in his native town, he began his business life at the age of eighteen as a clerk with Mr. Job Davis, a dealer in fruits and groceries, under the Boylston Market, in Boston, Massachusetts. At the end of one year he returned to Sutton, and at once engaged in the manufacture of stoves

and sheet-iron ware with his cousin, John C. Pillsbury.

On February 1, 1840, he went to Warner as a clerk in the store of Mr. John H. Pearson. Five months later he purchased the business, and for nearly eight years he was identified with it, either on his own account or in partnership with others. His partners during this time were Henry Woodman and H. D. Robertson.

In the spring of 1848 he took a position

in a wholesale dry-goods house in Boston, but in 1849 returned to Warner, and engaged in business there.

In 1844 he was appointed postmaster at Warner. In 1847 he served the town as selectman; in 1849 as selectman and town treasurer, and in 1850 and 1851 he was elected representative to the general court, and during his term he built the county jail at Concord.

In November, 1851, he was appointed by the Concord Railroad Company their purchasing agent, and upon assuming the duties of the position in December following, removed his family to Concord. He occupied this position continuously until July, 1875. During his administration of the office, which was always satisfactory, his purchases amounted to more than three millions of dollars, and he settled more cases for claims against the road for personal injury resulting from accident and fire, than all other officers combined. In all of his long term of office his relations with the officers of the road were uniformly agreeable.

During a residence of nearly twenty-seven years in Concord, Mr. Pillsbury was called upon to fill many positions of honor and trust, and he did much towards developing and beautifying that city. He was one of the committee appointed by Union School District to build the high school, and several other school buildings that still stand. He was interested in the erection of some of the handsomest business blocks upon Main street, and several fine residences were built by him.

In 1864, Mr. Pillsbury, with others, organized the First National Bank of Concord. He was a member of its first board of directors, and in 1866 became its president, and continued in office until his departure from the state. In 1867 he was instrumental in securing the charter of the National Savings' Bank, of which he was president from the time of its organization until 1874, when he resigned. During his connection with the First National Bank, it became, in proportion to its capital stock, the strongest bank in the state, and its standing is equally good to-day. Up to December, 1873, when the treasurer became a defaulter, the National Savings' Bank was one of the most prosperous institutions of its kind in the state; but this defalcation, coupled with a general business depression, necessitated closing its doors. It eventually paid nearly all of its indebtedness.

Mr. Pillsbury was for many years a member of the city council of Concord. He was elected mayor in 1876, and re-elected the following year. During 1871 and 1872, he was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, and in the latter year was made chairman of the special committee on the apportionment of public taxes. In 1876 the Concord city council appointed him chairman of a committee to appraise all of the real estate in the city for the purposes of taxation, and in this capacity he personally visited every residence within the city limits.

In the spring of 1878, he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where, with his two sons and brother, he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of flour. His leaving Concord was the cause of universal regret. Complimentary resolutions were unanimously passed by both branches of the city government, and by the First National Bank, the latter testifying strongly to his integrity, honesty and superior business qualities. Resolutions passed by the First Baptist church and society, were ordered to be entered upon the records of each organization. The Webster club, composed of fifty prominent business men of Concord, passed a series of resolutions expressive of regret for his departure from the state. A similar testimonial was also presented to Mr. Pillsbury, which was subscribed to by more than three hundred of the leading professional and business men of the city, among whom were all the ex-mayors then living, all the clergymen, all the members of both branches of the city government; all the bank officials, twenty-six lawyers, twenty physicians, and nearly all the business men of the city.

In Minneapolis, Mr. Pillsbury has won the respect of all business and professional men, and endeared himself to all with whom he has become intimately acquainted. He is a member of the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury and Company, the largest flour manufacturing firm in the world. He is also president of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis.

The following extract is from *The Northwest*, a popular monthly magazine published in St. Paul, Minn.:

"More than a year ago the writer said, in the columns of *The Northwest*, that if any man in Minneapolis were asked to whom the city

chiefly owed her prosperity, there would be no hesitation in his answer, 'the Pillsburys.' Since then the people of Minneapolis have had no cause to change their opinions, while last spring they gave a somewhat emphatic utterance to them, by electing one of the members of this remarkable family, the Hon. George Alfred Pillsbury, to the mayoralty of the city by an overwhelming vote. A liking for hard work and a belief in its virtues seem to have been early rooted in the Pillsbury family, for in England, more than two centuries and a half ago, they bore for their motto, *Labor omnia vincit*, but in all the generations of the Pillsburys since then who have lived and worked, from English Essex to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Minnesota, it may be doubted whether any one of them has better deserved to bear the motto than the present mayor of Minneapolis. It was Lord Brougham who was advised by a friend 'to confine himself, if possible, to the work of five ordinary men,' but his toiling lordship himself might have been envious of the downright hard work which Mr. Pillsbury has got through in his life. Setting his early life aside for the present, the mayor has only been in Minneapolis six years as yet. During that time he has been the president of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, of the City Council, of the Homœopathic Hospital, and the Minneapolis Free Dispensary, and is still president of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Pillsbury and Hurlburt Elevator Company, of the Board of Water-works, of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Baptist Union, and the Minnesota Baptist State Convention; and vice-president of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, member of the board of Park Commissioners, director of the Northwestern National Bank, the Manufacturers' National Bank, Minneapolis Elevator Company, and a trustee of institutions innumerable. All this, besides mayor of the city.

Mr. Pillsbury has shown a capacity for hard and honest work, incomprehensible to most men. This alone would compel the respect of his fellow-citizens, but by his generosity, his warm-heartedness and unostentatious charity he has also won their affection. No stranger could read his public record without admiring the man who could live such a life."

Some six years have passed since the above

was written, and Mr. Pillsbury is still active and vigorous. In 1885 he was chairman of the committee to build the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Building.

In 1886 he was chairman of the committee to build the First Baptist Church in Minneapolis, the largest and most costly church edifice west of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, and their two sons, Charles A. and Fred. C., at their own expense, placed in this church the largest and best organ in the city, at a cost of eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Pillsbury has always been a friend and supporter of the cause of education. He was a member of the board of education of Concord, and contributed liberally towards the endowment of Colby Academy, of New London. In Minnesota he has served on several committees to build school-houses, and has been elected a member of the board of education. He has also been much interested in an academy located at Owatonna, Minnesota. He has built, at his own expense, a ladies' boarding hall, connected with the academy, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The name of this academy was changed in 1888, by the state legislature, from Minnesota Academy to "Pillsbury Academy," in honor of Mr. Pillsbury. In 1889 he erected a new building for this institution at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The building contains recitation rooms, library and reading rooms, offices, a chemical laboratory, a gymnasium, bath room, a study room, a chapel and a spacious auditorium.

At the annual meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union, held in Minneapolis in 1888, Mr. Pillsbury was elected its president. This organization has its headquarters in Boston, and has in charge all the foreign missionary work of the Baptists in all the northern and some of the southern states, distributing annually nearly half a million dollars for mission work in foreign fields.

Although severed from his old friends and companions in the east, Mr. Pillsbury has not permitted time nor distance to lessen his love for his old home. In 1890 he donated to the city of Concord, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, a free hospital, to which he gave the name of his wife "Margaret Pillsbury;" to Warner he donated a free public library which cost sixty

thousand dollars; to Sutton, a soldiers' monument.

The following extract is from the *Concord Evening Monitor* of July 25, 1890:

"MR. AND MRS. PILLSBURY.—The earth's best product is noble manhood and womanhood. Hon. George A. Pillsbury is a noble man. There is no mission higher than the alleviation of human suffering. His generous gift to our people of a general hospital is a splendid beneficence that touches every individual heart here with profound gratitude. It is an institution that comes home alike to the needs of the educated and the uneducated, the rich and the poor, the high and the low. He could have done nothing better for us. Everybody in the community is glad and thankful that such excellent provision is to be made for the care of our sick and injured, and everybody here is deeply grateful to the very considerate and kindly gentleman, our former fellow-citizen, for the great general good he has done.

"As to the institution, our people will take early and appropriate opportunity to express formally and unanimously their earnest appreciation. As to the public-spirited and noble-souled benefactor himself, and his estimable wife, Margaret, for whom the elegant and commodious new hospital is named, there is only one sentiment—Heaven bless Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury.

"Mr. Pillsbury, with comparative ease, might have written his personal check and turned it over to a citizen's committee, to found and endow a capacious hospital, but this modest man, with a great, warm heart, and his lovely Christian wife, left their sumptuous home in Minneapolis that they might come among their old friends and neighbors in this state, and have the pleasure of doing, as it were, with their own hands the grand public work they are accomplishing. He brought his own architect; he selected and purchased the lot of his choice for the building; and he will personally superintend its construction.

"Office and fame have no allurements for him. He is one of the few capitalists who is perfectly satisfied with his wealth. He enjoyed its honorable accumulation; he will now take equal pleasure in its generous and discriminate expenditure. Nobody covets his riches; everybody wishes that he had a still larger fortune to give

away in public bequests. He and his wife are here now, with no possible object except to do good, and to renew old friendships and associations, and to pay respects to the people who delight to respect and honor them.

"We only seldom have such visitors. Think of it, a happy and handsome married couple, so advanced in years, and yet so remarkably well preserved; so wealthy and, yet so unostentatious; so distinguished, and yet so humbly affable and generous; so blessed with this world's favors, yet possessed of such excellent native sense; so public-spirited and beneficent, so charitable, kind and tolerant towards all—they present indeed a rare and touching sight, one to be cherished in our recollections, beloved and welcome sojourners in our peaceful and beautiful city.

"An institution is defined to be the lengthened shadow of a man. George Alfred Pillsbury will have many worthy shadows, and long after he and his gracious wife have gone from us, perhaps forever, fevered lips of invalid sufferers will whisper prayers of thankfulness that will be encomiums on this good man and women more eloquent and touching than any we could pronounce. Many who are now well and strong may fall victims to the afflictions of life, and have occasion from disease or accident to feel by personal experience the active goodness of Mr. Pillsbury in presenting to this municipality the splendid city hospital he is now building for our people."

The Soldiers' Monument at Sutton was dedicated on September 1, 1891; on October 2, 1891, Pillsbury Free Library at Warner was dedicated, and on October 5, 1891, the the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital was dedicated. All of these events were celebrated by the most imposing and impressive ceremonies. On the evening of the day last named, the citizens of Concord tended Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury a reception of surpassing grandeur, unequaled by any attempt of the kind ever before made in that city of culture and refinement.

Mr. Pillsbury married on May 9, 1841, Miss Margaret S. Carleton, daughter of Henry and Polly (Green) Carleton; of three children born to them, two sons survive, a daughter died in infancy. Their sons, Charles A. and Fred C., are representative men of the great northwest, and

are hardly less prominent than their worthy father.

The following is from the History of Merrimac County, New Hampshire: "George A. Pillsbury is a gentleman of great personal magnetism, genial and affable in manner, and possessed of entertaining and attractive conversational powers. Warm hearted and generous, he is ever ready to respond to calls of distress, not only with good counsels, but also with more substantial aids, as many an unpublished charity in Concord will attest. All who approach him are sure of a kindly greeting, and any petition for favors receives a patient consideration and courteous reply. With the young he is very companionable, and with his conversation and liberal views of life he is able to impart much valuable advice and information. In his enterprises he looks beyond the present,

and results seldom disappoint him. In public life, his administration of affairs has always been most satisfactory and able, and has won for him universal esteem."

This life-history shows not only what can be achieved, in a worldly sense, by ambition and perseverance, but also that a generous-hearted man is most akin to his maker, and that the consciousness of having accomplished some good for one's fellow-beings counts more toward happiness than the possession of all of the wealth of the Indies. George A. Pillsbury has done nobly in this life, and has left a lasting monument in the hearts of many whom his generosity has relieved from suffering; and many who have received his unostentatious charity, doubtless pray for a long and happy life for George A. Pillsbury.

HON. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is widely known. He is not only a profound lawyer, but he is thoroughly versed in the whole circle of literature. He is well advanced in all of the theories and technicalities of his profession, and is an advocate of remarkable brilliancy—lucid, logical and eminently practical in making application of the law to the facts, and his judgment is of high order. His addresses on literary subjects and those of a political nature are often illustrated with rhetoric, but in his legal discussions he is direct, pointed and strong, and since he has been in public life he has rightfully gained the reputation of a statesman of high rank, whose good sense and honesty has made him conspicuous before the eyes of the nation.

Cushman Kellog Davis is a son of Hon. Horatio N. and Clarissa F. (Cushman) Davis, and was born in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, June 16, 1838. Both families are of English descent, the Davises early settling in New England. Roswell Davis, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneer farmers in Henderson. Horatio N. Davis removed to Wisconsin when Cushman K. was two months old, and settled where Waukesha now stands, farming

fifteen years. During the rebellion Horatio N. Davis was commissioned captain in the commissary department by President Lincoln, and was subsequently breveted major by President Johnson for meritorious services. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, and removed from Waukesha to Beloit. From Beloit he removed to St. Paul, where he now resides. He has held various municipal and county offices, and has been a member of the Wisconsin senate. He was president of the Beloit National Bank eight years, and was one of the leading men in Rock county.

Cushman, his eldest son, was educated at Carroll College, Waukesha, and in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, spending one year in the latter institution, and graduating in 1857. He read law with the late Governor Randall, of Waukesha, was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced law at Waukesha until the second year of the rebellion. In the summer of 1862, when the call was made for six hundred thousand men, Mr. Davis enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, going in as first lieutenant of Company B. His company was in the Army of the Tennessee, and he was repeatedly called upon to serve as judge advocate. He was adjutant general

under General Gorman no inconsiderable part of the time. At the end of two years Lieutenant Davis was so broken down in health as to be obliged to leave the service.

In August, 1864, he settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, resumed the practice of the law and has since followed his profession. At first he was in partnership with General Gorman. The firm is now composed of Mr. Davis, Frank B. Kellogg, and Cordimo A. Severance, under the firm name of Davis, Kellogg and Severance. In 1867 Mr. Davis was elected to the lower branch of the Minnesota legislature, and served one term, and was placed on the judiciary and other committees. His active and powerful mind was of great ser-

vice, both in the committee rooms and on the floor. He was United States district attorney from 1868 until nominated for governor in 1873, when he resigned. He was in the executive chair from January, 1874, to January, 1876, and was the youngest man who has been governor of the state. He performed the duties of that high office with marked ability. He declined a re-nomination. In 1877 he was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and now ably represents this state in the councils of the nation. His star is still in the ascendant.

Mr. Davis was married in 1880 to Miss Anna M. Agnew, who was born in St. Paul in 1857.

RICHARD JUNIUS MENDENHALL.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THERE is a tradition in the Mendenhall family that they are descended from a Russian nobleman of one of the ancient races in that great northern empire. At a later date they appear in Suffolk county, England, under the name of De Mendenhalle. Their American ancestor was John Mendenhall, a Quaker, who immigrated to Pennsylvania with William Penn. From him the line of descent comes down through his son Aaron, his grandson James, and his great-grandson George to Richard Mendenhall, the father of our subject. Richard was married, according to the Quaker custom, to Mary Pegg, a descendant of an old Welsh family, which settled in Maryland at an early date. Richard Mendenhall was a tanner, and carried on an extensive business at Jamestown, North Carolina.

The subject of this sketch was born at Jamestown, North Carolina, on Thursday, November 25, 1828. His early years were divided between the local schools of his native village and his father's tan-yard and farm. In his father's garden were laid the foundations of his present success as the leading florist of Minneapolis.

At the age of fourteen young Mendenhall went to Greensboro, the county seat, and found employment with Dr. I. J. M. Lindsey, who was the postmaster of the village, besides being an eminent and highly-respected physician. He soon

returned to his home and went to work in the variety store of his uncle, George C. Mendenhall. From 1848 until December, 1850, he was a pupil at a Quaker boarding-school in New Garden, which he left to enter the celebrated school of the Friends at Providence, Rhode Island. Soon after this he visited Jamaica, Long Island, to see Richard Fox, an Englishman, who had formerly worked a copper mine near Jamestown, North Carolina. He was now engaged in railroad building in Ohio, and at once sent Mr. Mendenhall to Steubenville, and thence to Claysville, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the books, time and supplies of a large force of men engaged in building a long tunnel. After a short trip over the eastern portion of the United States, including visits to Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester and Boston, Mr. Mendenhall returned to his native state and went to work with his brother, Nereus, engineering on the North Carolina Railroad. Subsequently he returned north, and after journeying through New England and portions of Canada, he reached New York. At West Falmouth, Massachusetts, two old friends, Beede and Dillingham, were in partnership manufacturing oilcloths. Mr. Mendenhall had no money, and, of course, could not join them. But they wanted him, and in order to have him connected with the business, a store was rented in New



R. J. Mendenhall

York and he was put in charge of it. Here he remained during the winter, but did not find the measuring of oilcloth a congenial occupation. In the spring he became acquainted with Major Serrell, and was informed that if he would go out to Muscatine, Iowa, he could there get work from John Houston, an engineer. As soon as his friends could find a substitute to take his place in their store, Mr. Mendenhall started for Muscatine, and upon reaching there presented to Mr. Houston a letter of introduction from Major Serrell. He was given immediate employment carrying a chain, and at the end of two months was promoted to head engineer of the party of fourteen surveyors. Mr. Mendenhall left the party at Des Moines, where he passed the winter of 1855-56 in the office of Dewey & Tubby, civil engineers. In the spring of 1856 he took a steamer for St. Paul, Minnesota, whence he went by stage to St. Anthony and Minneapolis.

On the 11th of February, 1858, Mr. Mendenhall married Miss Abby G. Swift, daughter of Captain Silas Swift, of West Falmouth, Massachusetts. The marriage ceremony was in accordance with the custom of the Society of Friends. There was no minister, but the parties themselves separately repeated the marriage vows in the presence of a large assembly of people. After a visit of two weeks with the parents of the bride, they went to North Carolina and remained with Mr. Mendenhall's mother (his father having died in the year 1851) a few weeks, after which they went directly to Minneapolis, where they have since resided.

Mr. Mendenhall began floriculture as a pastime, but as the business rapidly increased, he saw its

immense possibilities, and devoted to it much of his time and attention, with the result that he is now the leading florist of Minneapolis, with large and finely equipped conservatories, and a business second to none in the northwest.

His chief business for many years was banking, which he successfully carried on from 1857 until the fall of 1873. From 1862 to 1866 he was president of the old State Bank of Minnesota, afterwards merged into the State National Bank of Minneapolis, of which he was president until January, 1870. Connected with this bank was a savings bank, which Mr. Mendenhall managed till in 1870, when the two institutions were separated. During the panic of 1873 there was a run on the savings bank, and it was forced to suspend, as the funds were largely invested in real-estate securities which could not be readily converted into cash. The bank was solvent, and, with a little time and proper management, the assets could have been made to pay all claims, and leave something for the stockholders. To this end Mr. Mendenhall labored hard, but a few relentless creditors frustrated all his efforts, and finally forced the institution into bankruptcy. In the meantime (for this trouble covered a period of ten years), Mr. Mendenhall had pushed his floral business to a point where it became highly profitable, and from this source he has since liquidated the indebtedness of the bank. In studying the character and career of Richard J. Mendenhall, we are first led to note his active and comprehensive mind. His record is clean, and remarkable for its simplicity, its usefulness, its success.

CHARLES WILSON BUNN,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

ONE of the most scholarly and able lawyers practicing at the St. Paul bar is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He possesses great power of analysis and condensation, and he is a clear, logical, forcible speaker. His judgment is superb, and as a counselor he is in the first rank. He is an excellent trial lawyer. He is very thorough in his preparation of briefs for the law courts.

Mr. Bunn is a native of Wisconsin, and was born May 21, 1855, in Trempeleau county, and is the son of Hon. Romanzo Bunn, judge of the United States district court for the western district of Wisconsin. Charles entered the Wisconsin State University at Madison, and was graduated therefrom in 1874, and from the law department of that institution in 1875. He read law in the office of J. H. Carpenter at Madison,

and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar. He went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1875, and began practice in the office of Messrs. Cameron and Lasey, and in 1876 he was admitted as a partner in the firm, under the name of Cameron, Lasey and Bunn, and continued there until 1885. On August 1st of that year he removed to St. Paul, and formed a partnership with James W. Lusk, under the firm-name of Lusk and Bunn. In 1890 Mr. Emerson Hadley was taken into the firm, and

the firm-name is now (1892) Lusk, Bunn and Hadley. This is one of the strongest legal firms in the northwest and is rapidly extending its business.

Personally Mr. Bunn is a genial, social gentleman, generous and friendly, and he is highly esteemed for his integrity and uprightness. He married, in 1877, Miss Mary Anderson, a lady of refinement and many accomplishments. They have three children.

HON. E. C. BABB,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CAPTAIN E. C. BABB, whose portrait appears opposite, was born in the thrifty manufacturing village of Saccarappa, in the town of Westbrook, adjoining the city of Portland, Maine, on the 1st of February, 1834. His ancestors were descendants of old New England families; his mother, Mary Winslow, tracing her descent from Governor Winslow, of Massachusetts, who came from England in the Mayflower, landing on Plymouth Rock on the 22d of December, 1620, with no white person, aside from his own company, nearer than Jamestown, Virginia.

Young Babb was fortunate in securing a good English education in the common and select grammar school of his native town. He commenced life for himself by teaching school, and soon afterward learned the trade of a marble cutter. From the age of twenty-one to twenty-eight he was engaged in lumbering in northern Vermont and New Hampshire. At the outbreak of the civil war he was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops. He enlisted in the Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry in June, 1862, and on August 22d, having been made a sergeant, he left Concord with his regiment for the seat of war.

At this time a dark cloud hung like a pall over the nation, caused by the reverses suffered by General McClellan's army in the peninsular campaign. During the war his regiment lost eighteen hundred men in killed, wounded and missing, being one hundred and eighty per cent. more than its original number. Our subject participated in the battles of Bull Run (second), South

Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, in all of which battles his regiment behaved nobly, and in the battle of Fredericksburg he displayed such gallantry that he was promoted over six first sergeants to the rank of second lieutenant. Up to that time (December 13, 1862) but four promotions had been made in the regiment. It was also during the battle of Fredericksburg that a warm friendship sprang up between him and Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. H. Chandler, a younger brother of the late Secretary of the Navy, W. E. Chandler. This friendship continued till the death of Colonel Chandler, which occurred in Baltimore in 1884.

After Burnside's failure at Fredericksburg our subject accompanied his regiment and the ninth corps to Kentucky, and from there to Vicksburg, where he participated in the siege of that southern stronghold. After the fall of Vicksburg he went to Jackson, Mississippi, with General Sherman, and participated in the battle that resulted in the capture of that city and the retreat of General Johnston and his forces into the interior of the state. He left Mississippi late in August and went to Kentucky, where his regiment, which had dwindled to two hundred men, of whom but seventy-five were reported for duty, was detailed to guard the Kentucky Central Railroad, with headquarters at Paris, the county seat of Bourbon county. From there Lieutenant Babb was detailed and ordered to report at headquarters of the second division of his corps, which he accompanied to East Tennessee, and served as a staff officer during the winter of 1863-4, in that mem-



Truly Yours
E. B. Rabb

orable campaign which has been aptly called the "Valley Forge" of the war of the rebellion. It was here, on the 1st day of January, that his second commission from the governor reached him, making him a first lieutenant.

The spring of 1864 found him with his regiment at Annapolis, recruiting its ranks and preparing for the final campaign under General Grant. Joining the Army of the Potomac he was in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, May 12 and 18. The regiment went into the battle of May 12 with four hundred men. It was on the extreme right of the ninth corps, and moved up to join the left of the second corps. They moved quickly, and became detached from the corps, and were completely surrounded. In cutting their way out the regiment lost in killed and wounded over half of its numbers. He was with his regiment in the battle of North Anna River, May 24; in a very severe engagement on the 27th, at Talapotany Creek; at Cold Harbor, June 3; in the battle of Petersburg, June 16, and charged the line in front of the Shand's House at three o'clock on the following day, capturing the line of works, with a number of prisoners and a battery of artillery and the colors of the Fifty-third Tennessee Regiment. He was, with his regiment, continually under fire, directly in front of the fort, which was blown up July 30, and was engaged in all the battles before and around Petersburg until the final surrender. He was commissioned captain in January, 1865. At the time of General Lee's surrender Captain Babb and his command were doing guard duty, and had charge of the distinguished rebel prisoners, military and naval, taken at Five Forks. He was mustered out of the service at Concord, New Hampshire, June 10, 1865.

In 1868 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for several years was engaged in lumbering. He afterwards became president of the Cedar Lake Ice Company. He has held the highest positions in the Grand Army of the Republic in the department encampment, and at the time of meeting of the national organization at Minneapolis in 1884, when General Logan was present, Captain Babb was in command of the grand parade, which was the finest display ever made in Minnesota. He is an esteemed member of the Loyal Legion, and is also a Mason and Knight Templar. He was created a Mason in 1864, at Washington, D. C., in B. B. French Lodge. He became a Knight Templar in 1868, in Zion Commandery, No. 4, of Minneapolis.

He has always been highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and in 1885 and 1886 represented the eighth ward of Minneapolis in the common council. In 1888 he was elected mayor of the city. He pursued the course that was expected of him, and during his administration the laws framed to control the liquor traffic and to suppress gambling were rigidly enforced. One of the most important events during his administration was the celebrated strike of the street railway employes.

Captain Babb married, August 15, 1862, Levee L. Chandler, at Berlin Falls, New Hampshire.

Such is the biography of one who stands out prominently as a commanding figure among the representative men of the northwest. The position he has reached he owes to his own exertions. He served his country faithfully and bravely during its hours of need, and now, while still in the prime of life, he has reached a position of honor and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

MELVIN J. FORBES,

DULUTH, MINN.

THROUGH both his father, Andrew J. Forbes, and his mother, Betsey (Fuller) Forbes, the subject of this biography traces his ancestry to Mayflower passengers. He was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, December 31, 1848. His education was obtained in the public schools

and the academies of Bridgewater and Middleborough. His earliest occupation was as an assistant to his father in his shoe shop, but his father dying when our subject was but fourteen, he was thrown upon his own resources, and worked in the machine shop of the Eagle Cotton

Gin Company three winters, and for three summers he worked on a farm, and thus was enabled to spend the spring and fall months in school.

In 1866 he entered the employ of the book publishing house of Messrs. J. E. Tilton and Company, of Boston. He traveled quite extensively for the firm during the next three years, at first soliciting advertisements for a horticultural magazine they published, and later, selling their publications to the trade. In 1869 he had already shown himself so capable and trustworthy that he was entrusted with opening a branch house in New York. The firm failing in 1870, compelled him to return to Boston, and when their affairs were settled took charge of the Boston house. He had read much regarding the natural advantages of Duluth, and was so favorably impressed with that city that he left Boston in July, 1870, and removed thither, and, in copartnership with Mr. Woodbridge, opened a book store under the firm name of Woodbridge and Forbes. In 1876 he withdrew from the firm and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the office of the Union Improve-

ment and Elevator Company, with which he remained until 1878, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. George Spencer for the purpose of conducting a general grain commission business. The firm of George Spencer and Company was one of the most successful in the west, and conducted a great volume of business, surpassed by very few in the west.

Mr. Forbes had become largely interested in real estate and other matters, and withdrawing from the firm in 1889 he has since then devoted his attention to his private interests. On January 6, 1885, he married Miss Ida M. Raymond, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Forbes is a Mason of more than usual prominence, takes an active interest in the Order, to which he can, however, spare but little time. He has passed through the various degrees up to and including the thirtieth. He has held many positions in the Order, among them being past master (blue lodge); past high priest (chapter), and stations in most of the other bodies. In politics he is a liberal Republican. His sympathies are with the Republicans, but he is not bigoted nor bound by party lines.

HON. ALBERT SCHEFFER,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE great State of Minnesota has within her borders many men who have had a distinguished and honorable career, but among them all there is not a single foreign-born man, and perhaps no son of its own soil, who is personally more esteemed than Albert Scheffer. His advancement has, all the way from his infancy, been against the current. He has won recognition from the world by merit alone. He was born March 27, 1844, at Rheinberg, Prussia. He became an American by the immigration of his parents, who immigrated to Wisconsin in 1849.

He attended the common-schools of Wisconsin, and then took a three years' course at the German and English Academy of Milwaukee, where he finished a course in 1860, and soon after moved to St. Paul, and began his business career as bookkeeper in a wholesale and retail dry-goods house. His honesty and diligence secured for him a position as clerk in a banking house at

Stillwater, where he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. In 1863 Mr. Scheffer left Stillwater and went to Milwaukee, where he enlisted as a private soldier, and was afterward commissioned second lieutenant, and was promoted to first lieutenant, and served till the war ended, when he was mustered out in August, 1865. Again locating in St. Paul, he entered the First National Bank as teller in September, 1866, and was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, which position he filled till 1870, when he became a partner in the private banking house of Dawson, & Co., who were succeeded by Dawson, Smith & Scheffer, subsequently organized as the Bank of Minnesota, with Mr. Scheffer as cashier. In May, 1887, Mr. Scheffer, with others, organized the Commercial National Bank, and was chosen president, which position he has ever since held.

Mr. Scheffer was several times elected a member of the Board of Education, and, as indicating



Engraved by J. H. P. & Co. Chicago

Albert Saxefer,

his popularity, was unanimously nominated by the Republican party for state senator in 1885, and endorsed by the Democratic party for that position. His service in the legislature was marked by his usual prudence and fidelity. Mr. Scheffer was a candidate before the Republican state convention in 1888 for governor, and had the largest number of delegates, and was by far the most popular man for the place. As a banker and business man, no man in the northwest better deserves the confidence of the public, because of his sound discretion, strict integrity and conservative business methods. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and

the Chamber of Commerce, and has always been very deeply interested in all worthy public enterpriess.

Mr. Scheffer was married in 1869 to Mary M. Dreis, a lady much esteemed wherever known. In personal appearance Mr. Scheffer is above medium height and fair, and looks the self reliant, pleasing gentleman that he is. He represents the best type of the self-made man, successful yet always eschewing questionable methods, broad minded, so cordial in his greeting that it is great pleasure to come in contact with him. Surely the people of Minnesota are right in thinking they have nothing too good for Mr. Scheffer.

AUSTIN FRANKLIN KELLEY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE vigorous growth of the northwest has been mainly the result of the free industrial energy of individuals. As steady application to work is the healthiest training for individuals, so it is the best discipline of a state. Honorable industry always travels the same road with enjoyment, and progress is impossible without it. Labor is the best test of the energies of men, and furnishes an admirable training for practical wisdom. These truths find a happy illustration in the career of Austin F. Kelly, who was born in an age when opportunities for advancement were few. He was early trained to habits of industry, and his whole life has been characterized by honest, untiring enterprise that has carried him over many a seeming unsurmountable barrier to a well-deserved success. He was born in Wardsboro, Vermont, on September 3, 1847. His father, Benjamin Franklin Kelley, was a prosperous farmer of that vicinity, and as a citizen, was admired and respected by all who knew him. When our subject was three months old his father removed with his family to Newfane, Vermont, a few miles from Wardsboro. Austin attended the common schools of Newfane until he reached his seventeenth year, finding employment out of school hours on his father's farm. Fully realizing that his success in life must depend solely upon his own efforts, and believing that a commercial life, rather than that of a profession, was

best suited to his taste and abilities, he left school at the age of seventeen, and found employment in the country store of Messrs. Baker and Hewett, at Putney, Vermont. During the next four years he served as a clerk in this store and devoted his energies to the attainment of a knowledge of the details of the business. At the end of that time he bought the interest of Mr. Baker, and the business was continued under the firm-name of Hewett and Kelley. Mr. Kelley remained in this business until 1874, and during that time, by their tireless energy and uniform methods of fair dealing, the firm built up a large and successful business.

It was about this time that the magnificent resources of the northwest were becoming apparent and claimed the attention of those men possessed of the courage and confidence so necessary in the development of a new country. Mr. Kelley was ambitious, and desiring a broader scope for his energies he determined to take a trip through the west and learn for himself something of its condition. The summer of 1874 was devoted to traveling throughout the west, and finally reaching Minneapolis, then a city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, he was immediately impressed with her prospects, and believing that she was destined to become the metropolis of the northwest, he determined to cast his lot with her enterprising people. Returning to Putney,

his interests there were quickly disposed of, and in the fall of 1874 he became a resident of Minneapolis. Under the firm-name of Lewis and Kelley, he immediately engaged in a mortgage-loan business, loaning both eastern and local capital on real-estate security. In 1879 this partnership was dissolved, and associating with himself, his brother, Louis E. Kelley, the business was continued under the name of A. F. and L. E. Kelley, the present style of the firm (1892). Since its inception, the business has been confined strictly to the negotiation of loans on real-estate security, and the firm has had no dealings outside the State of Minnesota. During all these years an immense amount of eastern capital has been invested in Minnesota by the firm, and their business has grown from an exceedingly small beginning to its present high rank among the responsible financial institutions of the northwest.

Mr. Kelley is vice-president and a director of the Union National Bank of Minneapolis, of

which Mr. S. E. Neiler, whose portrait appears elsewhere in this volume, is president. Mr. Kelley is also a director in the Minneapolis Trust Company, and in the Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company, both of which are local enterprises, and are ranked among the strongest financial institutions of Minnesota.

In political sentiment Mr. Kelley is a Republican, but he has never aspired to any public office, merely discharging at the polls his duty as a citizen.

On the 9th of December, 1871, at Putney, Vermont, Mr. Kelley married Miss Lucy E. Baker, daughter of Mr. Haines E. Baker, whom Mr. Kelley succeeded in business. To them has been born one child, a daughter, now nine years of age. Mrs. Kelley and her husband are communicants of Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis, and to this and to every worthy charitable and benevolent object they give freely of both their time and means.

HON. WILLIAM LEE.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

IN the busy marts of commerce, as a government appointee discharging the high duties of an important trust, as the chief executive of a live and progressive city, and in the broad field of human endeavor, William Lee has ever been a recognized power. With strong convictions and an intense nature, yet no bigotry, he has spoken out in many ways for what he believed to be right, and his voice has been heard and heeded.

Not claiming to be better or greater than others, he has proved his right to be called a leader. He has ever tried to make his party and his politics but means through which he might work for the general good of his fellows.

He was born in the village of Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, April 14, 1822. His father was Reuben Lee, and his mother was Clarissa Wetherell before her marriage. As a boy, his tastes and habits were such a boy with good parents and no cares most naturally falls into. He was given an academic education, and, after graduation, selected the mercantile business for

an occupation, a choice which was doubtless influenced by his having two older brothers engaged in that line. In 1842 he accepted a position with a retail dry-goods firm at Easton, Pennsylvania, and changed to a similar situation in a wholesale house in the same line a year later. This change took him to New York city, where, doubtless, his progress in the affairs of the world began. He advanced rapidly during his two years' training in New York, and in 1847, a better position having been offered him by the wholesale silk house of Messrs. Caleb Cope & Company, of Philadelphia, he removed to the Quaker City. For two years more he applied himself, with great energy, to the details of his chosen pursuit, and then, in 1849, he removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, the scene of his first endeavors, and opened a retail dry-goods store on his own account. He began in a manner commensurate with his means, and brought to his business the fruits of his careful training, and for ten years conducted a successful trade.

The great northwest then began to attract the



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Yours truly
William Lee

attention of the young man of the east, and believing in its great future, in 1859 Mr. Lee sold out his business and went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and started a wholesale and retail dry-goods house. In 1865 he changed his business to wholesaling exclusively; in 1884, after devoting a quarter of a century to the exacting duties of a trying business, he retired, as he supposed to private life, having earned a good name and an ample competence. In 1871 he was elected mayor of St. Paul, and was re-elected in 1872. After the expiration of his second term as mayor, he again attempted to retire from active life. He had been in harness at all times when his party needed his aid. For seven years he discharged the difficult duties of chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and it is a matter of note that he did more in those years to keep the Democratic ranks together and in working order, and to establish in the doubtful and maturing minds of the citizens of the state the correct principles of that great party, than any other man in the north-west. This being true, it is not surprising that he should find it difficult to keep out of work or hide himself from the eyes of his political friends. In 1887, after President Cleveland had gracefully permitted the Republican postmaster to hold his office for a full term, Mr. Lee was the almost unanimous choice of the people of St. Paul for that office, and he was accordingly appointed such by the president. He was an efficient officer for the government, and an obliging servant of the public, and was retained in the office under President Harrison's administration.

Mr. Lee has always been a public-spirited citizen, and has devoted his time and attention to many of the public improvements which grace the city and state, whose growth and prosperity he has ever watched with great satisfaction. He

has been an active worker in political organizations for thirty years. He has visited all of the noted places in his native country, but has never had the time nor inclination to go abroad.

His religious views are those of his early training, from which he has never changed. He holds a sympathetic connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and believes that there is enough of good in that progressive church to accomplish the aims of Christian endeavor.

He is a Democrat of the truest and best type. He believes this country owes more to that great party for its prosperity than to any or all other parties. He believes his party to be the true conservator of all good government and progressive ideas. He knows its principles, its aims, its high aspirations and sound public doctrines, and from this knowledge he believes his party is right.

On June 16, 1853, he married Miss Kate Wallace, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who has been a noble and true wife, and as Mr. Lee himself states, "his guiding star."

In stature, Mr. Lee is about six feet in height, well proportioned and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds. He has a decidedly military bearing, and has a decidedly commanding presence. He would attract attention anywhere for the generous manner in which nature has bestowed her gifts upon him. His personality is a pleasing justification of his personal appearance, and is of that happy condition which forms the first factor in social success.

He has lived so that he enjoys the respect of all his neighbors, and the hearty commendation of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Of the many noted men whose portraits and histories appear in this work, there is not one whose life has afforded the biographer an easier or more pleasant duty.

HUMPHREY BARTON,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is a rising lawyer at the St. Paul bar. He is well read, and keeps thoroughly abreast of the decisions of the courts, both state and federal. He is lucid, logical, and fluent as a speaker, and he possesses that

mental equipoise that peculiarly fits him for the practice of the law; always preparing his cases with care and managing them with great tact and ingenuity. He is honorable in the highest sense, and has the respect of the courts and his profes-

sional brethren, and of the community where he resides.

He is a native of the Keystone State, and was born in Fulton county, May 6, 1857, the son of Baltzer E. Barton, a farmer who was prominent in politics, and who held numerous township and county offices, and who was universally respected for his general intelligence and uprightness. Humphrey worked on the farm summers and attended the public schools winters until he was fifteen years of age, when he attended the County Normal School and became a teacher at seventeen. He then taught school winters and obtained money sufficient to enable him to pursue his studies at the Normal School, at Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a good scientific and classical education. He began the study of

the law before leaving school. He then spent two years in the law office of Hon. John Cessna, at Bedford, Pennsylvania, one of the ablest lawyers in that state, and who, at one time, was a member of congress.

Young Barton was admitted to the bar at Bedford, Pennsylvania, in February, 1885, and there began to practice law; but in May of that year he came to St. Paul where he has been in successful practice ever since.

Personally Mr. Barton is prepossessing; he is large and well proportioned, with features of a classic mould, suave in his manner and a man of strong friendships and of generous disposition.

He married, in November, 1885, Miss Lillian Rupp, an estimable lady. They have had three children, two of whom are living.

HAZEN JAMES BURTON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE career of him whose name heads this biographical sketch is a forcible illustration of the truth that success in life is no accident, but awaits upon assiduity, integrity and mental and bodily competency. It proves that if a young man be endowed with firmness of character and forcible will, he can make the best of all circumstances, whether favorable or otherwise, and attain a position of eminence among the representative men of the day.

The father of H. J. Burton was the senior of the same name. He removed from Wilton, New Hampshire, in early life, to Boston, where he was the head of the firm of H. J. Burton & Co. His first American ancestor was Boniface Burton, who came from England and settled in Danvers, Mass., in 1637, and survived the hardships of pioneer life to the age of one hundred and fifteen years. His mother was a member of one of the old and substantial families of Boston, descended from Ebenezer Smith, who was identified with real-estate interests in Haymarket Square.

He was born in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, July 14, 1847. His early education was received at the Brimmer and Dwight schools, and at the English High school, where he graduated at the age of fifteen. Though the youngest graduate of

a class of seventy, he was first in scholarship, taking the first honors in mathematics and literature, the second in declamation, and receiving the award of the Franklin medal. The principal of the school, Thomas Sherwin, was applied to by the director of the United States Coast Survey to select the best mathematician of the class for appointment in that service, and designated young Burton, but the appointment was declined, his father advising that he enter the wholesale clothing manufacturing business, in which he had an interest, and obtain a practical business education.

This course was pursued, and he entered the establishment of C. W. Freeland & Co., at a salary for the first year of fifty dollars. The unusual stipulation was made in this engagement that four afternoons in each week, after two o'clock, he should be free. These, with the evenings of the reserved days, were devoted to attendance on special courses in the Institution of Technology, where the higher mathematics were pursued under Prof. Runkle, and analytical chemistry and mineralogy under Profs. Storer and Elliott, now president of Harvard University. At a later period the study of the German and Italian languages was pursued with such proficiency, French being already acquired, that he became interpreter with



Hazen J. Burton.

a party of students traveling on the continent. Meanwhile the work at the store, commencing at the bottom, in the shipping room, involved hard labor, as well as patience, thoroughness and attention to minute details, but giving a practical education little inferior to that of the schools; afterwards passing through the variety of employment which a large manufacturing house affords. The salary was increased with the usefulness of the young clerk from \$50 to \$500 the second year, \$1,500 the third year, and \$2,000 the fourth year. On that year the sales made by father and son exceeded those made by any other two men in the clothing trade in Boston.

In 1867, at the age of twenty years, having saved a considerable portion of his wages, and being desirous of adding to his scholastic attainments whatever travel in Europe might afford through observation, young Burton joined a party of young architects in a trip through England, Germany, France and Italy. Four months were consumed in this excursion, during which no opportunity for study was neglected. The young architects forming the party have since attained eminence, and are among the leaders in their profession in Boston and Philadelphia.

Soon after returning to America a partnership in the clothing business was formed, under the style of Keating, Lane & Co., which continued with good success until the great fire in Boston. A more permanent partnership was formed July 20, 1870, by marriage with Miss Alice Cotton Whitney. Her father, Rev. D. S. Whitney, was a co-laborer in the anti-slavery agitation with Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Her mother was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Cotton, the first minister in Boston.

From boyhood Mr. Burton has greatly enjoyed life in the open air, and is no nerveless competitor in athletic sports. As an amateur, he was known on the diamond, having acquired celebrity as the short stop of the Lowell base ball club, of Boston, which for years held the amateur championship of New England, and the silver ball; whose victories on Boston Common are yet fresh in the memories of thousands who witnessed their contests twenty-five years ago. He delights to dispel the weariness of business cares by a brisk canter in the saddle. Summer vacations were sometimes spent in pedestrian trips among the White Mountains

and in canoe voyages among the lakes of Maine. To his fondness for outdoor exercise may be attributed his robust health, power of endurance and tenacity of purpose under the severest business trials and the incessant strain of competition.

An experience of some twelve years in Boston business methods was a preparatory school for a broad field of mercantile enterprise in the west, to which he decided to remove. After a careful examination of Denver, Omaha and Kansas City, he decided to locate in Minneapolis, and early in 1880 engaged in an exclusively wholesale clothing business. But the long credits extended to the trade were unfavorable to success, and the end of the first two years brought a balance of loss rather than the hoped-for profit. He then adopted a cash system, and opened a retail department, having the aid of \$25,000 special capital put in by Hon. C. H. Sawyer, Governor of New Hampshire, and H. Sawyer, treasurer of the Plymouth Woolen Mills in Massachusetts.

The change was so successful that the business was incorporated in 1883, with a capital of \$50,000. This has been increased to meet the growing demands of the business to \$75,000, \$140,000 and \$200,000. With the addition of an extensive fur manufacturing business, the capital was enlarged to \$300,000, and at the present time (October, 1892), in addition to the capital, a surplus of \$28,000 is reported.

In March, 1888, another store was opened in St. Paul. This was deemed necessary, as Minneapolis and St. Paul are virtually one city. The two stores conducted under the same management are essentially one. The stock of one is a counterpart of the other, and in all but being ten miles apart are as much the same as though they were conducted under one roof. A private telephone wire connects the two houses, and the careful attention of Mr. Burton is bestowed equally upon each.

The Plymouth Clothing House occupies what is regarded as the most eligible corner in the city of Minneapolis, and is secured on a twenty-years lease. It is the largest general outfitting establishment for men and boys in the Northwest. The business is exclusively for cash and one price to all. No deviation is made to any favored customer, nor even to the wholesale trade. Every article purchased is always regarded as good for the refundment of the purchase money, on de-

mand, if returned in good order, within a reasonable time. The Plymouth guarantee is as good as a bank check to their customers, and there is simplicity and self-regulation to the immense business which supersedes chaffering and places the institution on a par with the most reliable savings banks.

The management of so extensive a business by no means exhausts the enterprise and activity which characterizes Mr. Burton. His business connections reach to the far east, and extend to the newer west. He is special partner in the Boston house of Burton, Mansfield & Pierce, a wholesale clothing manufacturing concern of which his only brother, George S. Burton, is senior partner, and also one of the leading members of the Boston Merchants' Association. He holds the position of president of the Mandan Land and Improvement Company, a syndicate of Boston capitalists. In 1885 he built at Mandan, Dakota, a roller flouring mill, which has been successfully operated to the present time. Outside of business connections, he is a director of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burton, of whom three survive: Hazel, Ariel and Ward Colton.

From what has been related of his rural tastes, it is not surprising that he sought for his home a location in the country. It is at Deehaven, an

ample wooded tract, upon the south shore of the picturesque Minnetonka. Here on a swelling knoll, overlooking the placid waters, and near the club house of the Minnetonka Yacht Club, he has erected his homestead, which is called Chimo. The walls are of heavy boulders, fitting it for winter as well as summer residence. The grounds, studded with natural forest trees and embellished with shrubbery and flowers, are park like, reminding the traveller of an English estate. Here, remote from the excitement of the mart, amid rare rural surroundings, he may refresh himself with his favorite diversions either on land or water. An enthusiastic yachtsman, ex-commodore of the Minnetonka Yacht Club, he owns and sails the Burgess yacht *Volante*. In the frequent regattas which are sailed over the Minnetonka waters, his pennant may be seen oftener in the van than the rear, and his promising son, Ward, is no whit behind in successful seamanship.

The present is sometimes called a mercenary age. The keen competitions of business life too often engross the minds of its votaries, and the habit of acquisition extinguishes the relish for using or enjoying the wealth acquired. Happily examples like the one under review, though too infrequent, are not altogether wanting, where the keenness of business pursuit is overbalanced by high literary acquisitions, liberality, rural tastes, and attractive social qualities.

CHARLES L. HAAS,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

CHARLES L. HAAS is pre-eminently a self-made man, who, by enterprise and the exercise of good judgment, has placed himself in the front rank of business men in the northwest. The following extract is from General C. C. Andrews' "History of St. Paul": "One of the most potent factors in the promotion of the commercial prosperity of St. Paul has been its live-stock interest, which has in the past been of inestimable value to the city, and which is constantly increasing in extent and importance. A leading representative of this interest, and a type of the enterprising, intelligent and successful business men of the city, is Mr. Charles L. Haas,

of the firm of Cunningham and Haas, live-stock commission merchants.

"Mr. Haas was born in the State of Pennsylvania, December 29, 1849. In 1854, when but five years of age, he was brought to Minnesota, and has since resided in St. Paul. Here he was reared and educated, and here he has grown to manhood and prosperity with the rise and development of the city. He has been connected with the live-stock interests of this city from boyhood, or since 1862; and no man is better informed in these interests or more intimately acquainted with their history and general character than he. In 1877 he formed his present



Chas. L. Haas.

copartnership with Mr. William Cunningham. The first year's business amounted to about fifty thousand dollars, but their operations have steadily increased until they now aggregate from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars per annum. Aside from his character and standing as a business man, Mr. Haas' connection with the public affairs of the city of St. Paul has been somewhat prominent. In 1885 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for school inspector from the sixth ward. His candidacy was indorsed by the Republicans, and he was elected without opposition for a term of two years. His term of office was extended by the legislature one year, and he was subsequently appointed by Mayor R. A. Smith for another term

of two years. He was an active member of the school board and served on its most important committees as chairman and otherwise.

"In November, 1890, he was elected register of deeds for Ramsey county. He is president of the South St. Paul Belt Railroad Company, and vice-president of the Ramsey County Savings Bank, and a director of the State Bank of St. Paul. He is also a stockholder in the Second National Bank, the St. Paul National Bank, the Germania Bank and in the St. Paul German Fire Insurance Company. He is also a director in and treasurer of St. Michael's Church.

"Mr. Haas married on April 26, 1876, Miss Annie E. Ryan, who was a teacher in the public schools of St. Paul."

WILLIAM C. BREDENHAGEN,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

SOME men are able to win success in the world no matter what difficulties stand in their pathway. Nature has so endowed them that they can adapt themselves to any conditions, and successfully meet the exigencies of life.

William C. Bredenhagen belongs to this type of men, and does honor to his native country as well as the land of his adoption. He was born near Berlin, Germany, August 24, 1852. Possessing a good classical education, Mr. Bredenhagen secured a clerical situation in New York city, where he remained one year, and then removed to Minnesota, where he began his career as teacher in the public schools at Young America, in Carver county. The teacher's profession has ever been a stepping stone for ambitious young men, who have been obliged to make their own way in the world, and it so proved for Mr. Bredenhagen; for, after teaching for four years, he went into the local fire insurance business at Carver, Minnesota. Here he had a field equal to his energy, and so well did he succeed that he was appointed special agent for the northwest, in 1880, for the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In this capacity he proved himself one of the most valuable insurance men in the northwest, and became thoroughly familiar with all its details. During this time he was twice

elected secretary of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters Association, and is now the general manager of the northwestern department of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company.

Mr. Bredenhagen has been most phenomenally successful in all his enterprises, varied in extent, and character. He is president and practically owner of the B. T. Tobacco Co., incorporated with a paid-up capital of thirty-five thousand dollars, with nearly twice as much actually invested. This company does a large jobbing business in tobacco in the northwestern states. He is president of the Carver Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements at Carver, Minnesota. He is also interested in several other enterprises, among them the First National Bank of Billings, Montana, of which he is a director. Mr. Bredenhagen was a candidate for secretary of state on the Democratic ticket in 1888, and made a strong race for the place; but as the party was hopelessly in the minority his personal popularity could not pull him through. At present holds the position of a park commissioner of the city of St. Paul. Besides being a man of great force of character, superior judgment, and executive ability, Mr. Bredenhagen is a gentleman of refined tastes, extensive culture and splendid address. He

speaks several languages fluently, and has a considerable knowledge of several other languages, both ancient and modern. His travels have doubtless had much to do with his breadth of mind, knowledge and attainments, for he has visited every principal city in the United States, and traveled all over the continent of Europe. He is below medium height, is compact, light complexioned, and looks the bright, substantial man

that he is. In 1881, he married Miss Funk, of Carver, a daughter of the leading merchant of that place, and a lady of fine qualities and attainments, who adorns with grace and dignity their elegant home. They have four bright, happy children. While the past has been bright for Mr. Bredenhagen, the future promises to be brighter, for he is now well started on the road to that success that will mark him one of the leaders of his age.

CAPTAIN JOHN MARTIN.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

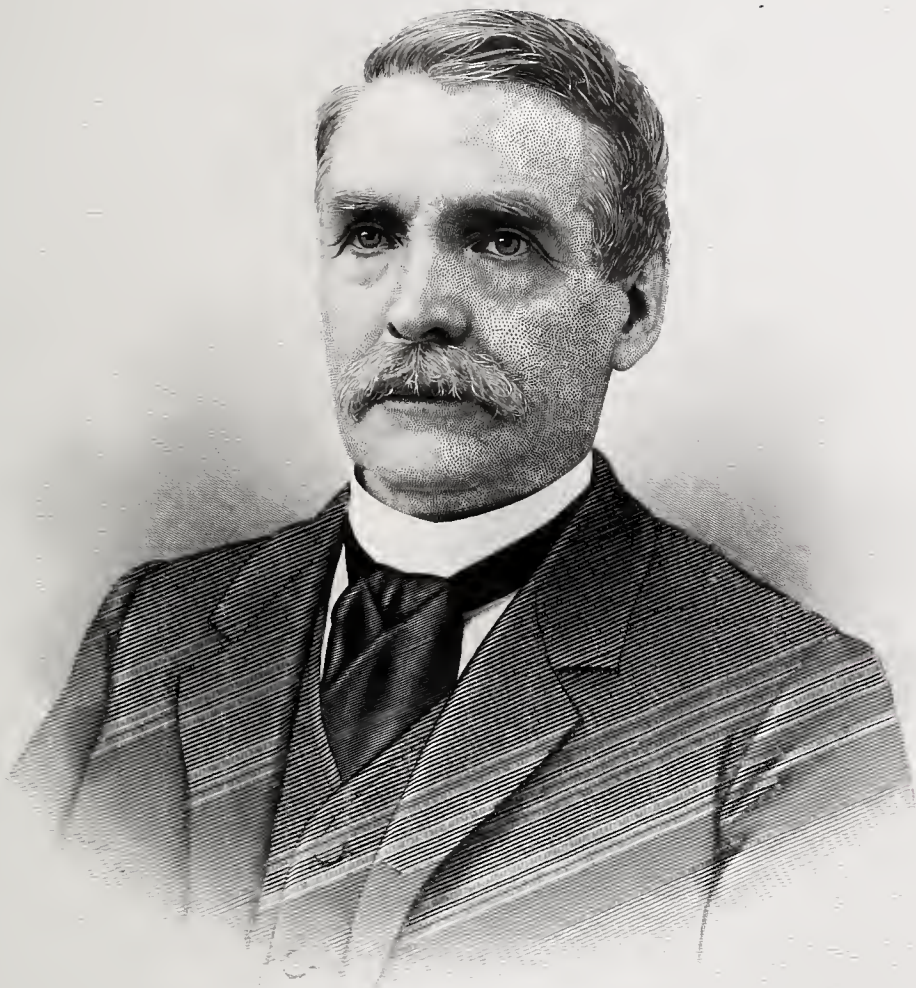
JOHN MARTIN was born in Peacham, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 18th day of August, 1820. His parents were Eliphet and Martha (Hoyt) Martin, both of whose ancestors were Pilgrims and settled in Connecticut. Captain Martin had in his possession an old candlestick, a relic of the Mayflower. His parents removed to Vermont when that state was a wilderness, and their children were brought up on the farm with few educational advantages. By far the best lessons of those days were taught at the mother's knee, for the Christian mothers of New England taught their children honesty, sobriety and industry. John remained on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he agreed to pay his father for his time in order that he might start out in life for himself. He went to Hartford, Connecticut, and procured employment on the Connecticut river steamboats, and so continued until the ill-fated "Greenfield" was lost.

He became pilot of the new boat built to replace the Greenfield, and after a year was made captain. This boat was sold two years later and Captain Martin went with it to the Neuces river, in North Carolina. This was an experiment, as previous attempts to navigate the river had been attended by the loss of many steamboats. Captain Martin's experience on the Connecticut river well qualified him for this difficult undertaking, and he was not turned aside by the jeers of the natives. He began trial trips from Smithfield to Newberne, and quickly proved that all that was necessary was a good boat and skillful management. The natives regarded him as a most remarkable man. He built two other boats for

the company, improved the river and established a permanent line of steamboats between Smithfield and Newberne. He was captain of the different boats at times, and after five years he succumbed to the chills and fever and was forced to return to his home. He had saved his earnings, paid the money he promised to his father for his time, and had bought a farm in his native village and placed his parents upon it. He soon regained his health, and set out for California and the gold fields in 1849. His health was greatly benefited by this trip, and prospecting also improved his financial condition. He returned home a year later for a short time, and then took a trip through the west and north. Arriving at St. Anthony in 1854, he settled there without any fixed intention of remaining. There were then about one thousand people in St. Anthony, and they were mostly engaged in the lumbering business. Looking back almost forty years to the little struggling settlement on the Mississippi, one finds no evidences that Minneapolis would one day feed the world.

The river was the only means of transportation, and the settlers had to provide a winter's supplies before the river was frozen. During the winter the United States mail came only once a week by stage from Dubuque, Iowa. These were days of privation and hardship that tested men's nerve and fortitude.

Captain Martin began the lumber business in a small way in 1855, and laid the foundation of his remarkable and honorable career. Steadily he advanced step by step, always lending a hand to his fellow-men. He obtained wonderful control over his associates, for his word was his bond, and



John Martin

his honesty of purpose and just regard for the rights of others were prominent in all his dealings. He became interested in the different saw-mills at St. Anthony, and he saw the lumber business grow from a small enterprise into a gigantic industry. He still retains an interest in the saw-mill on Mission creek, and holds much of the pine lands he located in early days. During the panic of 1857, when so many western enterprises were forced to the wall, Captain Martin was unshaken, and he never suffered a reverse in his brilliant financial career.

During the early days, when Minneapolis began to assume the proportions of a city, and at the time when material encouragement was necessary, he was ever found ready to aid every legitimate enterprise for her advancement, not in words alone, but also in that substantial assistance. About 1880 the milling company of Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes and Company was formed, with Captain Martin as its president. The capacity of their mill was one thousand barrels daily, which was gradually increased to meet the demands. This company later became the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, and has a daily capacity of ten thousand five hundred barrels. Captain Martin is president of the company.

He is a director in the First National Bank of Minneapolis, the Syndicate Building, the Syndicate Insurance Company and the Soo Railroad,

and president of the John Martin Lumber Company of St. Paul. He was one of the projectors of the Soo Railroad, and was its vice-president during its construction, and resigned at the time of his European trip. He was one of the projectors of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, and helped to organize the First National Bank of Minneapolis.

Captain Martin married in 1849 Miss Jane B. Gillfillen, of Peacham, Vermont, who was a sister of the prominent attorney and ex-congressman, J. B. Gillfillen, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Martin died in 1885, leaving a daughter. In politics Captain Martin is a Republican. He has persistently avoided political office, but has been of most valuable assistance to his friends.

His home-life is quiet, and marked by sincere devotion to his family. His religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists. He has traveled extensively abroad during late years, spending many months on the continent with his family. His last European trip was in 1890; he went especially to bring back his daughter and grandchild whom he had left there when on a former visit.

Captain Martin is a gentleman of kindly manners, courteous and considerate to all, with a touch of rare New England frankness, and by his upright life he has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

HAMILTON M. PEYTON,

DULUTH, MINN.

SINCE 1858 Hamilton M. Peyton has been a resident of the Lake Superior region, and has been identified with the prosperity of that section since the days of its original settlement.

He was born in Geneva, New York, on March 17, 1835. He is the son of Rowzee Peyton, a descendant of the Peyton family, prominent in Virginia, and of Eliza (Murray) Peyton, a daughter of a prominent New York city merchant. The education of young Peyton was obtained by private tuition in his native city, supplemented by a course at Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. From 1855 to 1857 he resided in Chicago. In the last named year he removed to

Hudson, Wisconsin, where he had charge of the United States Land Office. A year later he removed to the head of Lake Superior and became engaged in the banking and real-estate business at Superior, Wisconsin. In 1860 he engaged in manufacturing lumber, and in 1864 the lumber firm of H. M. Peyton & Company was organized, and it has continued upon a prosperous career ever since. In 1874 Mr. Peyton removed to Duluth, and, in 1881, established the main office of the firm of Peyton, Kimball & Barber in that city. The mills, however, are located at Conner's Point, now known as West Superior. In 1881 the firm was reorganized, and continued under the style of

Peyton, Kimball & Barber. The mills of this firm are among the largest in the northwest, and the firm is the oldest established in this section.

In 1880 Mr. Peyton, with others, organized the American Exchange Bank of Duluth, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. This has been increased from time to time, until at present it is five hundred thousand dollars. This bank has never failed paying semi-annual dividends of five per cent., and has accumulated a surplus of three hundred thousand dollars; truly a remarkable record, and one that few banking

houses can show. Since its organization, nearly twelve years ago, Mr. Peyton has been the president of the institution.

In March, 1864, Mr. Peyton married Miss Martha Newton, a native of Syracuse, New York.

Politically Mr. Peyton is what is termed an independent Democrat. He has never sought nor desired public office, but has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to fill positions of trust. He has been trustee of the town of Duluth, alderman of the city, and member of the school board.

COLONEL ANDREW DE GRAFF,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

ONE of the most prominent railroad builders in America is the man whose name heads this sketch. He came from the Mohawk Valley. He was born about seven miles from Amsterdam, New York, October 21, 1811. His father was Nicholas De Graff, and his mother Nelly, *née* Shannon. They had thirteen children, of whom Andrew was the third. There are still living four sisters and one brother. In 1839 Colonel De Graff married Miss Rachel Pomeroy, of Massachusetts. Their children were Charles A. De Graff, Frank De Graff and Minnie De Graff, now the wife of Mr. John A. Berkey, of St. Paul.

Charles was widely known in Minnesota at the time of his death in July, 1887, being at the head of the best breeders of horses and cattle in the northwest. Frank died in St. Paul in 1873, and Mrs. De Graff, a woman of noble character, a devoted wife and mother, has also been called away. Their daughter, Mrs. Berkey, is surrounded with a family of interesting children, who add to the comfort of Colonel De Graff in the autumn of life.

In 1814 our subject removed with his father's family into Schoharie county, to the town of Sharon, where he remained on the farm until 1830, when he engaged to work on a farm for Mr. John Swart, a farmer near Schenectady. Mr. Swart became associated with Messrs. Veeder and Veeder in building the Utica and Schenectady railroad, the first link of what now constitutes the chain of railways consolidated under the

name of the New York Central Railroad. He went to Connecticut with these gentlemen in 1834 as superintendent to construct the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. He soon purchased their interest and completed the road in 1839. For the next two years he was managing the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad. The Attica and Buffalo road was his next task, and finally the Attica and Batavia, being the last link connecting Albany and Buffalo, completing it in 1843. Up to this time he had been associated with his old partners, Captain Veeder, Banta, John Veeder and William Wallace.

In 1843 he went to Sandusky City, and alone took the contract to build the Mad River and Lake Erie road. This accomplished, in 1850 he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he made his home many years, and where he dispensed that generous hospitality and good cheer which have always characterized him and his family. Three years before he had constructed the road from Springfield to Dayton, also the Greenville and Miami, and the Dayton and Western was finished in 1849. About the same time he was building the Xenia and London, the Peru and Indianapolis and the Indianapolis and Connellsville roads. He constructed a part of the road from Dayton to Cincinnati in 1852. The Cincinnati, Wellington and Zanesville fell to his lot, which he also completed in 1854. He began the Detroit and Milwaukee road under Robert Hingham, chief engineer, and finished its construction in 1857.



A. D. Graff

He was induced to take hold of the Transit Railroad, now the Winona and St. Peter, of the Northwestern system. Many delays were caused by the panic of 1857, and again by the war of the rebellion and the Indian wars on the border, but his untiring perseverance finally consummated the work, and he built the road across Minnesota and to Kamperke Lake in Dakota. In 1868 he began the construction of the road known as the St. Paul and Pacific, from Crow River to Breckenridge, and this was completed in 1871, and to Messrs. De Graff and company the contract was awarded that year to build a road from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, as was also the line from Sauk Rapids to Brainard. The failure of the railroad

company in 1872 retarded the construction of these important lines, now a part of the Manitoba and the Northern Pacific system. In 1880 Messrs. De Graff and Company built the road from Wadena to Wahpeton, and in 1881 from Minnesota to Little Falls, the latter being the property of the Northern Pacific. The firm of De Graff and Company was composed of Charles A. De Graff and Colonel William Crooks, Colonel De Graff, however, actively directing the work.

Colonel De Graff still enjoys excellent health, is vigorous and active. He is of a happy, cheerful temperament, and appears but little older than many men younger than himself by a score of years.

HON. WILLIAM PITT MURRAY,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

WILLIAM P. MURRAY is an able lawyer whose many years of experience in legislative halls and whose work as a legislator has placed him by the side of the ablest law makers on this continent. He is a man of tireless energy, a leader of men whose executive abilities are unsurpassed and a Christian gentleman.

He is a native of Ohio, and was born June 21, 1825, the only child of John L. Murray and Mary, *née* McCullough, of Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, William Murray, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America at a comparatively early day, and became one of the pioneer settlers of southwestern Ohio. The father of William Pitt died when he was a child, and his mother married Henry Rowan, who removed with his wife and step-son to Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana. Not long after this the boy returned to his native county to live with his uncle, Mr. J. G. Stillwell, who was a country merchant at the little village of Stillwell, named in honor of him. He attended the village school and worked in his uncle's store in his youth, and at the age of seventeen was sent to Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he spent two years. He then returned to his home at Centerville, Indiana, and entered the law office of Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's noted war governor and United States senator, where he remained about

two and one-half years. He then attended the University of Indiana, entering the law department, graduating a year later, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1849.

In the fall of 1849 his eyes met a glowing description of St. Paul, setting forth its natural advantages and probable future growth in a letter in the St. Paul *Pioneer*, Minnesota's first newspaper, written by Charles K. Smith, the secretary of Minnesota territory, who came from Mr. Murray's native town, Hamilton, Ohio. Late in the fall of 1849 he set out for St. Paul, bearing several letters from his friends and a small, but well selected library, with a light heart and a light purse. His journey was ill-timed; it was the beginning of winter before he was well under way. When he reached Galena the river had closed. Proceeding to Dubuque he, with several other young adventurers, procured transportation by wagon to Minnesota. But at Black River, Wisconsin, the party was detained by absolute termination of the road and a severe snow-storm. Here, however, they found a surveying party under Judge Knowlton, then a prominent character, who had contracted to open a road from Black River Falls to Willow River (now Hudson) Wisconsin. Mr. Murray had left his library at Dubuque. He at once engaged with Judge Knowlton and the surveying party to accompany

them as an employé to Willow River. The trip lasted two weeks, and was one of arduous labor, privation and exposure. The party encamped every night in the snow, the thermometer was twenty-eight degrees below zero, and the day previous to their arrival at Willow River their provisions gave out. From Hudson Mr. Murray went across to St. Paul, and registered at Kennedy's old Central House, on the evening of December 24, 1849. The next day was Christmas, and was spent in presenting his letters, in making acquaintances and seeing the town, and celebrating the day after the manner of the pioneers of the olden time.

He joined the Ohio colony, under the patronage of Hon. C. K. Smith and the *Pioneer* editor, John P. Owen, and came at once into something like prominence. A day or two after his arrival he began the practice of the law, in a little one-story building on Robert street. At first clients were scarce and fees small; but the young lawyer had his share of the patronage and did not complain. He was soon drawn into politics, and in 1851 was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature, which convened in 1852. He was re-elected the following year, and in 1854 was a member of the territorial council from Ramsey county. In the legislature of 1855 he was president of the council, a position of no little honor and distinction, and rarely held under any circumstances by a young man of thirty years. He was again a member of the house in the territorial legislature of 1857. From the first he was very intimately and actively connected with the legislative affairs and public interests of the city and territory; the compeer of Stearns, Freeborn, Olmsted, Kittson, Nobles, Sibley, the Rices, Ramsey and others of the fathers of the commonwealth of Minnesota. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1857, and his connection with that body added largely to his reputation. He was a member of the house in the state legislature of 1863, and of the senate in the legislature of 1866-7. In 1866 he was again elected representative, but was unable to take his seat by reason of his absence in South America. In 1874 he was again returned to the senate and served in the session of 1875-6. He never was a passive observer of events, but always an active participant. His forces were never in reserve,

but always in front in the midst of the contest where the fight was hottest and the work was hardest. His services, therefore, could not well be anything else than valuable to his constituents, and indeed the people of his city and county came to think they could not well get along without him in one or the other branch of the state legislature. In acknowledgment of his eminent services and as a testimonial of the general esteem in which at the time he was held, his name was given to the county of Murray, in the southwestern part of the state, upon its organization in 1857. For a period of sixteen years he was an alderman of St. Paul, and six years president of the council.

Here again he displayed his natural characteristics as a leader and worker. All of his energies were enlisted in the discharge of his duties. He never occupied a back seat, never dodged a vote, never shirked a duty. A stickler for the constitution and the forms of the law, he was invariably faithful to his oath, and was sometimes compelled to vote against the promptings of head and heart by a regard for his official obligations. It was while in service in the council that he learned the needs of the city in the matter of chartered rights and privileges. Under the first charter the powers of the council were enumerated and were always strictly construed. The authorities must be just, never generous: appropriations of money were limited to official requirements; the demands of charity passed unheeded. When the war came on, the council was hard pressed to find legal warrant for its action in appropriating the city's money to aid the volunteers and their families, and the members were for a time forced to act according to the higher laws of patriotism and humanity. It was mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Murray that the imperfections in the original law of the city were repaired from time to time, until it became a masterpiece of its kind. Mr. Murray has been termed the author of the city charter.

In 1876 Mr. Murray was chosen city attorney, to succeed the lamented Willis O. Gorman. He held the office through the most important epochs in the city's history for thirteen years, or until July, 1889. Sometimes he was chosen by the council, sometimes elected by the people; on the latter occasion, as on every other when his case

was decided by the body politic, he won easily. St. Paul never had a more popular official, nor one more careful. As a legal adviser for the city government for so long a period he had much to do. Duties other than those belonging to the office were thrust upon him. He became both a public and private counselor. The authorities made no move without his sanction, and the poor of the city came to him daily for counsel and advice, as children go to a father. Perhaps no other official ever performed so much actual work; at times the vast public concerns of the city were practically given into his keeping, and he was always busy. It is almost incredible how well he kept these matters in hand, never losing sight of an object, never negligent nor off his guard. He worked early and late. During his office hours he was constantly besieged by visitors; now a dignitary on an errand of public import, now an unfortunate with a tale of personal suffering. During the later years of his term, when, under the new charter drawn by him, the city limits were extended, there came upon him a vast amount of labor. The new territory had to be developed and improved, and all contracts for the improvement required his revision and approval. The western and northwestern portions of the city had in him a strong friend and able champion of their interests, but his services to them were not rendered at the expense or the detriment of any other locality. During his administration the limits of the city were expanded from a small area to their present proportions, and the population was increased from forty thousand in 1876 to two hundred thousand in 1889. These results were largely accomplished by a wise and salutary policy of municipal government, of which policy Mr. Murray was in a great part the author. Many of the best provisions of the charter were the conceptions of his mind and the creations of his will and genius. Fully ninety per cent. of all of the legislation affecting the city of St. Paul during the last ten years was drafted by him, and was obtained largely by his influence and personal efforts. His intimate connection with official municipal affairs brought about a sort of personal identification with them, and a charge was often made that St. Paul was governed by one man, and that man was William P. Murray.

He has always been particularly interested in the public school system of the city. In recognition of his services and something of a personal compliment to him, his name was given to one of the most important schools in the city, the William P. Murray school at St. Anthony Park, in the tenth ward. He was a member of the board of managers of the State Reform School for a long time, and has been prominent even beyond the state in reformatory work.

His position as city attorney for so long a time enabled him to have an intelligent conception of the wants of society and he gave this and kindred subjects much thought and attention. Mr. Murray continued to hold the office of city attorney from 1876 until 1889, at which later date he was ousted by a judgment of the State Supreme Court on a technicality. His retirement was regretted by a very large majority of citizens of St. Paul, without party or class distinction. Every old settler felt the slight as a personal grievance. His former associates presented him with a very substantial and valuable testimonial. Everybody paid a tribute to his long and faithful service and his eminent worth. Even the Republican newspapers were moved to expressions of compliment in his behalf. The *Pioneer Press* said: "The city charter was his evolution, and it is admitted that he was always loyal to the city and always had its large interests at heart; that no one accuses him of using his potent influence in city affairs to make money for himself."

Soon after his retirement, Mr. Murray opened a law office in connection with Mr. F. G. B. Woodruff, and resumed his professional work. Mr. Murray is an excellent general lawyer, and there are certain specialties in which his superior cannot be found in the northwest. He has had much experience in all of the courts, state and federal, not only in Minnesota, but at Washington city and elsewhere. In 1867 he became the attorney for a number of citizens of the United States who held claims against the Republic of Venezuela. He repaired to Caracas, where he spent nearly a year in the prosecution of claims before an international commission, and during that time he witnessed three successful military revolutions or changes in government. On one occasion, when the city of Caracas was being besieged by a revolutionary force, the house in which he was

quartered was between the hostile lines three days, and was literally pitted with musket balls. His cousin, Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, was then United States minister to Venezuela, but even his flag over the building did not serve to protect it from the shots. Mr. Murray obtained an award in favor of his clients, but this judgment was afterwards repudiated by a subsequent administration of the little republic, that had installed itself in power by *vi et armis*, and these Venezuela claims are still a subject of controversy between the governments.

Mr. Murray takes a prominent part in the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, and has long been one of its strongest and most influential members. He is president of the Old Settlers' Association, a member of the State Historical Society, and has been several years one of the trustees of the Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

He is strong, active and vigorous, and busily employed every day. It may be said he is still at work for his adopted city, in whose service he has spent his best years, and for whose interest he has fought a hundred battles. He has endeared himself to his fellow-citizens by his honorable conduct, his frank and genial manners, and his myriads of generous, disinterested and noble deeds.

Mr. Murray married in April, 1853, Miss Carrie Conwell, of Laurel, Indiana. Mrs. Murray is known to a large circle of friends as a most estimable lady, a worthy member of the best society, a model wife and mother, and a devoted Christian. They have had eight children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, attained to years of maturity. Those living are Neel C. Murray, Winnie C., now the wife of Richard Deming, and Fenton C., who is still with his parents.

JOHN DUDLEY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AMONG the energetic, far-seeing and persevering business men of Minneapolis, none have had a more varied experience, seen more of the remarkable advances of civilization in the northwest, or rendered greater assistance in the development of this city than the subject of our sketch.

John Dudley was born in the then very sparsely settled county of Penobscot, Maine, on June 29, 1814, and is the second son of Samuel and Anna (Ballard) Dudley. His father moved into the State of Maine from Warwick, Massachusetts, when twelve years of age, and was early identified with the development of Penobscot county. On the sides of both parents he is related to two of the oldest families in Massachusetts, but the Dudley family has been especially identified with the settlement and growth of grand New England, the home of culture, refinement and sterling worth. Our subject traces his lineage back to Plymouth Rock, and can refer with pride to his descent in direct line from Hon. Thomas Dudley and Hon. Joseph Dudley, who were respectively the second and third governors of Massachusetts.

John Dudley is a representative of the seventh generation of the illustrious Dudley family in America, which has also had a remarkable history beyond the sea, were it necessary to trace it in this narrative. His father became a prominent and successful lumberman in Penobscot county, and acquired a competence. Young Dudley obtained very little schooling, but acquired most of his education in the school of experience. He began to earn his living by driving team and hauling logs from the lumber camps; and, strange as it may seem, at that time, 1828, there was no settlement of any size in that section of the county. At the age of twenty-one he started out for himself, and engaged in a general merchandise and lumber business at Milford, Maine, about fifteen miles from Bangor. In 1842 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Huckins & Dudley, carrying on the same business in both Milford and Bangor, Maine, until 1848. The firm then dissolved, and Mr. Dudley engaged in the cutting of logs and lumbering exclusively. In the spring of 1852 he started westward and journeyed to Prescott, Wisconsin, on a visit to his



John Duvelley

brother, who had settled there, and to see the country, at the same time visiting St. Anthony. The journey from Chicago to Prescott and St. Anthony at that time was made by rail to Rockford, Illinois, stage to Galena, on Galena river, then by boat up the Mississippi. He returned home in the fall, and for almost another year continued lumbering in the Pine Tree State.

But John Dudley saw a greater future for him amid the great unclaimed lands of the northwest, so he bade farewell to the waters of the Penobscot, and with his little family undertook the long and tedious journey westward in the fall of 1853. For two years he resided in Port Huron, Michigan, engaged in the lumber business, and was quite successful. But he was not content, for more promising prospects were ever urging him farther westward. So in 1855 he came to St. Anthony, and moved his family here the following year and occupied the house where he now resides. From the time of his settlement here until the present, John Dudley, as much, if not more than any other resident of this city of Minneapolis, has been identified with its lumber interests. Lumbering has been the chief pursuit of his life, and he is still actively engaged in that industry, having lumber yards at Appleton, St. Paul Park, Montevideo and Hastings, in Minnesota, and at Prescott, mills and lumber yards in Wisconsin.

But John Dudley has not been content to rest here, for in later years he has purchased and now owns a fine farm of one thousand acres at Montevideo. He is also identified with the great milling and banking interests of the northwest, owning stock in the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, and being a stockholder and a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, one of the strongest banks in the city.

In politics he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, and since then he has been a pronounced adherent of that great organization, exercising his franchise, but holding no offices.

He has been a member of the Masonic order for fifty years, having been initiated in the State of Maine, and has taken the several degrees up to Knight Templar. At present he is a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., and also of Darius Commandery, No. 7, K. T.

In religious matters he has adhered to the creed of the Universalist Church, and some years ago aided largely in the erection of a house of worship for its membership in Minneapolis. In his domestic life he has been very fortunate, for on August 26, 1838, he was married to Hannah Babbidge, of the State of Maine, and she still lives to be his worthy helpmeet. One child, Helen Mar Dudley, was born June 29, 1839, to them. She grew to womanhood, married W. G. Bradford, of New Orleans, in 1863, and died there in the year 1864. A niece, Helen Mar Weeks, also a member of the family, married Eugene W. Trask, but died in 1886, leaving four children, Grace Eugenia, Clara Avery, Harriet Heminp and Helen Weeks. These children, left without a mother's tender care and guidance, have been legally adopted by Mr. Dudley, and to-day bring additional sunshine and happiness to his home in his declining years.

Truly "labor is its own reward," to use an old quotation, and it is verified in this sketch. For although John Dudley's business experience has not been exempt from reverses and misfortunes now and then, yet his successes have been more and greater than they, and he stands to-day in the evening of life among the successful men of Minneapolis.

WILLIAM H. CAINE, M. D.

STILLWATER, MINN.

AMONG the representative men of Minnesota who have won their way to distinction by their tireless energy and determination, Dr. William H. Caine holds a prominent place. Born in Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, May 10, 1854,

he became a resident of Minnesota four years later. His father, whose name he bears, was the first or second homœopathic physician that settled in St. Paul, where he became prominent, and where he died. Our subject's mother, whose

maiden name was Mary M. Harris, was a daughter of Brigadier-General Samuel D. Harris, who served in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch attended the common and high schools of St. Paul, and was graduated in 1871.

He became a student of medicine soon after his graduation, at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where he pursued the prescribed course of instruction, and graduated in the spring of 1877. The branch of study that most interested him during his course was anatomy. For this he found a peculiar liking, and possessed great aptitude for it.

Upon graduating he settled at Stillwater, Minnesota, and devoted himself especially to the study and practice of surgery, for which his previous studies had given him superior qualifications. Stimulated by his own ambition, hostile criticism and difficulties, he determined to succeed, and has made for himself a name, and became an ornament to his profession. Surgical operations, rarely or never before attempted, were successfully performed by him.

Dr. Caine has nearly all his life been identified with the militia of the state. In 1871 he became a member of Company A of the Governor's Guards, under Captain C. S. Bunker, now brigadier and inspector-general of Minnesota. He served with his company at Brainerd when the place was threatened by hostile Chippeways. Upon settling at Stillwater, he joined Company

K of the First Regiment, and was elected corporal, promoted to sergeant, and, upon the election of Governor McGill, was appointed assistant surgeon-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the retirement of Governor McGill, he was elected surgeon of the First Battalion of Mounted Troops of Minnesota National Guard, with the rank of lieutenant. In this capacity he served three years.

In 1881 Dr. Caine was elected county physician, and served one term and declined re-election.

He has a high standing in various fraternities. He is captain-general of Knights Templar, member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, a Royal Arch Mason, exalted ruler of Elks, past chancellor of Knights of Pythias, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In politics Dr. Caine has always been a Republican.

On October 28, 1873, he married Miss Mary H. Ten Eyck, by whom he has three children.

Though young in years, Dr. Caine has achieved an enviable prominence in his profession. As a citizen he has the esteem of the people, and is personally a gentleman with much force of character. He is prepossessing in appearance, and has a marked personality, and his qualities of heart and mind are such as to attract the confidence and respect of all who come within the range of his influence.

HENRY HILL,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FOR over a half century he whose name heads this biographical sketch has resided on the banks of the Father of Waters, and during all these years he has so conducted his affairs as to win the confidence and respect of the people at large. This brief sketch of his life will undoubtedly give an interesting picture of the early days of the great west.

Henry Hill was born in the village of Stoke-clemson, Devonshire county, England, on May 19, 1828. His mother's family name was Brown-ing. She was born in Exeter. His father was born on a farm located twelve miles from Stoke-

clemson. This farm was owned by the grandfather of our subject, which fact is worthy of note, for it is unusual for farmers in that section to own their land. The father of our subject was known by his neighbors as John, the honest carpenter, and he is remembered by that name now, although sixty years have passed since he left his Devonshire home. In 1832, instigated by his wife, John Hill determined to remove to America, and accompanied by his wife and six sons and one daughter he crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, which required eight weeks to make the trip. After some time spent in New York the family



Henry Hill

journeyed to Philadelphia. From there they went west by canal, and railroad operated by horses on level grades and by stationary engines to pull the cars up the Allegheny mountains, and also to lower them on the other side. The winter of 1833-4 was spent in Frankfort near Pittsburgh.

In the spring of 1834 John Hill joined an organization composed of gentlemen of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, headed by Drs. Ely and Mulligan, which was to build a great city on the Mississippi river ten miles below Quincy, Illinois, on the Missouri side, called Marion City. John Hill was employed as the architect and master mechanic. The company built several blocks of buildings, erected two saw-mills and constructed a brick machine the first year. In the fall of 1835 Mrs. Hill, with her family of eight children, her seventh successive son having been born while she was in Pennsylvania, followed her husband to his new home. To the early teachings of his beloved mother, Mr. Hill attributes much of the good that has been accomplished by himself and brothers. She it was that not only instilled honesty and kindred virtues into their minds, but filled their hearts with patriotic love for the country of their choice—grand, free America. In the winter of 1835 the family moved to Warsaw, Illinois. In the summer of 1836 an overflow of the Mississippi drove the citizens of Marion City from their homes. This discouraged the promoters of the enterprise, who had displayed bad judgment, for they had built a city, if not on the sand, upon a watery foundation. The site of the city now lies in the channel of the river, and there is not a mark to denote the spot where so much was anticipated.

In 1836 the Hill family moved onto a farm ten miles from Warsaw. The father was employed by the State of Illinois on the public works, building bridges, etc., on the railroad across the state from Warsaw to Springfield. The great panic of 1837 nearly bankrupted the state and stopped the work. In the summer of 1836-7 the family occupied a one-room log house, preparatory to their building a house on their own land, which they had purchased from the school commissioners, and in the fall of 1837 Mr. Gilbert, his wife and son, abandoned their possessions in Marion City and spent several weeks visiting the family. While there Mr. Gilbert spent some time in hunting, and one day shot three head of deer and

tried to drag them home by main strength, he being a very powerful man, but the over-exertion threw him into a fever, which caused his death while with the family. This left his family dependent upon the Hills, and including them there were thirteen people residing in a one-room log house. After the failure of the state public works his father was employed by Daniel S. Witter and Company, of St. Louis, as their master mechanic, and constructed what was then called the big stone flour mill, at that time the only mill of note north of St. Louis. This mill had a capacity of forty barrels of flour per day. In 1844 the company failed, and the mill was rented for a term of years to Mr. Hill's father and William Black. From 1837 to 1840 the family of seven sons and two daughters were busy in opening up the farm under the supervision of the mother. About this time the family erected a four-room frame house, which was the wonder of the people. Times were hard subsequent to the panic of 1837, and John Hill, who was most noble and generous-hearted, filled his house every winter with poor families, and would keep them all winter without charge. At times he had three families beside his own large family in the house.

In 1842, although but fourteen, Henry was given the charge of the farm, while his father and elder brothers were engaged elsewhere in building and operating a mill. At this early age, having observed that good habits as well as industry were essential to success in life, he resolved never to use tobacco nor intoxicating drinks, and with characteristic tenacity of purpose he has kept the resolution to the present time. He also successfully instilled his ideas of sobriety into the minds of his brothers. In 1844 he joined his father, working in the "big stone mill," and the next year was placed in charge of the machinery of the Spencer mill, the largest flour mill in Warsaw. At that time the principal markets were St. Louis and New Orleans, and many a thousand barrels were shipped to the latter point, thirteen hundred miles distant, and sold for two dollars and twenty-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per barrel of the best brands, and the bran was given away to the farmers. They purchased many a load of wheat, hauled, in many cases, from fifty to one hundred miles with ox teams, at twenty-five cents per bushel.

In 1846 young Hill entered the employ of J. H. Wood, a blacksmith of great renown in his trade, but better known as a man of utmost rectitude, of broad and liberal views, and a deep thinker. There, amid the flying sparks, under the tuition of this admirable man, the boy learned much, not only of his trade, but of his duty to himself and fellow-men. From his shop this famous blacksmith, with the aid of his sturdy apprentice, turned out the first diamond plow that would scour itself in the rich prairie soil, the precursor of the modern plow. While Mr. Wood was away on a visit to his eastern home the young apprentice, then but eighteen years of age, made all the wrought-iron work for a saw-mill which his father erected in Lower Warsaw. Soon he joined two of his brothers who were employed as engineers on the *Prairie Bird*, a Mississippi river steamboat, engaged in carrying passengers between St. Louis and Chicago by way of La Salle, Illinois, where they were transferred into canal boats. At that time the population of Chicago was but fourteen thousand, while St. Louis numbered sixty thousand. In the winter of 1848-9, being at home and unemployed, Henry attended school for two months.

At the age of twenty-one Henry took charge of the mill which his father was obliged to give up through failing health. He acquired the interest of his father's partner in the property, and thenceforward conducted the mill under the firm name of John Hill and Sons. In the same year he married the daughter of Dr. William Smith, a prominent physician of that section. Mrs. Hill, like her husband, had experienced the privations of frontier life, and living with him for forty-three years, with like experiences and sympathies, she has made an admirable helpmate. The following year the business was enlarged by the addition of a grist-mill. An incident occurred about this time which shows the quickness of perception and tenacity of will which characterized the man. He used a fine team of horses about his business, one of which fell sick. He was advised to administer a decoction of a quart of green coffee. The horse died, and a farmer customer, learning the remedy which had been used, informed him that the dose was enough to kill half a dozen horses. Mr. Hill reasoned that if a dose of coffee would kill a horse, it could not be a healthful

beverage for man, and he then and there resolved never again to use coffee, and he never has, nor has he partaken of tea.

From 1850 to 1856 the flouring and saw mills were managed successfully. For the purpose of procuring logs for the saw-mill Mr. Hill, in company with the present Judge Orendorf, of Baltimore, visited the Falls of St. Anthony in 1852, and although impressed with the natural advantages of the site, little did he dream of residing on that spot some forty years later, in the heart of the great metropolis of the northwest. Quick to observe the need and to provide the facilities for commercial intercourse, Mr. Hill, in 1854, with his brothers and several associates, organized the Northern Line Packet Company, whose steamboats plied between St. Louis and St. Paul, forming the sole line of communication throughout the valley of the upper river. Two of his brothers were in the management of the company, and one of them for many years captain of some of the boats. J. J. Hill, the well-known railway magnate, was one of the company's clerks in St. Paul. His career illustrates what a man of brains and push can accomplish in the great northwest.

One of Mr. Hill's friends, J. F. Death, who was engaged in the distilling business, became embarrassed and appealed to him for assistance. In 1854 he undertook to purchase for his friend about forty thousand bushels of corn, then in store in Missouri. Crossing the Mississippi river on the ice on the 4th day of April, he had negotiated the purchase of the corn and was ready to return on the 8th, when he found that the ice had become thin and honeycombed, and gave every indication of breaking up and sinking. Anxious to return and relieve the anxiety of his family and friends, and against the remonstrance of his Alexandria friends who had accompanied him to the river, he decided to undertake the crossing. With a long pole in his hand he started, but found that the ice would not support his weight. Throwing himself prostrate he worked himself by slow degrees over the dangerous places, and was received by a crowd, that had watched his progress on the Illinois side, with cheers. This incident gave him a wide reputation for business sagacity, perseverance and personal daring. Through his assistance Mr. Death pulled through his tight place and became successful and pros-

perous, so much so that in 1855 he built a new distillery, one of the best in the United States, at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars. He then proposed to form a copartnership with Mr. Hill, and all the arrangements to that end were perfected when it was broken up by the objection of Mr. Death's sons and son-in-law. Mr. Hill, therefore, determined to withdraw the aid which he had extended for several years, and to embark in the business on his own account.

Accordingly, with his two brothers and J. W. and George S. Knox, a partnership was formed under the name of Hill, Knox and Company, to build and operate a distillery on a large scale. In the winter of 1855-6 the business was successfully commenced with one of the largest distilleries in the United States, with a capacity of twelve hundred bushels grain per day. As many as five thousand hogs or one thousand head of cattle were fattened in the pens at a time. When the disastrous panic of 1857 spread through the country all competitors of the firm went into bankruptcy. In September, 1858, an incident occurred that tested Mr. Hill's integrity, and in its outcome illustrates the adage that "honesty is the best policy." Credit had become contracted, specie was hoarded, bank-notes were depreciated, there was little sale for their products, and their indebtedness, some two hundred thousand dollars, was large for the times. Under all these difficulties the firm of Hill, Knox and Company continued their business, which was very large, consisting of dry goods, lumber, flour and distillery. Their creditors, however, became importunate and insisted upon payment, they having loaned without security. Mr. Hill explained their condition to their creditors fully, and also stated that they would, under no circumstances, give security on their property, nor would they take advantage of them because they were not secured. They replied that "talk was all right" but that they needed money, and learning that the creditors were about to force payment, Mr. Hill and Mr. Knox consulted J. M. True, of Warsaw, and Judge Sibley, of Quincy, two leading attorneys, to see if there was not some honorable way by which they could protect their interests, against unreasonable haste by legal proceedings. Their counsel advised them to make a sale to one

of Mr. Hill's brothers, who was not interested in the business, and leasing of him, continue their business, to defeat the creditors. No sooner was this advice given than Henry Hill resented it in the most indignant and forcible language. Swearing, as he says, "like a trooper," and stating that no matter what would occur, he would not be dishonest and would not take any dishonorable advantage of his creditors, even though he and his became beggars. Soon a committee of the creditors came up from St. Louis to institute proceedings against the firm. They applied to the same counsel who had advised the firm, and learning what had occurred, they were so impressed with Mr. Hill's honesty and pluck that they returned without taking proceedings, and when they made their report it was determined not only not to press for payment but to make the firm a further advance of ten thousand dollars without security. This was done, and the result justified the unusual proceedings, for Hill, Knox and Company soon paid all their indebtedness, and thereafter transacted a very large and profitable business, J. F. Death & Sons becoming insolvent.

In 1859 Hill, Knox and Company obtained control of their distillery, and held it until it rotted down. Some of Mr. Death's creditors tried to obtain forcible possession of the distillery on account of a prior mortgage after Hill, Knox and Company had purchased possession of it. They put a notorious desperado in charge of the office at night. Mr. Hill went into the office to force him out. After a severe encounter, in which clubs and knives were freely used, he induced the man to procure his attorney, under whom he was acting. Returning, they attempted to force Mr. Hill out by clutching his throat. He being too strong for them he clutched the attorney by the throat until he cried quits, and finding he was surrounded by hundreds of women and men with stones, ready to fight for "Harry Hill," he retreated and never again attempted to take possession. In 1860 Mr. Hill sent Mr. Death and his sons to Pike's Peak to hunt gold. He furnished them with ox teams and a year's provisions, but being unsuccessful, on their return he started the old gentleman in the grocery business, in Canton, Missouri, where he soon after died. During a part of the civil war Hill, Knox and Company

paid the United States government a tax of ninety-six thousand dollars per month, fitted out and sent a large number of men into the Union army, and bought of the first issue of government bonds as much as they could raise money to purchase. The distillery plant was destroyed by fire in 1864, without insurance, entailing a heavy loss upon its owners. It was never rebuilt, but the same firm constructed in its place a large woolen mill at Warsaw, at a cost of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, the most complete mill of its kind in the west. This mill has been conducted at a great loss, for the benefit of the town, ever since. About this time the firm became a silent partner of the great dry-goods house of J. V. Farwell and Company, through Douglas Farwell, whom they furnished with eighty thousand dollars to enable him to become an equal partner in the business. They also started a commission business in Chicago, having Simeon Farwell as an associate.

In 1866 Mr. Hill entered upon a new era in his various experiences, engaging extensively in railroad building. Associated with his brothers, J. B. and William Hill, Ch. Frost, of New York; Benj. E. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio; A. M. Waterman, of St. Louis; J. W. Marsh, M. T. Hunt, Col. E. P. Buell, C. H. Mellen and John E. Walker, of Warsaw, he undertook the construction of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad. He was made president of the construction company, and pressed the work to completion with his wonted energy. After its completion he was made vice-president of the railroad. After the completion of the road in 1868 Mr. Hill, accompanied by his family and some friends, John E. Walker, wife and daughter, visited California, and was present at Ogden at the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. At the request of the president of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, J. Edgar Thompson, Mr. Hill hurried home to make a report of what he considered was the probability of the Pacific railroads being able to earn operating expenses and fixed charges. His adverse report then made was justified by the result. About this time Mr. Hill, associated with Andrew Carnegie—he who has done more to reduce the price of steel rails than any man in the United States, for in 1879 the price of steel rails was from one hundred to one hundred and thirty

dollars per ton, while to-day, by protection, he is enabled to give to the United States steel rails at thirty dollars per ton—with Charles and James F. Secor, men who furnished for the government more gunboats and war ships during the Rebellion than any men of their time, J. E. Thompson, Thomas A. Scott, Benjamin F. Smith, Ex-Governor Dennison and General Drake organized a company for the purpose of constructing the M., I. & N. R. R. from Alexandria, Missouri, to Nebraska City, Nebraska. Mr. Hill was made superintendent of the Construction Company, and subsequently was elected vice-president of the road.

Another construction company was organized, consisting of J. W. Converse, Gov. Dennison, B. F. Smith, Brown and Deshler, Wm. W. Phelps, Mr. Hill and others, to build the Midland Pacific Railroad from Nebraska City to a connection with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney. About one hundred miles of each had been completed when the panic of 1873 forced a suspension of the work. Mr. Hill's associates called him to New York for consultation. Their opinions differed from that entertained by him. They thought the panic would not continue over ninety days. Remembering 1857, he believed it would last through several years. Some of his eastern friends acted upon the ninety day idea and were forced to assign. He husbanded his resources, and laid his plans accordingly. In connection with Gen. Drake and H. L. Griffin, upon their individual resources and credits, Mr. Hill built some forty miles more of the road, operated the M. I. and N. and kept it out of the hands of a receiver. Subsequently he and his associates sold the Midland Pacific to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at a great sacrifice, losing several hundred thousand dollars.

In 1878 Mr. Hill was one of a committee of three selected by the bondholders to purchase, sell and reorganize the T., P. and W. Railway. This was successfully carried out, and the sum of six millions of dollars realized upon the sale, to the satisfaction of all concerned. While engaged in these operations Robert G. Ingersoll was employed by Mr. Hill's company as attorney and counsel, and between him and Mr. Hill there sprang up a warm and lasting friendship. Mr. Hill believes that Ingersoll's influence is for the

best, and does much to weaken the power of superstitious and narrow-minded men.

In 1879, in company with Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Hill went to New York to arrange for the completion of the railway constructions which had been interrupted by the financial panic. The M., I. and N. Railroad was extended by Mr. Hill and Gen. Drake through two more counties in Iowa, and they, at the same time, organized a company and built a road, twenty-six miles in length, from Albia to Centerville, which was built and sold within one hundred days from the time ground was first broken, an unparalleled feat up to that time in railroad building. This road was paralleled by the C., B. and Q. In 1881 Mr. Hill and his associates disposed of the M., I. and N. and T., P. and W. railways to the Wabash system, of which Jay Gould was at that time the head and controlling power. This transaction was made with Mr. Gould in person, and Mr. Hill found him a most courteous and affable gentleman and a man of his word. This large and successful transaction closed Mr. Hill's railroad enterprises, and after nearly a year spent in California he took up his residence in Minneapolis with the intention of retiring from active business. But he was greatly attracted by the enterprise of the community, and stimulated by the indication of a great future before it, made some large real-estate investments. For over thirty years he is and has been a partner in the bank of Hill, Dodge and Company, of Warsaw, Illinois, formerly the First National Bank. He engaged with activity in the organization of the Flour City National Bank of Minneapolis, and has been on

its board of directors since its organization. In 1891, in connection with his sons and Wallace Campbell, he established the bank of Hill, Sons and Company, of which he is the president.

The life of Mr. Hill has been a remarkable one, and it would take a volume to relate all the interesting incidents of his active career. From small beginnings, by industry, good habits, perseverance and integrity he has achieved rare success. His business associates, among whom are some of the foremost men of the country, and his social friends, all unite in their admiration and high regard for him. His charities and benefactions, although quiet and unobtrusive, are none the less large. He has materially aided many worthy men and contributed liberally to deserving charities. Generous, honorable, genial and large-hearted, Mr. Hill still continues his active life, in the full enjoyment of its well-earned fruits, high in the esteem of his friends and associates, loved by many and respected by all. Through all his business life Mr. Hill has never repudiated an obligation nor made an assignment, although he passed through two of the severest panics ever known to this country. He is fully convinced that total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco is essential to every man's success. He believes that abstaining from the use of liquors and tobacco, in addition to perseverance, honesty and industry, will assure success to any young man in this great and generous country, to which every native or foreign born citizen should be loyal, and uphold the principles of the government, the strong foundation of which is education and free schools.

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WILLIAM DONALDSON is a native of Scotland, born at the village of Milnathort, Shire of Kinross, June 16, 1849. His father, John Donaldson, was a manufacturer of shawls, and his ancestors for many generations were among the industrial class of the shire. William was sent to the village school. From boyhood he was designated by his father and had chosen for himself a mercantile life, and at the age of fif-

teen years he was bound as apprentice to a draper in his native town for a term of four years. At the close of the apprenticeship he secured a clerkship in a dry-goods store at Glasgow at forty pounds a year. There he remained for the next eight years, being promoted as time went on to the most responsible positions in the establishment. Before the termination of this engagement he was married to Miss Mary Turner, of

Glasgow. After twelve years spent in learning the business, and as an employé of others, Mr. Donaldson felt a yearning for independence, and a growing desire to become himself a merchant. Opportunities in his native land were not alluring to a young and friendless man. Reports from America stimulated his ambition. So leaving his wife and young children in her paternal home, and accompanied by his younger brother, and present partner, L. S. Donaldson, he came to this country in 1877, and the brothers took employment in Providence, R. I. Here they remained for four years. Early in 1881 Mr. W. Donaldson left Providence and came to Minnesota, stopping at St. Paul. Here for a few months he was employed in the store of Auerbach, Finch, Van Slyke & Co. He was soon impressed with the superior advantages which Minneapolis offered for retail trade, and renting a small store, opened a stock of ladies and gentlemen's furnishing goods. In less than a year, the lease expiring, and not being able to negotiate its renewal, he took a department in the "Glass Block," which had just been erected by Colton & Co., and conducted it for his own benefit and at his own risk. After a few months the Coltons failed, and their stock was purchased by Mr. Samuel Groocock, who placed Mr. Donaldson in charge of a stock of general dry goods. In April, 1884, Mr. Donaldson brought out the Groococks, and taking his brother into partnership, commenced business in

the old Glass Block, as William Donaldson & Co. They continued here for the next three years, laying the foundation for one of the now most extensive and successful retail establishments in the northwest. Ample as was the old Glass Block in its dimensions, it became too restricted for the enlarging business of the new firm, and they were driven for want of room, in 1887, to tear it down and erect upon its site the present palatial Glass Block. The building is of iron and glass, five stories in height, one hundred and fifteen feet on Nicollet avenue, and one hundred and thirty-two feet on Sixth street. The sales of the firm the present year will reach two million dollars. It employs no less than four hundred and seventy-five persons. Mr. Donaldson does not allow his business activity to isolate him from social life. Whenever the sons of old Scotia are found in sufficient number a Caledonian Club springs up as if by spontaneous growth. Of such a club in Minneapolis he is chief (president).

He has chosen a retired spot on Lake of the Isles for a home, where a well appointed but not ostentatious house, which is the center of the family life, has been erected. Recently he has purchased a beautiful villa, with spacious grounds, at Lake Minnetonka, which will be the summer home. Four children, two boys and two daughters, of whom the elder are at school, constitute the home circle.

FRANKLIN LEWIS GREENLEAF,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FRANKLIN LEWIS GREENLEAF, son of Gardner Greenleaf, contractor, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 7, 1847. His paternal grandfather, Gardner Greenleaf, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and served with distinction throughout the war for independence. The Greenleaf family is one that was prominent amongst the early settlers of New England, and members of the branch from which our subject is descended were among the earliest of the residents of Boston.

The education of young Greenleaf was obtained in the public schools of his native city,

supplemented by a course in the Chauncey Hall School, from which he graduated, prepared either for college or for business. At the age of eighteen (in 1865), he determined to enter the battle of life for wealth and position, and removed to Denver, Colorado, where he entered into mercantile pursuits, combined with mining. Here he remained for three years, at the end of which time he visited his friends and relatives in the East, and instead of returning to Denver, located in Minneapolis, where he entered business as a shoe merchant. For seven years he continued in this business, meeting with success and increasing his



F. L. Quinby



business, which afterward included that of manufacturer. In 1875 he entered into the milling business, purchasing the Dakota Mill, and forming the firm of H. F. Brown & Co. In 1878 he became associated with Mr. W. H. Hinkle, and purchased the Humboldt Mill, which was operated by Hinkle, Greenleaf & Co. In 1890 he disposed of his interest in the Humboldt Mill, but still retained the Dakota Mill. The Florence Mill, of Stillwater, Minn., is also operated by him.

Mr. Greenleaf has been extensively interested in the development of the wheat business of the northwest; for several years he was president of the Red River Valley Elevator Company, vice-president and general manager of the Minnesota and Dakota Elevator Company, vice-president of the Duluth and Dakota Elevator Company, and a director in the Northern Pacific Elevator Company.

In 1890 he entered into the grain business with Frank S. Tenney, under firm name of Greenleaf & Tenney. This firm is one of the largest actual handlers of wheat in Minnesota.

Mr. Greenleaf has been frequently honored by

his business associates. In 1889 he was president of the National Millers' Association, and now (1891) is president of the Minnesota State Millers' Association; also elected president of National Transportation Association in 1891.

From 1884 to 1889 he was vice-president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and since then he has been president of that organization.

Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party. He represented his fellow citizens for four years, from 1884 to 1888, as alderman in the city council.

In religion he is a Universalist, and is an attendant of the Church of the Redeemer.

On January 13, 1875, Mr. Greenleaf was married to Miss Florence M. Cahill, daughter of W. F. Cahill, a resident of Minneapolis since 1856. Mr. Cahill has been largely interested in the milling enterprises of Minneapolis, and operated the Galaxy Mills.

Mrs. Greenleaf was one of the first white children born in Minneapolis. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf has been blessed with two children, a girl and a boy.

HON. AUSTIN HILL YOUNG,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is distinguished as a lawyer of high standing and an able jurist of many years' experience on the bench. He is thoroughly posted in all the theories and subtleties of his profession, and no lawyer in the northwest keeps more thoroughly abreast of the decisions of the courts than he. He is quick of perception, and easily grasps the salient points of a case. His critical analysis of a subject covers all of its points and leaves no gaps to fill. He has a judicial temperament without bias. It was a pleasure to do business in his court, the machinery of which was always in excellent working order.

When off the bench he has always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is a fluent, logical advocate, and conducts all of his legal business with strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics. In his integrity all confide.

He was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua county,

New York, on December 8, 1830. His parents were Abijah Young and Rachael, his wife, *née* Hill. Abijah Young was by occupation a cabinet-maker. He died in February, 1837.

Austin commenced his education in the common schools of his native town, and completed his studies at Waukegan, Illinois. He read law in the office of Messrs. Ferry and Clark, at Waukegan. Mr. Ferry is now (1892) governor of Washington Territory.

Leaving Waukegan in April, 1854, Mr. Young went to Prescott, Wisconsin, where he remained about twelve years. He was elected clerk of the circuit court and filled that office until 1860, when he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Mr. H. M. Fitch, and so continued until Mr. Fitch entered the army. In 1862 Mr. Young was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Wisconsin, and during the same year was elected district attorney,

and served four years in that capacity. He was elected to the state senate in 1863, and held that office two years. In this connection the United States Biographical Dictionary says: "From the fact of Judge Young's obtaining these responsible positions of trust in a comparatively short time after arriving there a bricflless lawyer and a stranger, the conclusion is naturally adduced, that he must have possessed excellent and commendable qualities to so soon command the respect and confidence of the people." From 1855 to 1858 Judge Young was also interested in mercantile pursuits, whereby he obtained an experience in business matters which he has found of great service since occupying the judicial bench.

In 1866 Judge Young went to Minnesota, and settled at Minneapolis, where he has since resided. He formed a partnership with Mr. W. D. Webb, under the firm name of Young and Webb, but Mr. Webb shortly withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Young continued the practice alone until 1870, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Thomas Lowry, which continued until June 1, 1872, when he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas. He also at this time resigned his position as city attorney, to which office he had been elected in 1871. In 1876 the state legislature consolidated the court of common pleas

and the district court, giving this district two judges, the statute also making the judge of common pleas one of the district judges. At the following election Judge Young was elected to retain the office for the full term, expiring in 1884. His associate in office was Judge Vanderburgh. In 1884, he was re-elected for a term of six years, at the end of which time he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of the law.

In 1891 the present partnership was formed, consisting of Judge Young and Frank M. Nye, doing a general and extensive law business under the firm name of Young and Nye.

Judge Young married in April, 1854, and lost his wife by death in 1868. He married again, and again death claimed his wife. His present wife, whom he married April 9, 1872, was Miss Lenora Martin, daughter of Milton Martin, of Williamstown, Vermont. He has two children living, Edgar A., born February 19, 1861, and Alice, born June 11, 1866.

In politics, Judge Young is a Republican, and he and his wife are both members of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Minneapolis, in which he is also a deacon. He is a courteous, affable gentleman; liberal and public spirited, who takes an interest in everything calculated to develop and improve his city and state.

RUEBEN CLARK BENTON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

SINCE his settlement in Minneapolis in 1875, Col. Benton has been one of the most prominent figures at the bar. The solidity of his character, his attainments as a lawyer, and not least, his genial temper and courteous manner, have made him a leader of the bar. A practice of twenty years in his native state had already given him ripe experience and thorough acquaintance with all the varied features of his profession; while a boyhood passed upon a ragged farm had infused into a robust frame the vigor which comes from an active life, and a few years of active and not inglorious military service, in early manhood, had steadied and matured his character.

To go no further back in his ancestry to seek

the English origin of the family, tinged with Celtic blood, his great-grandfather, Jacob Benton, was an officer in the Continental line from Connecticut. The family preserves as an heirloom, an autograph order given by Gen. George Washington to Captain Benton, detailing him for service upon the picket line at Valley Forge. His father bore the same name given to this, his eldest son. He had settled in Waterford, Caledonia county, Vermont, in early life, where he owned a farm. He was prominent in public affairs, holding many local offices, as well as representing his town in the state legislature, and in later life drifted into practice of law. His mother was Almira Fletcher, allied with the prominent fami-



R. C. Benton,



lies of that name in Vermont, and connected with the Fletchers of Minneapolis.

R. C. Benton was born in Waterford, May 13, 1830, but removed with his father's family to Essex county, in the same state, when he was eleven years old. He had an early desire to receive a collegiate education, which was not seconded by his father, and he remained upon the paternal farm until his majority, in the meantime seeking a preparation for college as best he could, and devoting some time to reading law with an uncle, Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, and also with William Heywood, of Guildhall, Vermont. Within ten days after reaching his majority, he entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in the third term of the freshman year, where he completed the college course and graduated in 1854. Like most farmers' boys of the period, he had a debt for his education, which must be discharged before entering upon a profession, and he spent the following two years in teaching a grammar school in Lamoille county, Vermont. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and commenced practice the following year at Johnson, Lamoille county, Vermont. After two years he removed to Hyde Park, in the same county, forming a partnership with John A. Child, of that place.

The growing law business of the young lawyers was interrupted by the clarion of war, which, resounding among the mountains, summoned the sons of the Green Mountain boys of the Revolution, as it had their ancestors, to leave the plow in the furrow and the brief unread, and hasten to the defense of their country's flag. Mr. Benton joined a company of volunteers, of which he was commissioned captain, in the Fifth Regiment of Vermont Infantry, and then marched to the front. This regiment was actively engaged during the whole of the first peninsular campaign. At the battle of Savage Station he received a buckshot wound in the arm. Later in the same year he was promoted to lieutenant colonelcy of the Eleventh Vermont Infantry, which afterwards became the First Vermont Artillery. After his promotion his command was stationed on the defenses of Washington. On the 13th of May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to the front, serving as three battalions of infantry, and joining Grant's army at Fredericksburg. It shared the dangers

and glories of the flanking campaign carried on in the approach to Richmond. At the sharp action of Cold Harbor, Col. Benton was actively engaged, and during the exposures which followed that action, contracted a malarial fever, which obliged him to resign his command. Returning to Vermont, he found his partner had died, his law business had been broken up, and the expenses of a family left behind had dissipated his slender accumulations. While he was endeavoring to gather up the scattered threads of his affairs, he was summoned by the governor of his state to aid in repelling the raid organized by rebel refugees in Canada on St. Albans. After two months' in this service, he again returned to his law.

In 1867 he removed to St. Albans and became associated with W. D. Wilson, and afterwards with A. P. Cross. There he was busily employed for seven years, and until his removal to the west. The practice extended into Franklin, Orleans and Lamoille counties. It was of a general character, such as the country districts of New England furnished at that day—fuller of labor than profit, but giving a wide experience at *nisi prius* as well as in bank.

Mr. Benton had married in 1856, about the time of entering his professional life, Miss Sara Maria Leland, of Johnson, Vermont. Of four children born of the union, two had died in infancy and the health of two growing daughters was injuriously affected of the severe climate of that mountainous region. In the hope of benefitting the health of his family, he determined to move to a more inland region, and came to Minneapolis in 1875. The hope seemed to be realized for a time. The eldest daughter married Mr. R. M. Douglas, an accomplished young engineer, but in the winter and spring of 1882 both daughters succumbed to the malarial influences which so fatally prevailed at that period.

Col. Benton, on coming to Minneapolis, formed a law partnership with his younger brother, C. H. Benton, which continued until 1881.

In 1879 Col Benton was appointed city attorney of Minneapolis, holding the office until December, 1881, when he resigned. It was a period of rapid development in the city and the city attorneyship assumed peculiar importance. Many claims for damages for personal injuries were

made against the city, but not a single judgment was obtained. The first controversy with a railroad company respecting the bridging of the tracks arose at this time, and was settled satisfactorily to the interests of the city. Upon his resignation, Col. Benton was appointed local attorney of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, upon an annual salary, but with liberty to engage in other practice. Upon the merging of that company in the Great Northern Railway Corporation, his employment was continued, and still exists. The labors of the position are varied and onerous, and have withdrawn him in a great measure from general practice. During the whole of this time the crossings controversy has been in progress, and has occupied the attention of the District and Supreme Courts of the state, and has been taken by appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Early in the controversy the Manitoba Company, under the judicious advice of their local attorney, came to a substantial agreement with the authorities of the city; but the interests and obstructions of other companies prevented a settlement until recently. The whole matter, so far as the west side is concerned, is now satisfactorily arranged, and the improvements so long delayed are in progress. The question as to the east side crossings is still open, but negotiations for an adjustment are in satisfactory progress.

Col. Benton, representing, in the chief city on its line, one of the great railroad corporations of the northwest, has been called upon to investigate a vast number of claims for injuries to persons

and property. His services have been more than professional. In a quasi-judicial character, he has brought about settlements in most cases. When he has been convinced that a claim is fraudulent or unjust, he has brought all the resources of legal knowledge and professional skill to resist it; so that few adverse verdicts have been rendered against his company. Suave and genial in his bearing, he is dignified at the bar, but unpromising and persistent in maintaining his position. No department of legal practice requires so close discrimination as that pertaining to railroad litigation. The railroad attorney is often called on to argue before the court the nice application of legal principles, and almost always faces a jury sympathizing with his opponent. Col. Benton, by his candor, dignity, and learning, has been able to retain the confidence of the bench, while his diplomatic skill has not seldom won verdicts from reluctant juries.

But it is not alone as a lawyer that he has been distinguished. Colonel Benton has always, since he became identified with Minneapolis, been one of her most public spirited citizens. He has served upon the Board of Trade, and in various representative and consultative capacities. He is a pleasant and persuasive public speaker, and is ever ready to aid all movements for the good of community, or in aid of the unfortunate. He has a pleasant home at No. 1815 Hawthorn avenue, where are enjoyed the quiet but refined associations of domestic and social life.

[The above sketch was prepared for the History of Minneapolis by Munsell & Co.]

MAJOR JOHN ESPY,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is well known in St. Paul as an able lawyer and financier, and as a man who has contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of that city. A soldier of distinction and a citizen highly prized for his liberality and public spirit, he is also a social, genial companion and a firm friend. He was born in the historic Wyoming Valley, at Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1842. Some of his ancestors attained great distinction, and

one of them, James Espy, a renowned meteorologist, M. Arago, the eminent French savant, declared, "France has her Cuvier, England its Newton, America its Espy."

The progenitors of the paternal branch of this family in America were George Espy, a native of the north of Ireland, who, as early as 1729, settled in Derry township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he died in March, 1761, and Josiah Espy, who was born in the north of Ireland in



Engr'd by H. H. H. & Co. N.Y.

John Esrey.

1718, and died in Hanover township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. George Espy, son of Josiah Espy, was born in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pennsylvania, in 1749, and died in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1814. He married Mary Stewart, a sister of Captain Lazarus Stewart. He was commissioned a justice of the peace for the district composed of the townships of Hanover and Wilkesbarre, in colonial times. John Espy, the son of George Espy, was born in 1779, and died March 25, 1843. He was a man of honorable motives, hospitable and generally beloved. On April 5, 1809, he married Lavina Inman. She was born in 1787, and died in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1876. She was the daughter of Colonel Edward Inman, of the Revolutionary war. James Espy, eldest son of John and Lavina Espy, was born in 1811, and died in 1872. In 1841 he married Mary A. Miller (born December 26, 1818, died February 15, 1878), who was a daughter of Barnet and Mary (De Witt) Miller. Barnet Miller was the son of Andrew and Christiana Miller, of New Jersey, and Mary De Witt was the daughter of Peter De Witt and Hannah Hill, who were of French nativity.

Our subject was the son of James and Mary A. Espy. He married, March 23, 1868, Miss Martha M. Wood; she was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1843. Her father, John B. Wood, was a successful merchant and banker of Wilkesbarre, and her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Gore, descended from one of the oldest and most honorable families in America. Her remote paternal ancestors, John and Rhoda Gore, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, and his great grandfather and five of his sons fought against the British and Indians in the Wyoming massacre. To Major and Mrs. Espy have been born four children, John B. W., born January 23, 1869; Lila Wood, born June 23, 1872; Maud M., born February 11, 1875, and Olin, born July 27, 1877.

From the age of three to fourteen our subject was in the care of his paternal grandmother, Lavina Inman Espy, the relict of John Espy. She was a woman of many noble attributes of mind and heart—highly intelligent, courageous yet refined and affectionate. For her Major Espy retains profound veneration and the deepest respect. At the age of seventeen he entered upon

his life career, starting with a good common school education, good habits and an untiring ambition. He went west and settled at Burlington, Iowa. But the war of the rebellion broke out the following spring, and, with the blood of a long line of soldiers in his veins, he was one of the first to enlist in the Union army. In the month of April he enlisted in Company E, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, a three months regiment, called into service by the first proclamation of President Lincoln. It was sent to Missouri, and formed a part of the gallant little army commanded by General Nathaniel Lyon.

Young Espy was with his regiment in the expedition under General Thomas W. Sweeny to Forsyth, Missouri, near the Arkansas line; was in the engagement at Dug Springs, and took part in the memorable battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861, when the lamented Lyon fell, and where the First Iowa lost one hundred and fifty-one men in killed and wounded. A few days after that battle, the time of his regiment having expired, he was mustered out of service.

Returning to Iowa he went to work on a farm, intending to re-enter the service at an early day, but the same fall he met with a serious accident. His left hand was caught in the machinery of one of the first sorghum mills ever set up in the State of Iowa, and so badly crushed that he was crippled for life. This physical disability, much to his disappointment, prevented his again becoming a soldier, and feeling the need of a better education, he returned to Pennsylvania and resumed his studies. He was graduated from the New Columbus Academy (Pennsylvania) in 1863; from Harvey's Institute in 1864, and from Albany (New York) Law School in 1866. From the last named institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and also admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1868. He at once entered upon a successful law practice, which soon became profitable.

He was made a director of Wilkesbarre Water Power Company and of the Kingston Passenger Railroad, which positions he filled ten years. He was one of the incorporators of the Coalville Passenger Railroad and a director of that corporation until he removed from the state. He was also one of the organizers of the Wyoming Camp Ground, a summer resort under religious influ-

ences. In 1871 he was commissioned aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, on the staff of General E. S. Osborn, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity ten years. He took an active part in the suppression of the riots at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1871; at Susquehanna Depot, in 1877, and at Hazleton, in 1878. In 1871 he became a member of the banking house of Messrs. J. B. Wood and Company, at Wilkesbarre, and was connected with that institution until its retirement from business in 1877, consequent upon the death of the senior member, Mr. Wood.

In December, 1879, Major Espy removed to St. Paul and resumed the practice of the law, and at the same time attending to his own business interests. He has erected many elegant buildings in St. Paul, among which may be mentioned the well-known "Espy Block" on Fifth street. He was given the principal oversight of the erection of the hotel and amphitheater at Mahlomed, and the construction of the Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church building devolved mainly upon him. Soon after his removal to St. Paul Major Espy was induced, by certain persons with a knowledge of his capacity and former experience, to interest himself in establishing a summer resort within easy access of the city, which should be under the restraining and elevating influences of religion and culture. He prepared the general

law now in force regulating the organization and maintenance of these institutions, and placed the bill in the hands of ex-senator D. M. Sabin, then a member of the legislature, for passage. Foreseeing that there was a good opportunity to make a judicious investment, as well as to encourage a noble and praiseworthy undertaking, Senator Sabin proposed to certain of his friends in St. Paul and Stillwater to purchase a large tract of wild land, of about three thousand acres, on the border of White Bear Lake. A corporation called the Wildwood Park Association was formed, and Major Espy was entrusted with the management of its affairs. The investment proved very profitable, and the general success of the enterprise is mainly due to the skillful and sagacious management of Major Espy. About the same time he joined with other prominent Methodists in organizing and establishing Mahlomed Assembly upon lands donated for that purpose by the Wildwood Park Association.

In 1866 Major Espy united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has continued with it, and is a consistent, active Christian gentleman. He is usually present at the general and annual conferences and other important meetings of the church, and is an active and efficient worker. His record is an honorable one, and he has a promising future and hosts of friends, and is surrounded by an interesting family.

PETER WOLFORD,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PETER WOLFORD was born in York county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1812. He began life on a farm which had been handed down from one generation of the family to another, from the time of the original transfer from the government until it passed from his father to him. This, in one of the original thirteen states, means considerably more than it does in the new west.

Early in life he married Mary Ann Carl, of the same county, and together they reared a family of five children, three girls and two boys. This union was dissolved by the death of his estimable wife, after a happy married life of over fifty-six years. He operated this farm on which he was

born, and which passed to him upon the death of his father, for a number of years. The farmhouse was the popular rendezvous for all the social gatherings in that part of the county. The house was large and commodious, and visitors were always welcome. A beautiful stream flowed across the farm, and the dam, the grist-mill, large for its time, the saw-mill and the numerous tenements, in which lived the families of the farm hands, were notable characteristics of the place.

Early in the fifties the western fever overtook him, and in 1857 he, in company with the late Mr. J. K. Sidle, made a reconnoitering trip west as far as Kansas City and Omaha, intending to



Peter Wolford

devote especial attention to the new State of Texas. In some unaccountable manner their attention was attracted to the rising young town of Minneapolis, and thither they journeyed. Arriving there in the summer of that year, they were so well pleased with the future outlook that they made some investments, and returned home, intending to arrange affairs and take up their residence in far-off Minneapolis.

Prior to his taking up his residence in the west, he, together with Mr. J. K. Sidle and Mr. James Blair, formed the banking-house of Sidle, Wolford & Company, to do a general banking business at No. 20 Bridge Square, Minneapolis. This was one of the first banks in the young town, and the only early bank that was success-

ful in its business. He remained only a few years in this corporation, withdrawing therefrom to conduct a commercial and mortgage loaning business by himself. This he has followed successfully until the present writing.

He devoted himself entirely to his business, rarely departing therefrom to take speculative interest in real estate. Although receiving quite an estate upon the death of his father, his success is due largely to his devotion to business, and to his exceptionally good judgment and business ability. He earned for himself the reputation of always being lenient in business dealings where leniency was deserving.

The accompanying portrait is from a photograph taken in his eighty-first year.

GENERAL JUDSON WADE BISHOP,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

JUDSON WADE BISHOP is the eldest of a family of ten children, nine of whom are now in active life, one the wife of Hon. T. J. Bidwell, of Arizona, having died in 1876. His father, Rev. John F. Bishop, for many years a Baptist minister of more than ordinary ability and reputation, died in 1859 in Jefferson county, New York, where his mother, Alena Brown Bishop, still resides.

His grandparents, Rev. Luther Bishop and Hon. Aaron Brown, were among the earliest settlers in that county, and, although dead for a number of years, are well and favorably remembered by the residents there.

Judson was born at Evansville, Jefferson county, New York, on the 24th day of June, 1831. He received an academic education at Fredonia Academy, Chautauqua county, New York, where his father was settled as pastor for several years, and later at Union Academy, Belleville, Jefferson county, New York, after the return of the family to that county.

Leaving school at sixteen years of age, he was, until twenty-one, successively engaged as clerk and book-keeper in the same county at Belleville, Adams and Watertown; taught school two winters, one at Woodville, and one at Clayton, and spent the last year of his minority in charge of a farm then owned by his father.

Civil engineering had been from boyhood his choice among the professions, and as soon as he was of age he began a thorough course of study for the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, then as now the leading engineering school in the country.

While thus engaged in 1853 he obtained employment as draughtsman and assistant engineer at Kingston, Ontario, in the office of the Grand Trunk Railway, where by diligent use of his evenings for study, he completed the Institute course of study in engineering, earning meanwhile his own support, and also assisting the younger members of the family in securing an education. He remained at Kingston during the surveys, location and construction of the Grand Trunk, and was assistant engineer in charge of the work during the last year of service there.

On completion of the road in 1857, he came to Minnesota, and was at once engaged in the preliminary surveys of the (now) Winona & St. Peter and the Southern Minnesota Railroads. These surveys were suspended by the financial crash in October, 1857, when he settled in Chatfield, Fillmore county. Here he spent a year as local surveyor and engineer, publishing, meantime, a map and pamphlet history of that county. In September, 1858, he opened, as principal, the Chat-

field Academy, but resigned the next spring to take a government contract for surveying in the now well-settled county of Cottonwood, then far beyond the inhabited limits of the state. Returning to Chatfield in October, 1859, he purchased the *Democrat* office there, and, as editor and proprietor, published that paper until the fall of Fort Sumter in the spring of 1861 opened the civil war.

On the first call for troops, he sold the newspaper office and recruited a company of volunteers, which was among the first tendered, and accepted for the First Minnesota Regiment. That regiment was completed by the subsequent acceptance of other companies more conveniently accessible to Fort Snelling, and, in consequence, Captain Bishop and his company were compelled to await the call for the Second Regiment, into which they were mustered June 26, 1861. During four months thereafter the regiment was on duty in the state, Captain Bishop with two companies being stationed at Fort Ripley. But in October, 1861, the regiment was assembled and forwarded to the grand theater of war. For the next four years he was on duty with his regiment, or had it as a part of his larger command. For gallant and soldier-like conduct, no regiment has ever made a better record; and to have been—as he was—the first man mustered into it, and the last man mustered out, is a military history he may be proud to leave to his children.

Honorable mention was repeatedly made of him and his regiment in the official reports of division and corps commanders, and especially by Gen. George H. Thomas, under whom they served for more than three years, beginning with the campaign that ended with the victory of Mill Springs.

Captain Bishop was promoted to major by commission dated March 21, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, August 26, 1862; colonel, July 14, 1864, and “for gallant and meritorious conduct” breveted brigadier-general on April 9, 1865. He was mustered out with his regiment on the 20th of July, 1865.

The autumn and winter of 1865 he spent in surveying and locating the line of the (now) River Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad between St. Paul and Winona, and in preparing estimates for its construction. In the

spring of 1866 he took a large contract for government surveying in the southwestern part of the state, completed it, and in November following located the line for a railroad from Chatfield to a junction with the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, which was constructed twelve years later, and spent the winter following at Galena, Illinois.

In the spring of 1867 General Bishop was appointed chief engineer of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, and placed in charge of the extension from Belle Blaine westward. Forty-seven miles from St. Paul had then been built; under his supervision, this railroad was completed successively to Le Sueur in 1867, to Mankato in 1868; Lake Crystal, 1869; St. James, 1870; and also the Sioux City & St. Paul Road, to Worthington in 1871; to Sioux City in 1872. During this period General Bishop resided at Le Sueur until the fall of 1868, and afterwards at Mankato.

On January 1, 1873, he was appointed general manager of both companies, and in May of that year removed to St. Paul, where he has since resided. The Worthington & Sioux Falls and various other branches, completing a system of more than a thousand miles of railway, now known as the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, was thereafter constructed and consolidated under his management.

Notwithstanding his large responsibilities and exacting duties as a railroad manager, he also found time to perform other duties; was vice-president and director of the Citizens' National Bank of Mankato; president and director in the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce; director in the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, and manager for several years of grain farms with about six thousand acres under cultivation.

After eight years' service as general manager of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway system, he resigned in 1881 to engage in railroad building as a contractor. In 1883 he organized the St. Paul Trust Company, became its president and has so continued until now. Under his management this institution has grown from a modest, experimental beginning to a very prosperous financial institution, with a paid-up capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and a fairly earned surplus of one hundred thousand dollars. Successful and prosperous in all his previous undertakings, it is now his ambition to

make the St. Paul Trust Company a model in its line for efficiency and security, earning and deserving the confidence of the public, which has always been so generously accorded to himself.

General Bishop was married on January 11, 1866, to Miss Nellie S. Husted, only daughter of Lyman Husted, then a leading merchant of

Galena, Illinois. She died on the 19th of September, 1878, leaving three sons, Charles Husted, Edwin Judson and Robert Haven Bishop.

He remarried on the 19th of February, 1884, Miss Mary Axtell, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Axtell, and by this marriage has three daughters, Louise, Majel and Janette.

JAY COLLINS MORSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

K EEN sagacity, comprehensive and ready judgment, the active memory, and perhaps more than all, the prompt and bold decision needed in great commercial enterprises and combinations, are some of the most powerful attributes of the human mind. The possession of these qualities in an eminent degree by the subject of this article, combined with strict integrity, renders him prominent in the history of the northwest. A native of Ohio, and born at Painesville, in that state, March 24, 1838, son of Collins Morse, a native of Brattleboro, Vermont. The mother of Jay C., before marriage, was Miss Fannie Curtis, from Massachusetts. His father's family removed to Lake county, Ohio, in 1830, or a little later, and settled near Painesville. At the age of six months our subject was deprived of a mother's tender care by her demise. His father was engaged in general business, its general features being in real estate and grain. He died in 1886.

Young Morse received a good business education at the public schools, but pushed by a restless spirit and the desire to begin the actual battle of life induced him to leave home and school, and, at the age of eighteen, he obtained a clerkship in the freight department of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, at Cleveland, Ohio, under Mr. Addison Hills, then one of the most thorough and competent general freight agents in the country, a strict disciplinarian and a stern and just officer; remaining in this employ seven years, earning promotion through the different grades to the chief clerkship of the department.

In 1864 he married Miss Mary A. Outhwaite, daughter of John Outhwaite, of Cleveland, Ohio,

who was at that time one of the few investors in the Lake Superior iron-ore districts, and he was president of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, the mineral lands of which were located in Marquette county, Michigan. Mr. Outhwaite and his associates, among whom were Samuel L. Mather, George Worthington, Selah Chamberlain and General James Barnette, and others of Cleveland, prevailed upon Mr. Morse to relinquish his promising career in railroading to take the management of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company's mines at Marquette; and in 1865, with his young wife, he took passage on a lake steamer for Marquette, to make a home and a name among the pioneers of that wonderful mining country. There he found a field peculiarly adapted to his disposition and ambition; all was new and crude. The only railroad in the upper peninsula of Michigan was the fourteen-mile track that connected the mines with the lake harbor at Marquette. Very little machinery, and that of the crudest kind, was in use in the great mine. The ore was mined by hand labor, hoisted with horse power, and loaded on to vessels with hand-barrows at Marquette. Mr. Morse soon equipped the mine with machinery, built one of the first great ore docks at Marquette, and in the following sixteen years of his intimate permanent connection with mine interests of Lake Superior, during all of which time he made his home in Marquette and continued in the management of the Cleveland company's mines, Lake Superior had grown to be the greatest iron-ore producing district in the United States.

In 1881, Mr. Morse, having earned a much needed rest, went to Europe on a tour of travel, and remained abroad until the summer of 1882, when

he returned to Cleveland to live, still retaining the management of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company's affairs, the general offices of that company being located in that city. At this time, in connection with Colonel James Pickands and Samuel Mather, both of whom had long been his associates in Lake Superior interests, he organized the firm of Pickands, Mather and Company of Cleveland, and two years later these parties, with Major H. S. Pickands and W. L. Brown, organized the firm of Pickands, Brown and Company of Chicago. Mr. Morse is still a member of both concerns. They are extensively interested in iron and coal, both as miners and shippers of iron and coal, and manufacturers of pig iron.

Early in the year 1885, Mr. H. H. Porter, who had undertaken the reorganization of the Union Iron and Steel Company of Chicago, prevailed upon Mr. Morse to resign the management of the Cleveland company's mines, that he had so long and ably conducted, to enter the broader field of manufacturing steel products, and he became the president of the new Union Steel Company, with headquarters at Chicago. Under Mr. Morse's active direction the company rebuilt the steel works at Bridgeport-Chicago, and at once took a prominent position in the steel rail trade. In 1859 Mr. Morse, as president of this company, was largely instrumental in effecting the consolidation of the three great steel companies of the west, viz., the Union Steel Company, the North Chicago Rolling Mills Company and the Joliet Steel Company, into the Illinois Steel Company, of which Mr. Morse is now president. This is one of the largest and

strongest concerns in the world. It has an authorized capital of twenty-five million dollars, and employs about eleven thousand men. Its plants are at South Chicago, North Chicago, Bridgeport-Chicago, Joliet and Milwaukee.

After so many years of signal success in iron mining, Mr. Morse and his associates decided to avail themselves of his skill and experience in that business once more, and he selected the comparatively new but exceedingly promising district of northern Minnesota, and in 1887 Mr. Morse and Mr. H. H. Porter and their associates, organized the syndicate that purchased the Minnesota Iron Company's mines at Tower and the Iron Range Railroad. Mr. Morse was at once made president of the company, and under the application of his sure and rapid methods the management and policy of the company underwent a complete reorganization, and calling to his aid his old mining captains from Lake Superior he more than doubled the output of ore, and brought the mining company to a dividend-paying basis, and its stock to-day is one of the best the market affords. When Mr. Morse accepted the presidency of the Illinois Steel Company he resigned the presidency of the Minnesota Iron Company, but he is still a director and member of the executive board and a large stockholder in that company.

Mr. Morse's wife died at Cleveland, Ohio, February 28, 1886. An only child, a daughter, with whom Mr. Morse makes his home, is the wife of Mr. Arthur C. Ely, a young business man of Chicago.

JOHN P. REA,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in lower Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on October 13, 1840. His ancestors on both sides had settled in that state more than a century before his birth. His father, Samuel A. Rea, was born in Lancaster county, on a farm conveyed to his grandfather by William Penn. His grandmother, on his father's side, was Mary Patterson, a first cousin of General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia. His mother's maiden

name was Light. She was born in Lebanon county, in the same state. She was a daughter of Samuel Light, one of the first iron manufacturers of that region. Her grandfather, Jacob Light, emigrated from Pennsylvania to the Northwestern territory, and settled on what is now the site of Cincinnati in 1791; her father, then a young man, remaining in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rea's father was a woolen manufacturer his entire life. He died in 1876.



John P. Rea

Mr. Rea attended the common schools in his neighborhood while a boy, and also had four terms at the Hopewell Academy in Chester county. At the age of twenty he went to Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, and there taught school from October, 1860, to April, 1861. In the month last named he enlisted for three months as a private in Company B, Eleventh Ohio Infantry. In July of the same year he was offered by the Secretary of War a commission as second lieutenant in the Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, then being recruited at Columbus, Ohio. At the same time he was elected lieutenant of Company I, First Ohio Cavalry, which position he accepted. He served in this capacity until March 12, 1862, when he was commissioned first lieutenant, and served as such until April 1, 1863, when he was promoted to captain, and continued in service with that rank until November 23, 1864, when he was mustered out as senior captain of the regiment.

During his entire service Captain Rea was only absent from his regiment eight days, and during that time was a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates in Lincoln county, Tennessee. It is doubtful if any other officer of the war can show a more faithful record of attendance. He was in all the engagements of the army of the Cumberland and Ohio during that period. He was detailed by General Thomas to command his escort immediately after the battle of Shiloh, but his deep solicitude for and interest in the company which he commanded, led him to urge permission to remain with it, which was granted. He was breveted major for gallantry in action at Cleveland, Tennessee, November 23, 1863.

He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, January, 1865, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1867. He was the prize essayist of his class in college as well as in the academy which he attended before the war.

In the summer college vacation of 1866, he returned to Pennsylvania and took the stump for General Geary, the Republican candidate for governor. He stumped the state successfully every year thereafter for the same party to and including the year 1875. In 1866 he entered, as a law student, the office of Hon. O. J. Dickey, the associate in practice and successor in Congress of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster,

Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1868. In April, 1869, he was commissioned by President Grant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District, Pennsylvania, and held that office until it was abolished in 1873. He resumed the practice of law at Lancaster, and continued the same till January, 1876, when he removed to Minneapolis.

On his arrival in this city, Captain Rea took editorial charge of the *Tribune*. He was in full accord with the politics of the paper, as he had always been in accord with the principles of the Republican party. His home in his boyhood was within four miles of the Maryland line, and the numerous infractions of personal liberties on the part of slave owners, which he had witnessed, imbued him with sentiments strongly hostile to the institution of slavery. Even before he was seventeen years of age he made anti-slavery speeches in his own locality, where no anti-slavery speaker from abroad could open his mouth.

Captain Rea was a member of the first Department Encampment of the G. A. R. of Ohio, which met in January, 1867. He was also active in that organization in Pennsylvania while residing there, holding official position nearly all the time.

October 26, 1869, he was married at Delaware, Ohio, to Emma M. Gould, of that city, a great granddaughter of Colonel Drake, one of the pioneers and Indian fighters of historical fame in Ohio.

He was elected Judge of Probate of Hennepin county in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. He was appointed Judge of the District Court of Fourth Judicial District, May 1, 1886, and elected to the same office the following fall. He resigned his judgeship May 14, 1890. He was department commander of the G. A. R. in 1883; senior vice-commander-in-chief in 1885, and commander-in-chief, 1887-8. He was descended from military stock. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather served through the Revolutionary war with distinction in the same company.

From the foregoing brief sketch it will be seen that Judge Rea has led an unusually varied and busy life. In all his various occupations he has acquitted himself well. The large amount of time, which in early life he felt it his duty to devote to stirring political questions, and the discharge of the arduous military duties imposed

upon him, have interfered with that close application to legal studies, which, if not indispensable, are certainly desirable in a judicial officer. But in this regard his native quick perception, and strong natural sense of justice have stood him in good stead. His integrity has never been questioned, nor has it ever been charged that his decisions have been swayed by political bias. By whatever method he reached his conclusions they were uniformly in consonance with justice and equity. Those advocates who rely on the technicalities of law, or the sophistries of argument, to win their cases, might object to their trial before Judge Rea. But those conscious of having a meritorious case would desire no more impartial tribunal for a hearing.

In private life Judge Rea is of exceedingly

affable and engaging manners, and possessed of a most kindly and genial nature. Hence he has hosts of friends, irrespective of party, who are strongly attached to him, and it may well be doubted whether he has a single enemy. His native goodness of heart impresses itself upon the most casual observer. In the army all those under his command were devotedly attached to him, as well as all those with whom he came in contact. This is conclusively shown by the highest honor in the gift of the G. A. R. bestowed on him while comparatively a young man. Judge Rea is yet in the prime of life, and may reasonably look forward to many years of usefulness in the service of the public. He is now in the practice of his profession in the city of Minneapolis, under the firm name of Rea & Hubachek.

CAPTAIN HENRY A. CASTLE,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

HENRY A. CASTLE was born near Quincy, in Adams county, Illinois, on August 22, 1841. His parents, Timothy H. and Julia (Boyd) Castle, were natives of Vermont, but came to Illinois in 1835, and were among the pioneers of Adams county. His father was a dry-goods merchant, and subsequently a member of the well-known stove manufacturing firm of Comstock, Castle and Company, of Quincy. In early life young Castle was trained to mercantile pursuits, but his education was not neglected. He attended the schools of Quincy, and completed his studies at McKendree College, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in June, 1862, and from which he subsequently received the degree of A.M.

In the year 1862, the war of the rebellion was raging, and the flower of the young manhood of the north and west was being offered in defense of our flag and nation. And Henry A. Castle did not exempt himself from his country's call for defenders. In August, 1862, only a few weeks after his graduation, he enlisted in the Union army as a private in the Seventy-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He served in General Sheridan's division of the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee, and was sergeant major of his regi-

ment. At the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he was very severely wounded, and, on account of the disability so occasioned, he was discharged from the service. Afterwards, upon his recovery, he raised a company and re-entered the service as captain of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and served until the close of his term, being honorably discharged in October, 1864.

After the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Quincy, Illinois, for some months, but under severe pulmonary attacks his health gave away, and he was compelled to abandon his profession for some business less confining, and to remove from the district in which he was then residing to one more salubrious and healthy.

In 1866, he removed to St. Paul, and engaged in wholesale merchandising until 1874; he then resumed the practice of law for a time, but in September, 1876, he became editor-in-chief of the *Daily Dispatch*, and so continued, except for a short interval in 1881, for nine years, or until his sale of the paper in 1886. As an editor he won considerable reputation. His style as a writer was clear, forcible and aimed; his articles were never dull or untimely; his paper was always



H. H. HALLS SCULPTOR N.Y.

Henry H. Halls



an able advocate and defender of the principles of the Republican party, and he himself was personally active and prominent in its service, and high in its confidence. During the last two years of his newspaper service, 1885 and 1886, he was president of the Minnesota State Editorial Association.

In the public service of his adopted state Captain Castle has also been conspicuous. He was a member of the legislature (the fifteenth) in 1873; adjutant-general of the state in 1875 and 1876; and state oil inspector from 1883 to 1887. As oil inspector he prepared a report on the illuminating properties of oils, that has been widely complimented by scientific bodies. From 1870 to 1879 he was a member of the State Board of Trustees of Soldiers' Orphans, and upon the organization of the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home in 1887, he was appointed by Governor McGill a member, and was at once elected president of the board, which position he still holds. Always faithful and efficient in the discharge of his official duties, he has been especially so in his last named position, and has devoted much time to the building of the Soldiers' Home, and to the administration of the Soldiers' Relief Fund. The disabled veterans of the state recognize the fact that they have no truer friend or more faithful guardian of their interests than he, their comrade and fellow-sufferer. Within a year another honor has been conferred upon Captain Castle by the national government.

In February, 1892, he was appointed postmaster of the city of St. Paul, and assumed the duties of the office March 1. He has devoted all his energies to increasing the efficiency of the local service, with results only measured by the means at his disposal. The rapid growth of business in flourishing western towns seems incredible to the conservative department officials in Washington who control the allowances for increased service.

He has also been prominent as a Republican politician and orator, and has fought a hundred battles for his party. He has participated in every political campaign in Minnesota since 1867, and was either secretary, treasurer or chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in all but two of the state campaigns from 1875 to 1887. As a public speaker Captain Castle is very able

and attractive, and his services are always in demand. In addition to his efforts in the hustings, he has delivered numerous Decoration Day and Fourth of July addresses, many of which are models of patriotic oratory, and have been widely published and quoted from. He has, besides, delivered numerous lectures and addresses on miscellaneous subjects, and has a notable reputation as an orator and public speaker.

In the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, Captain Castle has been and is now prominent. Besides holding various subordinate offices in that organization, he was department commander for three years, from 1872 to 1875. He is still actively interested in G. A. R. matters, takes a very active part in the meetings and encampments; is well known to thousands of "the boys," and it was largely owing to his efforts that in 1887 Minnesota was given the commander-in-chief in the person of John P. Rea, of Minneapolis. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, and has delivered before the order in this city two very interesting addresses, which are published in the collections of the society. He is now (1892) senior vice-commander of the order in this state.

Since his retirement from journalism, Captain Castle has devoted his time and energies largely to the development of property in Ramsey county adjoining the city of St. Paul, which was purchased by him in 1872 for a suburban home and farm. Owing to the phenomenal growth and expansion of the city, it has been recently transformed into the thriving manufacturing town of North St. Paul. In this estate he has large proprietary interests, is president of the North St. Paul Land Company, and closely identified with many of the industrial, financial and educational enterprises of the flourishing suburb. He has been a director of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce continuously since 1872, a period of service exceeded by none of the present members of the directory. He is justly regarded one of the most active and influential members of the chamber, and is now first vice-president. He has always been interested in the leading vital affairs of the city proper.

Captain Castle was married April 18, 1865, to Miss Margaret W. Jaquess, of Quincy, Illinois. Her father was Rev. James F. Jaquess, a member of the church, spiritual and militant, a Christian of

deep piety, a patriot who fought as he prayed, and during the war of the rebellion colonel of the Seventy-third Illinois Infantry. To the union of Captain and Mrs. Castle have been born seven children, three sons and four daughters, viz.: Helen S., Mary Julia, Charles W. (now a cadet at West Point), Henry J., Margaret L., Annie F. and James T. Castle, all of whom are still living.

Captain Castle is a man of medium height, fairly strong physique, of quiet and unassuming manner,

and yet possessing strong will-power and untiring energy. His progress has been a steady growth along the line of honest, persistent effort. He is a man of clean record, is prized by his associates, and esteemed by all for his genuine worth. And well may it be recorded here, that of no part of his life-service is he prouder than of that portion which he gave to his country to preserve her existence, and he has never made a more willing sacrifice than when he poured out the libation of his blood upon her altars.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY,

WINONA, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch has placed himself in the front rank of his profession by his untiring industry and devotion to the interests of his clients. He is well versed in the elementary principles of the law, and no man in the profession keeps more abreast of the current decisions of the courts of last resort than he. While he often illustrates his arguments by the use of similes and antitheses he is remarkable for clearness and force. He is a powerful reasoner, a ready advocate and a safe counselor. His mind is subtle and refined, and his power of analysis and condensation render him a conspicuous member of his profession. He conducts his business with strict regard to the highest standard of professional ethics, and, possessed of great executive ability, cannot be otherwise than successful.

James A. Tawney was born January 3, 1855, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near the city of Gettysburg, to John E. and Sarah (Boblitz) Tawney. His father was a prominent citizen of Adams county, and took considerable interest in political affairs. He sprang from the same ancestry as the late Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court. Their progenitor was John Tawney, who landed in Baltimore, Maryland, about the year 1650, and who settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The Tawneys were a sturdy race, of great physical power and endurance, and were nearly all mechanics. James' grandfather, Jacob Boblitz, invented the cast-iron mouldboard for plows, and many other useful devices. The father and grandfather of

James A. were blacksmiths, and our subject learned that trade of his father, in whose shop he worked from his fourteenth to his seventeenth year. At the age of seventeen he went to Dubois, in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, where he took charge of the blacksmith shop and did all of the smithing for Mr. John Dubois' big sawmill, continuing until 1877. After the mill was erected he was given a position in the machine shop, where he learned the machinists' trade, and continued there until 1877. In August of that year he removed to Winona, Minnesota, where he worked in machine shops and at blacksmithing until January 1, 1881. He then entered the law office of Messrs. Bentley and Vance, where he studied with great assiduity, making remarkable progress, as he had been in the habit of borrowing books and reading law by himself during his leisure moments for some two years prior to entering this office.

He was admitted to the bar July 10, 1882. He afterwards entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, but owing to the death of Mr. Bentley, in March, 1883, he was unable to complete the course, and at once began the practice of his profession, which he has continued successfully ever since. His rise in the profession has been almost phenomenal. Commencing life with limited educational opportunities, improving his time while resting from his work at the anvil in obtaining useful knowledge, his reading has extended over so wide a range that there are few subjects in science or literature

on which he is not well informed. Although competing with some of the best legal talent in Minnesota, his business has steadily increased, until he now has a large and lucrative practice, a large and well-selected library, and he has been connected with some of the most important litigation in the state. In 1883 Mr. Tawney was elected judge advocate of the Second Minnesota National Guards, which position he held until January, 1891, when he was appointed judge advocate general on the staff of Governor W. R. Merriam. In the fall of 1890 he was elected state senator from the fifteenth senatorial district. It will be seen how highly Mr. Tawney is appreciated by those who know him, when it is stated that, although a Republican, he received a major-

ity of four hundred votes in a county that gave the Democratic candidate for governor sixteen hundred majority the same year. He was vice-president of the Republican State League of Minnesota from February, 1888, until March, 1891. He was chairman of the Republican county committee from 1886 until 1890, and a member of the State Central Committee at the same time. In the senate he was a member of the judiciary committee, and was the principal opponent of Ignatius Donnelly and other honorable gentlemen in their attempted "wildcat" legislation.

Mr. Tawney married on December 19, 1883, Miss Emma Newell, a lady highly educated and accomplished. They have three children.

HON. MARCUS J. DAVIS,

DULUTH, MINN.

MARCUS J. DAVIS was born in Oswego, New York, on May 29, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Oswego, and at the age of sixteen he began the battle of life by renting a farm in Clinton county, Iowa, and working it himself. In 1863 he removed to Lynn county, in the same state, and continued the occupation of farming. His next occupation was as clerk in a general store at Hudson, Wisconsin. In 1865, while on a railroad train, he casually overheard a conversation between two gentlemen, one of them a congressman from Minnesota, regarding the great future in store for the head of Lake Superior. Acting upon the suggestion thus received, he made a tour of inspection to that part of the country, and visited the present site of Duluth. It pleased him, and he purchased a tract of timber land there for sixty cents per acre. He then returned to Hudson and remained there until 1870, when he removed to Duluth, and he has resided there permanently since. He dealt in wheat until 1886, when he began real-estate operations, and he has been interested in that line since then. He has been successful as a dealer in real estate, but has always been very conservative. In 1873, with the other early residents of Duluth, he suffered from the effects of the financial depression, which made him cautious

and conservative. Mr. Davis has large interests in the lead-mining region of southwestern Missouri and eastern Kansas, and frequently visits that section in looking after these interests.

In national politics he has always been a staunch Republican. He, however, believes in abolishing party lines in municipal affairs. The following extract from a newspaper of May 20, 1890, speaks for itself:

"Duluth, that marvelous city that is destined to become a great metropolis, is officially presided over by Hon. M. J. Davis, one of the oldest settlers and one of its highly respected citizens. He has taken an intense interest in its growth and welfare, and in appreciation of his public spirit, last year he was elected alderman of the third ward on the independent Republican ticket. So well did he discharge the responsibilities of city legislator, that his name was presented and warmly supported in the Republican convention for mayor. He failed, however, of the nomination, but his friends insisted that he should stand for the office in any event, and announced himself as an independent aspirant for the place. His action struck the popular chord, and attracted to his standard the laboring and temperance classes, who gave him a plump majority over the Republican and Democratic candidates.

"During the administration of his predecessor, the high license laws were only partly enforced, especially in regard to early and Sunday closing of saloons. One of the first acts of Mayor Davis was to insist upon a compliance with the law, and he has adhered to this to the satisfaction of the masses. He will not swerve from the policy laid down, as he values the good-will of the community with his reputation for sterling integrity and manly bearing at all times.

"Mayor Davis is a prominent member of the

Methodist Church, and his life reflects credit upon the denomination he is associated with. He is also a Free Mason of high standing, Duluth will never have to blush for any act in Mayor Davis' supervision of local affairs."

Mayor Davis has been twice married. In 1861, in Clinton county, Iowa, he married Miss Weston. Three children, all married and now residing on Puget Sound, Washington, survive their mother. In 1886 he married Miss Kate N. Tousley, of Galena, Kansas.

JAMES WETHERBY LAWRENCE,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch, like most of our successful men, has risen from a humble position, and his life is a happy illustration of what an energetic man may do under adverse circumstances. Step by step he has risen in his profession to eminence, which ever follows a career of industry, honorably and persistently followed, in the legal as in every other field of useful occupation.

On the 9th of August, 1846, in the town of Tully, near Syracuse, New York, James W. Lawrence was born. His father, James A. Lawrence, was at that time a highly respected attorney, practicing in Syracuse.

Mr. Lawrence inherits much of his taste and ability for the profession of law, as his grandfather, James A. Lawrence, was an eminent practitioner before the bar at Syracuse when the organization of the town was effected.

In 1856 Mr. Lawrence, Sr., removed with his family to St. Anthony, and forming a partnership with Judge William Lochren, under the firm name of Lawrence and Lochren, began the practice of law. He remained there until the opening of the civil war, and during his residence of nearly six years, earned an enviable reputation as an able jurist and thoroughly capable lawyer. A man of keen perception and thoroughly versed in all the arts of his profession, he entered into every contest with that grim determination so characteristic of the man, that won for him many a hard-fought battle.

In 1862 the family returned to Syracuse, and

Mr. Lawrence enlisted in the Union Army. He was in Banks' corps, and participated in a number of engagements. On April 1, 1863, Mr. Lawrence, Sr., died at La Fourche, Louisiana, from fever contracted in the service. At the time of his death he held the rank of first lieutenant.

The early education of James W. Lawrence was obtained in the public schools of Syracuse and St. Anthony. At the age of eighteen he entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, taking the course in law as well as in the classics, and was graduated in 1868.

After his graduation he accepted the principalship of a large private school at Hoboken, New Jersey, remaining there one year, and devoting his spare moments to his law studies. Late in 1869 he entered the law office of Messrs. Sheldon and Brown, in New York city, remaining until 1870, when he returned to Minneapolis.

Mr. Lawrence immediately entered the office of Messrs. Lochren and McNair, and continued there some six or eight months, familiarizing himself with the methods of practice in Minnesota.

Subsequently he formed a partnership with Mr. Eugene Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson and Lawrence, and began in earnest the practice of law. This partnership lasted until the death of Mr. Wilson in April, 1890, since which time Mr. Lawrence has continued the business alone.

No profession presents the obstacles and hardships to the young man as does that of law, and he who rises, by his own unaided efforts, to a position of eminence in that profession, may



Yours truly
Jas. W. Lawrence.

justly be proud of his success. In the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Lawrence had much to contend with. He was young and comparatively unknown, and was entering a field of labor already well supplied. But energy, industry and determination, combined with natural aptitude, quick conception and ready judgment, have carried him over many a seemingly insurmountable barrier. His high sense of honor and conscientious regard for the interests of his client have earned for him an enviable reputation; and his profound knowledge of the law and thorough comprehension of all its intricacies place him in the front rank of Minnesota's able lawyers.

In political sentiment Mr. Lawrence is a Democrat, and as the representative of that party, has been called to fill various offices of honor and trust. From 1872 to 1876 he served as county attorney. At the time of his election, but one other candidate on the Democratic ticket was elected. Mr. Lawrence was chairman

of the State Central Democratic Committee for the years 1888 and 1889, and is now (1892) a member of the executive committee of the same body. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners.

On the 18th of June, 1873, at Minneapolis, Mr. Lawrence married Miss Mary Sidle, daughter of Jacob K. Sidle, who was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Minneapolis, and one of the founders of the First National Bank. To Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have been born four bright boys, all of whom are living.

Mrs. Lawrence and her husband are active members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, giving freely of their time and means to this, and to every worthy charitable and benevolent object.

The life of Mr. Lawrence furnishes another illustration of the power of patience, perseverance and conscientious effort, in elevating the character of the individual, and crowning his labors with the most complete success.

STANLEY C. OLMSTEAD,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch is favorably known at the St. Paul bar as a thorough lawyer, who has attained high rank in his profession by the exercise of industry and perseverance, and by strict adherence to principles of integrity. He is thoroughly conversant with the law, and perhaps no man in the profession keeps more thoroughly abreast of the decisions of the courts of last resort, both State and Federal, than he. His retentive memory and systematic methods of study and business enable him to draw from his accumulations of knowledge authority to support his propositions in every case. He possesses the power of keen analysis to a high degree, and grasps the salient points of a question with great ease. He always conducts his professional affairs in accordance with the highest standard of professional ethics. He is an excellent trial lawyer, self-poised and dignified, thoughtful of the feelings and respectful towards the opinions of others, and honorable in the highest and best sense, possessing those delicate instincts and

tender feelings which always characterize the true gentleman.

Mr. Olmstead is a native of the Empire State, and was born in East Bloomfield, November 28, 1853. His father, Charles Olmstead, was a farmer, and was descended from an old American family of that name at Hartford, Connecticut. The mother of our subject before marriage was Miss Mary Ross. Several of his paternal ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and also in the war with Great Britain of 1812.

Stanley was raised on his father's farm, attending school winters. He also attended the East Bloomfield Academy, established by the New Englanders in Western New York, at an early date, and afterwards the Geneseo State Normal School, where he obtained a good classical and scientific education. He studied law in the office of Judge Harlow L. Comstock, in Canandaigua, New York, and further pursued his legal studies with the Hon. Edwin Hicks of the same place, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York, in 1880, and began practice immediately at Clifton Springs

in that state. In June, 1887, he removed to St. Paul, where he has been in the successful practice of the law ever since that time.

In religious matters Mr. Olmstead was originally of the Presbyterian faith, but he is now a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and held the office of vestryman and treasurer of the church of St. John the Evangelist in St. Paul from March, 1878 to March, 1891. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, having joined

Clifton Springs Lodge in 1886. He is now a past chancellor of Terrace City Lodge, No. 38, St. Paul.

Mr. Olmstead married, at Clifton Springs, in 1880, Miss Emma J. Hahn, daughter of Dr. — Hahn, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She is an estimable lady of rare accomplishments and attainments. She is an *alumna* of Pennsylvania Female College. They have three children, viz.: Clara H., ten years, John H., six years, and Mary P., two years old.

HON. WILLIAM WALLIS ERWIN,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this biography is well and favorably known throughout the northwest as an eminent lawyer; a ripe scholar, vigilant, zealous and industrious, how could he be otherwise than successful! In illustration he is peculiarly happy, and vision, personification, hyperbole, simile, contrast, allusion and antithesis succeed each other in rich and varied profusion; his manner and actions are energetic without verging on extravagance. Accomplished in literature, learned in jurisprudence, proficient in political philosophy, familiar with economic science, acute and alert of mind, a master of brilliant and lucid expression, William W. Erwin, whether as lawyer or politician, advocate or orator, citizen or soldier, has been useful to his country and an ornament to the state. With a trenchant pen and a clarion voice, he has battled for the right, as he understood it.

He is a native of the Empire State, and he was born in the town of Erwin, Stuten county, July 12, 1842. His paternal grandfather, General Arthur Erwin, was an officer of the patriot army in the American Revolution, and about the close of the war purchased the Erwin township, within which lies the confluence of the Cohocton and Tioga rivers, thus forming by their union the Chemung river, the upper western great branch of the Susquehanna. General Erwin lived at Erwin, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was assassinated by some squatters whom he had dispossessed of some lands in the town of Athens, which town also he owned at the time of his death. General Erwin's father immigrated to America

from Ireland many years before the war of the Rebellion. The family had been domiciled in Ireland for about three centuries, and claimed lineage from William de Irwyn, the armor bearer of Robert Bruce of Scotland. It is certain that the three holly leaves, with the motto *sub sole umbra virens*, was received by the family by reason of their services to Robert Bruce. The Irwyns of Scotland claimed a Scandinavian lineage, and the traditions of the family related that the ancestors, with other Vikings, had seized the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, and had slowly passed into a Scottish family. The Scandinavian name of the family is claimed to have been Erinoeine. Mr. Erwin's grandfather was Captain Samuel Erwin, who commanded a company in the war of 1812, and served with gallantry at Lundy's Lane. Captain Erwin was in many respects a remarkable man. It is related that he avenged the murderer of his father by blood atonement. He followed the assassin from Pennsylvania to Georgia. There were no extradition laws by which the murderer could be returned to Pennsylvania and justice avenged. He was a powerful man, and was known along the Susquehanna by the name of "King of the Susquehanna." He lived at the village of Painted Post, where he reared a large family. His wife was Rachel Hackman, of Easton, Pennsylvania, of one of the old Holland colonist families. Among his sons were William Erwin, born in 1813, who was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1837; the late Hon. Arthur H. Erwin, the late General Francis E. Erwin, of New Jersey;



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W. W. Endicott



the late Judge John Erwin, of Cleveland, Ohio; the late Captain Samuel Erwin, and the Hon. Charles H. Erwin, now residing in the family mansion at Erwin, New York. Mr. William Erwin, after his graduation from Union College, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never entered into a regular practice. He is a man of great learning, logic and research, and author of many pamphlets and several books on the subject of Biblical study. In 1839 he married Mary Evans, daughter of Honorable John Evans, a distinguished lawyer, living at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and of this union was born the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Erwin is a woman of varied accomplishments; her children inherit their ambition from her. She is a noble Christian woman, and has always been a shining example of womanly virtues. Her only brother is the Hon. Thomas W. Evans, now living in Germantown, Pennsylvania, who has been said to be Philadelphia's greatest importer. Her oldest sister, Elizabeth, was the wife of Judge John Cooper, of Cooper's Plains, New York. Her sister Grace was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Morgan J. Rheese, of Brooklyn, New York. Her sister Jane was the wife of the late Dr. Aiken. Her sister Margarette was the wife of the Hon. Miller J. Fox, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, a distinguished engineer. Her mother's name was Wallis, which name she gave to her son William. The Evanses of Pennsylvania are of the same family as the Evanses of Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, and are of Welsh origin, and are highly connected with the old families of Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Mr. Erwin, the subject of this sketch, attended the academy in Plattsburg, New York; also at Alfred, New York, and he completed his freshman year at Genesee College at Lima, New York. He left college to enter the army at the very outbreak of the rebellion. Although but eighteen years of age he raised, at his family's expense, a company of volunteers and joined the famous Excelsior Brigade, then recruiting and afterwards commanded by General Daniel E. Sickles, afterwards Major General Sickles. Excelsior Brigade formed a portion of General Joe Hooker's famous division, commanding which he won his fame.

Mr. Erwin's services commenced on May 22,

1861, as first lieutenant of Company K, Fifth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, known in the records as Seventy-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment, which was commanded by Colonel Charles K. Graham, afterwards Major General. He was engaged in the winter of 1861-62 in doing picket service on the Potomac river, from Budd's Ferry to Port Tobacco, Maryland. His division joined General McClellan's army in the early spring of 1862, in the investment of Yorktown, Virginia. In the battle of Williamsburg Captain Martin Willis, the commander of Lieutenant Erwin's Company, was captured, after which Lieutenant Erwin remained in command of the company until a few days after the battle of Seven Pines, when he suffered a sunstroke, which was followed with typhoid fever. By the devoted energies of his father, than whom there never was a more courageous or honest man, Lieutenant Erwin was removed to his home in New York, where he remained totally incapacitated for service until, under the surgeon general's certificate of disability his resignation was accepted.

After his retirement from the army, Mr. Erwin studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, the Hon. J. R. Ward, of Elmira, New York, and in the winter of 1863-4 he attended the law school at Albany, and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court at Albany by Judges Peckham, Miller and Ingalls on May 5, 1864. Early in June of that year Mr. Erwin, in company with his father, brother John Evans Erwin, and his uncle, Samuel Erwin, started on an overland trip from Nebraska City, Nebraska, up the Platte River to Julesburg, Colorado, then to Lodgepole Creek, Fort Laramie, Upper Platte Crossing, Deer Creek, Independence Rock, and by Lander's Cut-off over the Wind River Mountains to Blackfoot Creek, and across the Snake River direct to Bannock and Virginia City, then the leading cities of Montana. Upon the outward trip Mr. Erwin's train encountered the Sioux Indians at every point beyond Fort Laramie. The last five hundred miles of the journey into Bannock Mr. Erwin and his father made alone, riding in turn a single Indian pony. When about forty miles west of Fort Laramie the train of wagons with which the Erwin party were traveling was suddenly attacked by a band of Sioux Indians. The

attack was of short duration, and the Indians being immediately repulsed, hid behind the bluffs. Mr. Erwin relates that he was never so badly scared in his life. To conceal his trepidation he resorted to the artifice of filling a large briar-wood pipe as coolly as possible and making an extravagant show of calmness, and upbraided every man whom he found in any fault, telling one "to put his children in the wagon; that he ought to be ashamed to have his children out exposed to danger." He directed another to keep his oxen close up to the wagon in front of him so they might corral easily if the attack was renewed, etc. He says, good humoredly, that it is not at all strange that the same night he was elected fighting captain of the train, and so remained while a train of one hundred wagons traveled a distance of seven hundred miles. In the winter of 1864 Mr. Erwin went to Denver, Colorado, with the intention of opening a law office there, but abandoned the project and returned to Corning, New York, where he entered the office of Hon. George B. Bradley and Hon. Amos Kendall, then the ablest law firm in all of southern New York. The distinguished jurist, Mr. Bradley, now occupies a seat in the court of appeals in that state.

Mr. Erwin remained with this firm until Mr. Bradley advised him that he was too good a lawyer to be employed by them; whereupon he opened an office in Corning and rapidly built up a lucrative practice.

While at law school in Albany, in 1863-64, Mr. Erwin formed an intimate acquaintance with the late Hon. G. J. Clark, the State Prison Inspector, with the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to a state office in New York; having been chosen upon the Seymour ticket of 1862. Mr. Clark was well known for his accomplished poems among which are "Life Leaves," and the "Bivouac."

After the state election in New York in 1866, to prevent Tammany Hall from obtaining possession of the Democratic party in the state, many of the great Democratic leaders had supported the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, the Republican candidate for governor, and had thereby defeated Hoffman, the candidate of Tammany. Mr. Clark determined to abandon a party which he believed should be rather the defender of the Jefferson,

Madison and Monroe doctrines of the Federal Union than the machine politics of Tammany Hall, and at his earnest solicitation Mr. Erwin was induced to remove to the State of Nebraska, where he entered into law practice at Plattsmouth, in Cass county, with Mr. Clark and the Hon. DeForest Porter, who had been the famous boy preacher of western New York. The intention was to secure to Mr. Clark the election to the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. Thomas W. Tipton in 1868, and the whole scheme would have been successful had not Dr. Miller, the editor of the Democratic *Omaha Herald*, out of mere partisan revenge, republished certain speeches made by Mr. Clark in New York, arraigning the general government for an unconstitutional assumption of war powers, and containing sentiments which looked to a perpetuation of the Federal Union as of paramount importance to the abolition of local slavery.

Defeated in 1868, Mr. Clark accepted the tempting offer made by W. W. Mills, of Texas, to remove to El Paso, Texas, and identify himself with the interests of that section. Mr. Erwin, though strongly urged to go to Texas, refused to leave Nebraska, until, as he expressed it in his boyish ardor, he saw the hide of General Thayer on the political frame. In 1869-70, when the great struggle for the successorship to General Thayer in the United States Senate was made in the counties of Nebraska, Mr. Erwin led the movement in Cass county, which then controlled seven members of the legislature, a number equal to one-third of a majority of the Republican caucus to defeat General Thayer. With the aid of Hon. David H. Wheeler, now of Omaha, he succeeded in obtaining control of the nominating convention at Weeping Water, forcing the Thayer faction to secede and organize a bolt, while the anti-Thayer faction elected the seven members of the legislature, and announced the name of Hon. P. W. Hitchcock, of Omaha, as their candidate for the senate. During the interval of Mr. Erwin's residence in Nebraska, after the removal of Mr. Clark to Texas, and after the appointment of Mr. De Forest Porter, Mr. Erwin's other partner, to the United States Judgeship in Arizona, Mr. Erwin practiced successfully at the bar with the Hon. Turner M. Marquette, the first member of congress from Nebraska, Colonel Andrew J.

Poppleton, of Omaha, Colonel Shambaugh, Hon. William McClellan, of Nebraska City, and the Hon. Samuel Maxwell, later justice of the supreme court; and during this period Mr. Erwin was city attorney of the city of Plattsmouth. Among the very many cases in which he was engaged he recalls the defense of George Kerns, for the shooting of Scott Keysinger, who was a notorious outlaw in the border warfare of Missouri; also the defense of Eugene Kellogg, for the killing of Robert Palmer openly on the streets of Plattsmouth. Considering his work in Nebraska accomplished by the election of Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Erwin chose the head of the Mississippi river and the head of the great lakes as the great future center of political empire upon the American continent. Here, he claims, he can see in the great unity of commerce, agriculture and the mines, with the great preliminary interests in lumber, the factors which would make the head of the river and the head of the lakes dominant in American politics. So in May, 1870, he removed to the city of St. Paul, and during the summer solved in his mind the question of the local center as between St. Paul and Duluth, believing that at no distant day a keel-boat canal would be built from the lakes to the head of the Mississippi river, thus joining the great water systems of the continent with the break of freight, between the keel-boat of the lakes and the flat-boat of the river, forever at St. Paul.

Mr. Erwin has always been identified with the Republican party. He opened his office at St. Paul in September, 1870. In November, 1871, he was nominated for county attorney, and made the most phenomenal run, perhaps, ever made in Minnesota. Opposed to him was Hon. Harvey Officer, a man in the greatest favor with both political parties, and a son-in-law of the late General W. E. Gorman. The Republican ticket was defeated by an average vote of eight hundred—Dr. David Day being the candidate on the ticket for treasurer. The old Fifth Ward, which was the only reliable Republican ward in the city, gave an average majority of one hundred and thirty-five votes for every member on the Republican ticket save Mr. Erwin, who found himself with two hundred and sixteen majority in that ward credited to his opponent. Mr. Erwin's appeal had been made personally to the masses, and he was elected

over his opponent in the county, receiving the very surprising majority of three hundred and forty.

He went into office in 1872. During his term of office of two years he was the inventor of the joint system between the city and county in supplying necessities to the poor. He also succeeded in compromising the suits arising out of the erection of the poor-house, and successfully defended the suit brought to wrest from the county of Ramsey the poor-house farm, which is now the state fair grounds; having lately been the munificent donation of Ramsey county to the State Fair Association. In the administration of his office Mr. Erwin was found absolutely just, and a most conscientious and uncompromising man. The road ring, the poor-house ring and the police ring found him an inveterate enemy of all frauds practiced against the rights of the people.

In the fall of 1873 Mr. Erwin was defeated in his attempted re-election by the Hon. C. D. O'Brien, then a partner of Governor C. K. Davis, and the most popular and influential young Irishman in the city of St. Paul. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Erwin was a candidate for state senator from the First, Second and Third Wards of the city, while opposed to him was the Hon. William Pitt Murray. Mr. Erwin was running in the interest of Hon. C. K. Davis, candidate for United States Senator, while Mr. Murray, the regular Democratic nominee, received the support of the entire Ramsey faction, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Erwin by a handsome majority. Since his defeat by Mr. Murray, Mr. Erwin has never permitted his name to go before any political convention, but has steadily practiced law in the City of St. Paul, where he has built up a reputation second to none in the northwest, especially in criminal defense. Mr. Erwin has had a most remarkable career as a criminal lawyer, and his success may be fairly described as phenomenal. He has appeared for the defense in more than a hundred homicide cases, many of which were of national notoriety. Naturally of a chivalric nature, his sympathies instinctively incline him to champion the cause of the weak and the oppressed, and when the powerful machinery of the law is set in motion against an individual who has infringed upon a human statute, perhaps in obedience to the mandates of a higher law, Mr. Erwin counts it a duty to accord

to the accused the fair trial and fair play contemplated by the fathers of liberty everywhere. He believes that few men are criminals from mere depravity—most offenders are such from influences not to be resisted; others are the victims of circumstances not to be controlled; all are entitled to consideration. Mr. Erwin is no respecter of persons in the selection of his clients. He appears for the pariah of society as readily as he would have appeared for Warren Hastings, Aaron Burr, or the defendant in any state trial, *cause celebre*. Had he been in Patrick Henry's place he would have championed the cause of the Baptist preacher as strenuously and doubtless as effectively as Patrick Henry did. Mr. Erwin has done as much as any other living man to change the term "prisoner at the bar," to the word citizen, and he believes that never again will the citizen be enslaved to form or rule.

In common with all of his family, Mr. Erwin inherits from an ancestry which can be traced back for more than a thousand years, and in "whose halls hangs no picture of dishonor," the strongest personal qualities, soldierly in their tone and knightly. The paramount idea of an Erwin is justice; they are all gifted with a stubborn personal courage, unyielding for the right, unpurchasable, devoid of policy, generous in the extreme, and while proud, they regard every man as their equal who so conducts himself that his actions are attributable to honor rather than to necessity. Mr. Erwin is justly regarded as an able and accomplished lawyer. He is learned in the law and skilled in practice. As an advocate he is very earnest, and therefore convincing. His conduct in the court room is that of a soldier in the battle for the right, fighting continually, and with no thought but of victory. Personally and physically he is a Roman in size, as one might

imagine Horatius to have been when his shout ran through the Janiculum, "Now, who will stand on my right, and keep the bridge with me." Tall as Wallenstein, straight as Tecumseh, strong as Porthos, debonair as De Artignam, he is equally fitted to speak, write, plead as a lawyer, and command as a leader. The strength of his mind is as powerful as the grasp of his hand, and the generosity of his nature as unbounded as the scope of his imagination. To the granite of his frame is added the adamant of a mind, deep, quick and penetrating; strong to grapple and swift to master. Mr. Erwin is well known by a name which has been commonly given him in the country between St. Paul and the Rocky Mountains as the "Pine Tree of the North." After his domestic troubles in 1874 he was for a number of years a heavy drinker of ardent spirits. The independent frame of his mind, coupled with his convivial habits at the time, and coincident with his professional services in the law, has connected his name with a thousand anecdotes, all of which in some way illustrate his personal qualities. These anecdotes will remain traditional with the settlement of the northwest, and contain in themselves the best spirit of biography which can be found in his life.

In September, 1870, Mr. Erwin married Carmelita Frieda Von Fossen, a daughter of the Hon. Levi Von Fossen, an ex-senator of California, and father-in-law of the late Hon. C. C. Crooker, the railroad king. In 1875 she was divorced, and removed to her home in California. October 29, 1881, Mr. Erwin married Mary King, daughter of John King, of Ravenna, Minnesota. Mrs. Erwin is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and is a woman of many charms of person and character, and it can be truly written that she is the light of her husband's life, and the guiding star of his ambition and his hope.

MAURICE AUERBACH,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is conspicuous among the men whose enterprise and public spirit have aided materially in making the city of St. Paul the great commercial and financial center of the northwest. His career as a merchant,

financier and banker is highly creditable; he is in the truest sense a self-made man. He was born in Prussia, February 5, 1835, and educated at Salzotten. His first business experience was in the dry-goods line in his native country.



Samuel Auerbach



At the age of twenty-two he immigrated to the United States, and settled in St. Paul. That was in 1857. St. Paul at that time was little more than a pioneer village, surrounded by a sparsely settled wilderness, and gave but little promise of becoming what she now is—one of the leading commercial centers of the northwest. Upon his arrival Mr. Auerbach opened a dry-goods store on a modest scale, and by thrift and good management prospered more than he had hoped. In 1863 he closed out his retail business, and with his largely increased capital opened a wholesale store, to which he thenceforward devoted himself exclusively. He was at the head of the firm of Auerbach, Finch and Scheffer until 1875, when the name was changed to Auerbach, Finch and Van Slyck. In 1888 Mr. Auerbach retired from active business, but remained a special partner in the firm until 1890, when he became president of the St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust Company.

Throughout his career as a merchant he was

conceded to be the leader in his line, and his business affairs have always prospered. His financial standing has always been the best. Everybody has confidence in him. From 1872 to 1881 he was president of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, and now (1892) he is president of the Union Bank of St. Paul; he is also largely interested in other St. Paul banks, as well as other large financial institutions. His life-history illustrates what a young man of ambitious nature, who will adhere strictly to honorable dealing and who has a genius for hard work, may accomplish. His almost phenomenal success is the result of his own exertions, combined with ambition, honor and integrity. He is a worthy example of the self-made man. With a record unsullied and a reputation without a blot, with an ample fortune and a high position reached through his own exertions, with the respect of the community and hosts of friends, he is justly entitled to be classed among his city's representative men.

ALEXANDER T. ANKENY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON ANKENY was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1837. On his father's side his ancestors were of German and French extraction, living on the border of the two countries. His maternal ancestry is of English and Scotch. The traditions of the family carry it back to the days of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, when, as Huguenots, some of them are said to have suffered loss of life and estate. They are said to have been adherents of the Prince Condé and Admiral Coligny, whose territory was a part of ancient Flanders. The name is supposed to have been derived from the word Enghien, which was originally a narrow strip of high-land in Flanders. The inhabitants were known as sword-bearers to the reigning duke. While these traditions have no historical accuracy, the fact of their existence in the long line of descendants invests them with more or less private interest. The earliest record in this country is that of Dewalt Ankeny, who, about the year 1740, was among the vast number of colonists who, tired of the religious wars of the

old World, sought refuge and peace in the new. He made settlement in Maryland, near Clear Springs, in Washington county. John Bonnet, another colonist, came over at the same time. Dewalt Ankeny lived through the severe contests of the French and Indian wars, and his native love of liberty and conscience made him, later on, a strong supporter in the establishment of our independence. He owned there some eight hundred acres of land, portions of which are to this day occupied by members of the family. He died in 1781, leaving a family of seven boys and four girls. Peter Ankeny, his second son, was born in Maryland in 1752. He was married in 1773 to Rosina Bonnet, daughter of John Bonnet above named. The young couple at once set out to explore the new country beyond, and on pack-horses crossed the Allegheny Mountains until they reached what afterwards came to be known as the "Glades" of Somerset. The town of Somerset was laid out upon his lands, some of which are also to-day owned by his descendants. He died in 1804, his wife in 1835, leaving a family of eight

boys and four girls. The descendants may now be found in all parts of the country. Isaac Ankeny, the fourth son of Peter, was born at Somerset in 1792. He was married in 1820 to Eleanor Parker, daughter of John and Agnes (Graham) Parker, who was born in 1798. He lived continuously at Somerset, with the exception of a few years in Ohio, until 1853, when he died. He was a man of prominence, of fine physical appearance and an active spirit in the early development of that portion of western Pennsylvania. His wife died in 1879. They had a family of four boys and six girls, all of whom, except three, are yet living. William Parker Ankeny, the eldest son, was an early settler and prominent citizen of Minneapolis, and died there in 1877. John J. Ankeny, another brother, also resides in Minneapolis. He was postmaster under President Cleveland.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest son. His early education was obtained at Somerset. On the death of his father, in 1853, he was sent to the Disciples' College at Hiram, Ohio. General Garfield, then a young man, was a tutor there. Ten years later, when Mr. Ankeny was in the War Department at Washington, General Garfield entered Congress. It was then his good fortune to introduce General Garfield to Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who was then the most distinguished lawyer of the time, and who thenceforward omitted no opportunity to bring General Garfield favorably before the eye of the nation. In 1856 Mr. Ankeny was at Monongalia Academy at Morgantown, West Virginia, then under the direction of Rev. J. R. Moore. From 1857 to the spring of 1858, he was at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, when he was invited by the attorney-general of the United States, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, to a position in that department. Edwin M. Stanton was also then connected with the department. He remained until the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, having in the meantime read law. In April, 1861, he was admitted to the bar at Somerset, and on the day Fort Sumter was fired upon, tried and won his first case. On July 4, 1861, he delivered a notable address at Somerset, clearly foreshadowing the severity of the struggle and its results. On the accession of Mr. Stanton to the War Department in February, 1862, Mr. Ankeny was in-

vited by that gentleman to a position in the War Department, which he creditably filled until the close of the war. During the entire war there were few important movements made by the different armies requiring preparation in advance, of which he did not have some knowledge, or with which he did not have something to do. In April, 1865, he resigned his position and returned to Somerset, where he engaged in the practice of law, having also a connection with a private bank. He was one of the promoters of the first railroad to Somerset, and was treasurer of the company during the time of its construction. In 1872 he removed with his family to Minneapolis, where, in connection with Mr. William P. Ankeny, the copartnership of W. P. Ankeny & Brother, in the lumber business, was formed. In 1874 the firm built the Galaxy Flouring Mill. The death of his brother occurring in 1877, Mr. Ankeny devoted his attention to closing up the vast business interests of the firm, and then continued in the general practice of his profession as a lawyer.

During his residence of twenty years in Minneapolis, his life has been a busy one. In addition to severe and continuous labor in his calling, he has devoted more than ordinary attention to public affairs. Few citizens have rendered better service in the material growth and development of Minneapolis. His counsel has been valued and frequently sought in the adjustment of perplexing questions. In 1877 he was a member of the Board of Education for the west division of the city. In 1878 he was one of the committee of ten who formulated the plan for the complete union of the two divisions, and drew up the basis, which was finally accepted. Under the appointment of Governor Pillsbury, he was two terms, from 1878 to 1882, a member of the State Board for the Equalization of Taxes. In 1886 he was again elected a member of the Board of Education, and in 1889 re-elected on both tickets for six years. In 1890 he was made president of that body, by virtue of which he also became a member of the Library Board.

Mr. Ankeny has always been a Democrat in politics, and has maintained a high place in the councils of his party. In 1886-7 he was president of the Algonquin Democratic Club of Minneapolis, and from 1886 to 1888 a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1888 he was

made one of the executive committee of thirteen of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and attended, in August, 1890, its most important meeting, held in the city of New York.

Mr. Ankeny is a lawyer of eminence in his profession. He is well versed in the principles of law, of a patient and discriminating judgment, and of clearness in his perceptions. In 1885 he was made the Democratic candidate for municipal judge, and in 1890 one of the Democratic candidates for district judge, and was both times defeated by a small majority.

In his convictions Mr. Ankeny is strong and earnest, but ever open to argument. He never hesitates to espouse a cause for the reason that it may be unpopular. He has long been a firm

opponent of the death penalty in the administration of justice, and believes that in the present day a judicial execution is a judicial murder. The only ground, he maintains, upon which the right to take human life can depend, is that of self-defense, and to say that in this enlightened age it is necessary for the state to exercise the death penalty in order to preserve its own life is a mockery in terms. He freely predicts that in less than a quarter of a century this relic of barbarism will be swept from every statute book.

On May 1, 1861, Mr. Ankeny married Miss Martha V. Moore, daughter of John Moore, of Wheeling, West Virginia. They have a family of five children, all now nearly fully grown. Religiously they adhere to the faith of the Disciples.

HON. JOHN R. CAREY,

DULUTH, MINN.

THIS work contains sketches of many men who have had the best interests of the Masonic Fraternity at heart. Among these men Judge John R. Carey is esteemed as one who was always ready to sacrifice his individual comforts to his duties as a Mason.

John R. Carey was born in Bangor, Penobscot county, Maine, March 3, 1830. His parents, John and Julia (Terry) Carey, were originally from St. Johns, New Brunswick. John was educated in the public schools of Bangor. In his nineteenth year he left home and resided with his uncle in Connecticut, where he cast his first vote for Thomas H. Seymour, candidate for governor of that state. The following year he voted for Franklin Pierce, the presidential nominee of the old Democratic party. In 1852 young Carey joined a party from Massachusetts and Connecticut, for the purpose of locating and organizing a New England colony in the territory of Minnesota. This party, consisting of about eighty-five men and a few women, journeyed by rail to Buffalo, on the lakes to Toledo, and thence by rail to Chicago, where the party who had contracted to land the colonists in St. Paul, at a certain price per person, deserted them and left them to their own resources. After leaving Chicago, which was at that time a very uninviting place,

the colonists traveled by rail to Rockford and thence overland to Galena, the journey between these two places occupying four days, owing to the bad condition of the roads. From Galena they proceeded on a Mississippi river packet to St. Paul, at that time a city of seven thousand people. The plan of the colonists was to settle in the section of Minnesota near the present site of Faribault, but the uninviting appearance of the new country in the early spring so disgusted the majority of the would-be colonists that nearly seventy-five per cent. of them returned to their old homes, and the plan of forming a New England colony in Minnesota was abandoned. Young Carey remained in St. Paul, and for two years was foreman in a large boot and shoe house. About this time the advantages of the country at the head of Lake Superior created considerable excitement, and he determined to venture into this newly settled region. He journeyed from St. Paul, leaving on May 12, 1855, for Chicago. From Chicago he went to the "Soo" by lake vessel, and from the "Soo" to Superior on the steamer Baltimore, the larger of the two steamboats at that time on Lake Superior. For two years he was prosperous as a boot and shoe merchant; but in the financial panic of 1857 he lost his business, and was compelled to accept a position in a saw

mill in the town of Oneota, in what is now a portion of Duluth. Since that time he has been a resident of Duluth, and has been an enterprising citizen. For six years he was postmaster at Oneota, and for six years more mail contractor. In fulfilling his contract as mail carrier he visited the towns of Superior and Fond du Lac in a small boat in summer, while in winter he was drawn on a sledge by a great Newfoundland dog, which the Judge says was "the most faithful animal that ever lived." Whilst in Oneota he was elected judge of probate. For three years, under President Arthur's administration, he was register of the United States land office. He was appointed United States commissioner by Judge Nelson, under President Buchanan's administration, over thirty years ago, and is the oldest commissioner in the state. In 1873 he was city justice of Duluth.

During his residence in Duluth he has assisted in making many improvements. He was an active helper in the construction of a pier at the mouth of the St. Louis river and in building the breakwater at the end of Minnesota Point. Judge Carey has accomplished much in the interests of Masonry. He was created a Mason in 1869 in Palestine Lodge, No. 79, Ancient Free and Ac-

cepted Masons, of Duluth, Minnesota. In 1872 he became a Royal Arch Mason in Keystone Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; in 1876, a Royal and Select Master; and in 1887 he was created a Knight Templar in Duluth Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar. In 1882, in Minneapolis Consistory, he received the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Osman Temple, N. M. S., of St. Paul. He has held many honorary positions in the several lodges, and is now Past Master in a blue lodge, High Priest of Keystone Chapter, Prelate of Commandery, and Past Grand Thrice Illustrious Master of Royal and Select Masters of Minnesota.

Since the organization of the Republican party he has been affiliated with it, and is a staunch adherent to its principles.

In 1854, in St. Paul, Minnesota, he married Hannah E. Terry. The issue of this marriage was eight children, six of whom are living. Three of these live at home. The others, all of whom are married, reside in California, Colorado and Duluth.

Throughout his long and varied career, Judge Carey has maintained a high standing as a business man, and for integrity and honorable and fair dealing has a character above reproach.

JOHN BALL BRISBIN,

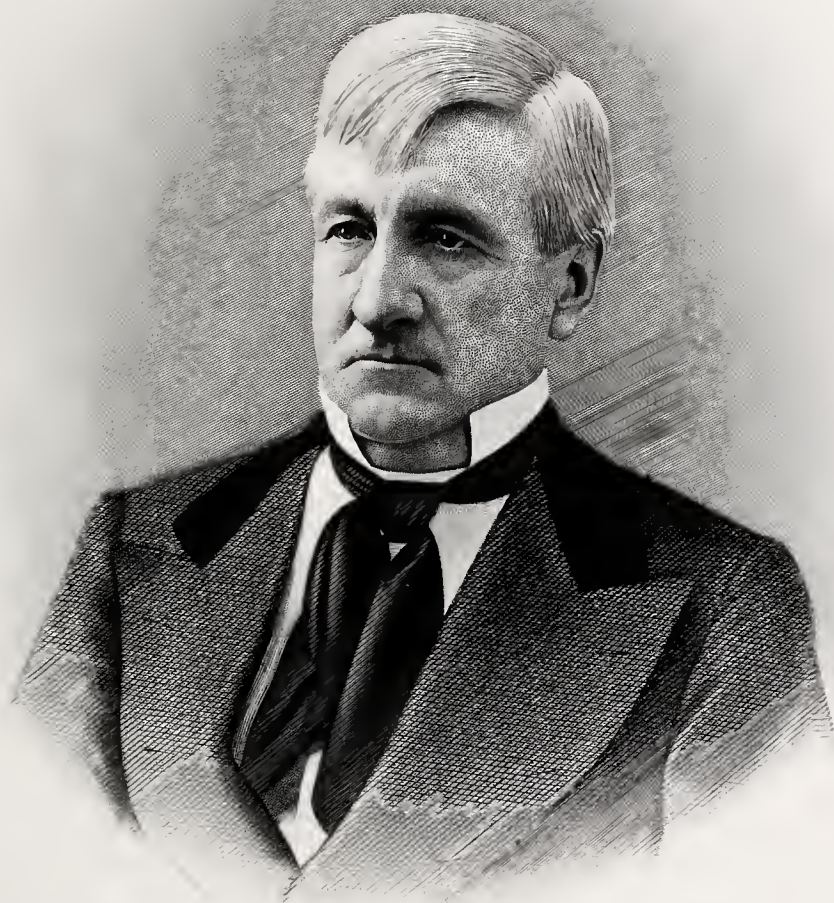
ST. PAUL, MINN.

AMONG the prominent citizens of St. Paul hailing from the "Empire State," there are very few who have been more closely identified with or more deeply interested in every movement tending to the welfare and advancement of this beautiful city, or more highly esteemed, both within or without the legal profession, than the subject of this sketch.

John Ball Brisbin was born at Schuylerville, Saratoga, county, New York, on January 10, in the year 1826. His father, Oliver Brisbin, was an eminent physician, and of Irish descent, while his mother was the great-great niece of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, and the granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Ball, of the Continental Army. His grandfather, James I. Brisbin, came to this country from the north of Ireland,

and settled at Saratoga, where he died at the ripe age of one hundred and one years. The name "Brisbin" was probably spelled "Brisbois," originally meaning "wood-breaker," from Norman French.

Young Brisbin had unusually good advantages for securing an education, and he improved them. He prepared for college at Troy and Schuylerville, near his home, and after vacillating between Union and Dartmouth, he finally decided to go to Yale College, and entered there in 1842. Though somewhat lively and full of nervous energy in his youth, he soon took a prominent position among his college associates, and proved a bright scholar. He was one of the editors of the "Yale Literary Magazine;" president of the Brothers in Unity; an active secret society man, being a member of



John B. Brisson

Psi Upsilon, and in his senior year, a Skull and Bones man. His social nature and superior attainments made him a general favorite, and while he was a boy among the boys, yet he never lost his dignity or his confidence in his own abilities. In the year 1846 he graduated with the reputation of being one of the finest writers and speakers ever in that institution. He won that year one of the five Townsend prizes, which were awarded for the best senior essays, the title of which was "America, Political and Literary," and during his sophomore year took prizes in Latin and Greek. After graduation he entered the law office of Henry W. Merrill, at Saratoga, and began preparation for the bar. He completed his legal studies with Judge Cady, the most distinguished real-estate lawyer in New York of his time, and Cady, Van Vechton and McMartin, of Albany, New York, and was admitted to practice at Ballston Spa., which was founded by and named for his ancestor in 1849. He opened an office in Schuylerville, New York, and continued practice there until 1853, when he sought a larger field, and removed to St. Paul, which was then a village of about three thousand population, and resumed the practice of his profession. His ability, his legal learning, his skill as an advocate, his eloquence, were soon discovered, and he found himself surrounded by a growing and lucrative practice. And to-day, although he has retired from active practice, he is known as one of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers of the state. On February 28, 1854, he was appointed reporter of the supreme court decisions by the governor of the territory, and held the office for two years. In 1856 he was elected city attorney by the city council, and held the office for one year.

On arriving in St. Paul Mr. Brisbin at once entered the ranks of the Democratic party, for, as he expresses it, "I was born a Democrat." He became one of its most active members, and has ever since been a strong, able, unflinching and determined advocate of its principles. Political honors were soon thrust upon him. He was a member and president of the territorial council in 1856-7; a member of the house of representatives in 1858 and 1863. In 1857 he was elected mayor of St. Paul without opposition, an honor never before or since accorded to any candidate. In 1859 he was the candidate of his party for

attorney general, and in 1864, chairman of the Minnesota delegation to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for President. He was, for several years, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and for a long period has been an earnest and eloquent leader and advocate of the Democracy and its principles, and just here it is worthy of record, that St. Paul and the state own John Ball Brisbin a debt of gratitude for the pluck and skill with which he prevented the removal of the capitol from St. Paul to St. Peter, in 1856. He was president of the council (senate), and by his ruling, his determined efforts, and his influence he held the opposition together, and they won a parliamentary battle after a session of eight days and nights, during which time the members ate, drank, slept and camped on the floor of the council chambers. The first bill authorizing the removal of the capitol had passed both houses and gone to the committee on enrolled bills. Here it disappeared, and, after a fruitless search, a strong effort was made by its friends to have a second bill enrolled and reported to the senate. On motions of "previous questions," "call of the house," and that "further proceedings be dispensed with," came "the tug of war," when President Brisbin decided that two-thirds not voting for the last motion it was lost, although one member insisted that nine was two-thirds of fourteen. During the dead-lock another copy of the bill was procured, enrolled, reported, passed and sent to President Brisbin to sign; but he refused, as did the speaker of the house, for reasons endorsed thereon. It went to Governor Gorman, who signed it, and it was printed in the laws of 1857. Its legality was then tested by the St. Peter Company in the supreme court. They applied to Judge R. R. Nelson for a writ of mandamus to compel the territorial officers to remove to St. Peter. After due consideration he filed an opinion ending as follows: "We are of the opinion that there has been no law passed by the legislative power of the territory removing the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter," and thereby sustained the ruling of President Brisbin.

On the 20th of February, 1850, at Schuylerville, New York, he married Miss Almira George, of that place. She died in the year 1863, and two years later, in 1865, on May 3, he married Miss

Margaret M. Jones, a native of New York, but then a resident of St. Paul, who still lives to cheer and comfort him in the evening of life. One child, a daughter, was born to them on October 10, 1874, and she is now a beautiful and accomplished young lady of eighteen. She has developed a wonderful talent for music, to which she is giving special attention at the Hardy School, Duluth, Minnesota.

Mr. Brisbin is not a large man physically, yet he is well and tersely made. While under medium height, he stands erect, with a well-shaped head set on square shoulders, and has a very dignified appearance. His features are of the Grecian mould, and strong lines of character are marked upon his face. Until recent years he usually dressed in a swallow-tail blue coat with brass buttons, a high standing collar, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned slouch hat, but the brass buttons are now missing. He is very affable, a good conversationalist, original in many of his expressions, has a fine appreciation of the humorous, and is of a very social disposition. As a lawyer, and especially as an advocate at the bar, Mr. Brisbin ranks very high. His forensic efforts are peculiar, yet persuasive, forcible, effective; carrying conviction and overcoming all opposition. But great as his reputation justly is as an erudite lawyer and successful advocate, many of his friends believe he might have achieved greater success and higher honors in public life. As a public and political speaker he has always appeared to great advantage, being decidedly literary, both through taste and culture.

Among his numerous literary and oratorical efforts, these are worthy of special mention, his eulogy on Stephen A. Douglas, in the fall of 1861; his argument (a most notable one) in the Cox impeachment trial in the year 1881; his address on Pope Pius IX, prepared soon after his loss of temporal power at Rome in King Humbert's reign; his lecture on Moses the Jurisprudent; and last, but not least, his eulogy on Samuel J. Tilden, delivered at New Ulm, Minnesota. In closing this sketch we desire to give a brief quotation from this notable and eloquent address. Speaking of Mr. Tilden, he says: "He was the greatest soldier of political morality in America. While he was Calvinistic in the belief that 'men are prone to evil as the sparks to fly upward,' he adhered to the maxim that the masses of men

are always right. He had a profound knowledge of the methods and machinery of politics, and used them as the means of accomplishing the objects which a true patriot and statesman should set up as his beacons. Hence he was a leader of men, and has been belittled and derided. His thoughtful and studious life, and his daily walk and conversation with the direct heirs of men who made the constitution, made him its best interpreter in this generation. His English was of the colossal type, which best carries the logic that has no joints. He was not an attractive or impressive speaker, because of his lack of physical force; 'he talked right on,' and was always listened to with more attention than any man who has spoken to assemblages in New York since the death of Silas Wright, not even excepting Governor Seymour. He was a recognized master and teacher of political economy, which, in fact and merit, comprehends the science of government. More than all, and crowning his transcendent qualities, he was a Christian and courtly gentleman. With all of his wonderful endowments and acquisitions, the benefactions which his life has conferred upon mankind, in this presence we are constrained to admit with honest John Foster: 'Verily, it is a humble thing to be a man.'"

One other quotation from his argument in the famous Cox impeachment trial will bear repetition here. Some disrespectful allusions had been made by the counsel for the state to the coat of arms of the Cox family. Mr. Brisbin replied as follows: "It is in bad taste, gentlemen, to make such allusions to the armorials, which record and memorize the unstained names and characters of those, who, under Providence, have brought us into this world. Men of low degree, as well as high, cherish with equal fidelity these precious memorabilia. In the 'sessions of sweet, silent thought,' how eagerly we summon from the caverns of the past these sacred remembrances. They animate, they stimulate even the errant and the sinful to virtuous deeds. In the midst of the follies, frailties, aye, vices, if you will, which beset us in this work-a-day world, when we all, even the worst of us, join our hearts and minds, if not in vocal prayer, at least in invocations to the Almighty, how precious is the assistance which we derive from what I believe is the actual spiritual presence of the great and good with whom we have

been connected by the fortunes and accidents of life. Judge Cox is proud of his ancestry. He glories in his shield, which bears the insignia of loyal and virtuous actions. He would hand it to his posterity untarnished, as it was delivered to him. Shall he do it? Upon your judgment hangs the awful and perilous issue."

For forty years John B. Brisbin has been a resident of St. Paul, and during that time he has always been most prominently identified with the upbuilding of the city. He attained a leading position at the bar of the northwest through his inert ability. His arguments were always forcible, logical, and convincing, and denoted a creative

mind—a mind not satisfied to follow the thoughts of others. His presence was always dignified and commanding, and always exerted an impressive effect upon a jury. A contemporary of his says: "The commanding appearance of Mr. Brisbin before a jury was frequently of itself enough to make a favorable impression and gain a verdict for his client."

Although retired from active business life, he is fully in accord with the present time, and yet he retains all of the courtly dignity and warm sociability of the gentleman of the old school, and he can be selected as a most illustrious prototype of the true American gentleman.

MELVIN R. BALDWIN,

DULUTH, MINN.

NONE of the residents of Duluth are more enthusiastic over the present prosperity and future greatness of the city, built where the great waterways of the east join the great railroad systems of the west, than Melvin R. Baldwin. None are more willing to materially assist any enterprise that will add to the prosperity of the city than he. Duluth has many natural advantages. The great stretch of water to the east should enable her not only to successfully compete with but also to surpass her rivals in commerce. The location is the best in the world for the manufacture of flour, and the great iron ranges that even now, while only partially developed, produce half of the iron ores of the United States, should make this city of the northwest the Birmingham of America. But natural advantages alone do not make a city; men of energy and brains are the parents of all large centers, and the representative men of Duluth, among whom Mr. Baldwin is very prominent, must foster the industries of this young city until she finds their care unnecessary.

Among the picturesque Green Mountains, in Chester, Vermont, on April 12, 1838, Melvin R. Baldwin was born. His earlier boyhood was passed in New England, but in 1847 he became a resident of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. His preliminary education was obtained in the local public and private schools of Oshkosh, and this was supple-

mented by a collegiate course of two years at Lawrence University, in Appleton, Wisconsin. His early inclination and desire was to fit himself for the legal profession, but after reading law in ex-Governor Bashford's office for two years he changed his plans and adopted civil engineering as a profession. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, about this time, young Baldwin was among the very first to respond to the call for troops. He enlisted as a private in Company E, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, April 19, 1861. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and was slightly wounded, and was severely wounded in the battle of Gainesville (second Bull Run). He was rapidly promoted for bravery and meritorious services, and had become a captain when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. In this battle he was captured and confined in Libby and other southern prisons for seventeen months. The suffering endured in these southern prisons is a matter of history. Captain Baldwin's lot was like the rest. He was one of the prisoners who participated in the "lottery of death" at Libby prison, and one of the two hundred placed under fire of Federal batteries as a retaliatory measure, at Charleston, South Carolina. He escaped from prison camp at Columbia, South Carolina; he was recaptured after a nine days' chase by provost guard and a pack of bloodhounds, and returned

to the camp. In December, 1864, he was exchanged.

In 1866 he removed to Kansas, and became interested in railroad operations. In 1867 he was appointed general superintendent of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railway. He filled this position for six years, and obtained a vast amount of practical knowledge that has been of great benefit to him in later years. In 1875 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in 1886 to Duluth, and engaged in real-estate and building operations. In 1887 he was elected president

of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce. He has been successively re-elected to that position, and he is holding that office at this date (1892).

Politically he is affiliated with the Democratic party. He has uniformly declined political preferment. He was tendered a nomination for congressman, and also for the lieutenant-governorship, but declined them. He is ever willing to aid his party, but does not desire political office. In all his relations his demeanor is that of an honorable, high-minded gentleman, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

PHILIP B. WINSTON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

TO the thoughtful student there is a valuable lesson to be gleaned from the lives of those men whose courage and brains enabled them to build the foundations upon which Minneapolis now stands, the first city of the northwest.

Philip B. Winston was born near Hanover Court House, Hanover county, Virginia, August 12, 1845. His parents were William O. and Sarah A. (Gregory) Winston, both natives of Virginia, and descended from those sturdy colonists who came from England during the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather served in the war of 1812. On both sides the ancestors were prominent people in the state, and Mr. Winston's father and grandfather held respectively the office of clerk of the county court of Hanover county. On his mother's side this lineal prominence was also marked, as the professions bear valuable testimony to the name of Gregory throughout the State of Virginia. His early boyhood was passed in his native village, where he acquired his preparatory education under the direction of a private tutor. He spent a year at the academy in Caroline county, and when the civil war broke out, though only a boy of seventeen, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and enlisted as private in the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. After eight months' hard service, during which time he participated in many of the most memorable battles of those days, he was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct to

the staff and assigned as aide-de-camp to General Thomas L. Rosser, who was in command of a division of cavalry under General Lee. He remained at his post till the last gun was fired and when the fortunes of war were determined at Appomattox he laid aside his arms and returned to the old homestead. He saw much service and was in the battles of Kelley's Ford, Brandy Station, Alder, Gettysburg, Cedar Creek, Tom's Brook, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Mine Run, Tryvillian's Station, Hawes Shop, Ream's Station, Amelia Court House, Bossoux Cross Roads, Five Forks, High Bridge, and was in Stewart's Raid, in Pennsylvania. Leaving the sad scenes of war he returned to his home, and began farming. Here he remained till the spring of 1872, when with less than a hundred dollars, he set out for the northwest. Traveling was a luxury in those days, and when he arrived in Minneapolis he had barely enough to pay for a week's board. The Northern Pacific Railroad was then stretching its iron arms into the far north, and young Winston secured a position in the engineering department as rodman.

The opportunities of the northwest had begun to attract the attention of many of the most enterprising and conservative financiers of the country. Thoroughly alive to the possibilities of the times, Mr. Winston returned to Minneapolis after two years' experience with the Northern Pacific, and associating with his brother, F. G. Winston, established the firm of Winston Broth-



Yours truly
P. B. Winston



ers, now one of the largest railroad contracting firms in the United States. Enjoying the confidence of the large railroad corporations, this firm gradually rose from an infant industry to a business commanding a capital of over a million dollars. Most of the track and bridge work on the Northern Pacific, from Bismarck west, was built by this firm; one thousand miles of this road being their first large contract. Since then they have completed large contracts for many other corporations operating in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska and Virginia. This firm is very strong financially, and is eminently worthy of the honorable position it has earned by strict observance of the highest principles of business integrity.

In 1888 Mr. Winston was nominated for mayor of Minneapolis. It was the presidential year, and although his great popularity carried him three thousand votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. He was renominated by acclamation in 1890, and, unhampered by party issues, was elected by over six thousand plurality. He was warmly supported by the business interests; and merchants and laboringmen alike recognized his special abilities as a conservative, wise and devoted official. How well he merited the confidence of his friends and guarded the interests of the city is fully attested in the records of his administration. A staunch Democrat, imbued with all the best principles of Democracy, he was chairman of the Minnesota delegation at the last

National Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri. He is also a member of the state and local Democratic organizations. His great popularity is due to his sterling qualities of heart and mind, his fund of good humor and marked courtesy to all. In person he is large, symmetrically formed, and of prepossessing and enjoying presence. He is a good speaker, forcible, clear and versatile, and when called upon, gracefully presides on all public occasions in honor of home or visiting organizations.

He is a stockholder in the Security Bank of Minneapolis. With Mr. F. G. Winston, his brother, he is engaged in extensive mining operations in Montana. He is a stockholder in the Syndicate Building Company, the Syndicate Insurance Company, the Minneapolis Globe Building Company, a member of the Business Men's Union, the Minneapolis Club, the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, and the West Moreland Club, of Richmond, Virginia, where he still enjoys a few months each year on the old homestead, having recently made costly improvements to it.

In 1876 he married Miss Stevens, of Minneapolis, daughter of Colonel John A. Stevens, one of the most prominent and respected of Minnesota's pioneers. Two children were born of this marriage. Mrs. Winston is a lady of refinement and education; a member and prominent in the charitable work of the Presbyterian church. She was appointed an alternate lady manager of the World's Fair for Minnesota.

JOHN EDSON BELL,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE subject of this biography was born in Brownville, New York, October 10, 1834. His father, John Bell, was a native of Londonderry, North Ireland, and removed to the United States when twelve years of age. His mother, Sarah Cooper, was descended from the very earliest settlers of Rhode Island; her father, Owen Cooper, removed to Washington county, New York, with his family of three sons and seven daughters about the year 1820, and remained there during the remainder of his life, attaining the age of one hundred years and more.

His paternal grandfather, George Bell, was born near Belfast, Ireland in 1776; married Margaret Buchanan in 1802; they left their native land in 1812 for New York. The American vessel in which they sailed was captured by a British cruiser, and taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia. After two or three years stay in that province, they removed to Hebron, Washington county, New York; whence ten years later, in a prairie schooner, they removed to Jefferson county in that state, where he purchased a farm near Brownville, which was his home until his death.

in 1841. Our subject's paternal grandmother was Margaret (Buchanan) Bell, a woman of great strength of character and remarkable piety. She was a sister of John Buchanan, a distinguished officer in the British army. In 1831 John and his brother, James A. Bell, bought a hundred-acre farm near the family home, paying for it by the joint product of their labors—John earning money as a farmer, and James as a school-teacher.

This school-teacher, uncle of our subject, was afterwards for many years a distinguished member and presiding officer of the senate of New York State, also member of the Constitutional Convention and auditor of the Canal Department.

On January 20, 1834, John Bell married Miss Sarah Cooper, of Washington county, New York. After four years spent on a farm near Brownville, where John E. and James were born to them, they removed to the adjoining village of Dexter, where a small home was built, and where in 1839, their only daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, made her advent.

In 1840, the family removed to the then new west of Allegany county, New York, where a timbered tract was purchased in the town of West Almond; and the work of felling the trees and clearing a farm was resolutely entered upon. After scarcely a year of the hard labor and exposure of this pioneer life, the health of the father utterly failed, and the burden of the struggle fell upon the wife and mother, and bravely she bore it through many years. In January, 1847 after nearly six years on a bed of suffering, John Bell, entered into rest. During all these years he was upborne by a spirit of Christian patience and fortitude, and by an unwavering faith, in which he died. The widow then assumed the management of the farm and the nurture of her now fatherless children, taking great care to provide for their schooling and especially for their religious training. Some two or three years later she was married to Mr. Thomas Richardson, who was the proprietor of an extensive boot and shoe factory in the neighboring town of Almond. Here and in Jefferson county, New York, our subject obtained his education by attendance at the public schools. At the age of sixteen he left home, and begun the battle of life as a clerk in a general store in Limerick, Jefferson county, New York. For one year he remained in Limerick, when he

determined to advance in life and accepted a position in a dry-goods store in Watertown, New York.

In 1855 he began business for himself, and opened a general store in Dexter, Jefferson county, New York, in connection with his uncle, James A. Bell. After continuing in this business for a year he disposed of his interest, and started on a tour of inspection throughout the western states, rightly thinking that the west offered greater opportunities for a young man of ambition than could possibly be expected in the east. After this tour throughout Iowa and Wisconsin, he returned to Watertown, New York, to the old position with the firm he had been with so many years. Six months later (in spring of 1857) he removed to Minneapolis, then a city of few hundred inhabitants. He remained here but a short time when he journeyed to the western part of Minnesota and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in Meeker county, near what is now Litchfield. In the fall he returned to Minneapolis, and accepted a position as clerk in the general store of Amos Clark. In the spring of 1858 he returned to Watertown and formed a copartnership with Alexander Campbell. The firm began a general merchandise business in Minneapolis, which continued until 1861, under the style of J. E. Bell and Company. In 1861, D. C. Bell, youngest brother of our subject, purchased the interest of Mr. Campbell, and the firm continued under the name of Bell Brothers. In the summer of 1862 the firm of Bell Brothers removed to the new stone store building that had been erected for them on the corner of Washington and Nicollet avenues. Here they opened an exclusively dry-goods store, the most extensive of its kind in the young city, and continued for years to do the leading retail business, to which a jobbing department was afterwards added.

In 1868, owing to ill-health and a desire for rest, Mr. Bell disposed of his business in Minneapolis and became buyer for the dry-goods firm of Auerbach, Finch and Scheffer, of St. Paul. For two years he remained with this firm, but he took as much interest in the business of his employers as if it were his own. This did not give his mind the requisite rest, and he was compelled to sever his connection with the firm.

In 1870 he returned to Minneapolis, and, in con-

nection with Judge E. S. Jones, organized the Hennepin County Savings Bank. He at once became cashier of the bank, and in 1889, upon the death of Judge Jones, who had been president of the bank since its organization, he was elected president. The bank has been very successful throughout its career of nearly a quarter of a century. It has ever paid large dividends to its stockholders and enjoyed the confidence of its depositors, and it is but justice to Mr. Bell to state that it is owing to his careful management that the institution has been so successful. Mr. Bell is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company.

In 1858 Mr. Bell married Miss M. J. Smith, of Chaumont, Jefferson county, New York. Their marriage has been blessed with four children, three of whom are living; the eldest, George Bell, born in 1861, is connected with the bank of which his

father is president; the others living are Carrie and J. H. Bell; Clara, twin sister of Carrie, died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Bell has ever been an ardent Republican, and a firm believer in the doctrines of Republicism, as advocated by Lincoln, Grant, Harrison and Blaine.

In work tending to advance the youth of the day and in matters of religion, Mr. Bell takes his chief interest. The State Sunday School Association finds in him one of its warmest supporters and staunchest friends. He is at present treasurer of this association. The Young Men's Christian Association is indebted to Mr. Bell for many favors, and the cause of religion has ever been assisted by his efforts. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church. He is a man of literary tastes, and is now president of the Minneapolis Athenæum Association.

HON. EDWARD W. DURANT,

STILLWATER, MINN.

AMONG the men who hated tyranny and loved their country were the ancestors of Edward W. Durant, who were driven out of France by oppression. The Huguenots early sought that liberty found only in the new world, and their descendants have ever since been prominent in the nation's history. One of the ancestors of Edward W. Durant served in the Provincial Council of Boston, and was an active participant in the "Boston Tea Party." It was but natural that the men who so stoutly resented the oppression of the British government should be the first to take up arms when the mother country sought to enforce their infamous measures at the point of the bayonet. Besides the service in the revolution, Mr. Durant's immediate ancestors took part in the war of 1812. His grandfather commanded a fort in Maine, and another relative was surgeon on the sloop *Essex*, which was lost at sea.

Edward W. Durant was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1829. When ten years old his father moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and one year later to Sterling, Illinois, where he settled on a farm and lived till 1845. Tiring of farming he moved to Albany, Illinois, and became a clerk in

a store. During this time the subject of this sketch was introduced to the hardships of pioneer farming as soon as large enough to work. He attended the common schools during the winter, and had previously attended school one year at Reading, Ohio. In 1848 he sought fortune in the famous St. Croix valley. Settling at Stillwater he worked on rafts and in lumber camps four years, and became thoroughly familiar with the St. Croix river and the upper navigable portions of the Mississippi. He was next engaged as a pilot for rafts and boats on the Mississippi river, and in his twenty years of thrilling experience in that capacity, he was employed for twelve years almost from daylight till dark sellings logs and lumber, and perhaps sold as many or more logs than any other one man ever did. The figures would run into so many million feet each year, that the aggregate amount would seem incredible.

Mr. Durant is still extensively engaged in the lumber business, and is one of the principal owners in the Stillwater Lumber Company, with mill capacity of sixteen million feet per annum, located at Stillwater, Minnesota. He is president of Stillwater Company; a director of the Lumber-

man's National Bank; a director of the Stillwater Electric Light and Gas Company; a part owner and manager of the Grand Opera House of Stillwater; and a partner in the firm of J. O. Holsen and Company, wholesale and retail grocers.

In 1861 Mr. Durant was appointed mayor of Stillwater, and has since been three times elected to that office. He has three times been elected to the legislature of his state and was elected to the state senate in 1887. Mr. Durant is the author of the bill against food and liquor adulteration, and served upon important committees. He was the nominee of the Democratic members of the legislature for United States senator, against Senator Washburn, Republican. He was also the candidate for lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket in 1875. In politics Mr. Durant has always been a Democrat and has for several years been one of the leaders of his party in the state. He was chairman of the convention that nominated Edmund Rice for congress, and also of the convention that nominated J. N. Castle for congress in 1890. He was president of the convention that nominated delegates to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president, and was a dele-

gate from Minnesota to the national convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for president.

At the winter ice carnival in St. Paul in 1888, Mr. Durant was chosen "King Borealis Rex," a position which from his prominence and experience he most admirably filled. Mr. Durant is not only distinguished in business and politics, but also in fraternal orders he is one of the first men of the state. He was elected deputy grand master in the Masonic Order and subsequently was chosen grand master, and has also served as grand chancellor of Knights of Pythias of Minnesota. He is a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, also the Order of Elks. In 1858 Mr. Durant married Henrietta Pease, of Albany, Illinois, and has one son, who is a graduate of Yale College, and one daughter.

Senator Durant is vigorous, and in appearance is rather striking. He would not be judged an ordinary man by the most casual observer. His kindness and cordiality to men of all stations make him one of the most popular men in the state. In all his varied relations he has demeaned himself as an upright, honorable and high-minded gentleman, and is justly esteemed one of the enterprising and representative men of his state.

ALONZO HERBERT LINTON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MR. LINTON is a native of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 4, 1836. On the 1st of September, 1881, his parents celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion was published an interesting narrative of their history, from which we condense a short sketch of the ancestry of Mr. A. H. Linton.

In the latter part of the last century there lived in County Derry, in the north of Ireland, a Scotch-Irish farmer named William Linton. The name is common in Scotland, where, as well as in England and in this country, it is coupled with distinction in art, in military service, and in other fields of usefulness. The family is undoubtedly of Anglo-Saxon origin. A son, John, was well educated at Magilligan College in his native country. While still pursuing his studies he be-

came involved in the political troubles that culminated in the rebellion of 1798, and was forced to fly to America.

He eventually settled in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he held various offices of honor and usefulness. His son, John Linton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a merchant and also engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in Cambria county. He held various military commissions, was an active politician of the Whig party, and represented his county repeatedly in the legislature. During the rebellion he was superintendent of military roads in the south, and held the rank and commission of major. He married Adelaide Lacock, who was a daughter of General Abner Lacock, a native of Virginia, who settled in Beaver county at an early day. He represented his district in congress from 1811 to



A. H. Luiton



1813, and the State of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate from 1813 to 1819, and held many other positions of honor in the public service.

Alonzo H. Linton was the third of eight children. His boyhood was passed in his native town. The family removed to Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, when he was fifteen years old. His school advantages were confined to his early years and to the common school, except a term at an academy near Harrisburg, while his father was attending the session of the legislature. It is a common experience in the life of successful men, that education is derived from an active life, and contact with practical business. The schools add a grace of accomplishment, but they cannot supply the elements of character and capacity which win in the battle of life. The Linton family was related to a prominent railroad contractor of Cleveland, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, with whom and his brother Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, the young man engaged when no more than fifteen years of age and continued in various capacities, learning the entire details of a business which he has pursued for more than twenty years in Minnesota, with consummate ability and rare success. His first employment was as clerk in the supply store, but soon afterwards was placed in charge of a gang of men engaged in grading a section of the Pennsylvania railroad in the Allegheny mountains. He was successively employed in a collector's office on the Erie canal and as ticket seller at a station on the P., F. W. & C. R. R., and then for a year on a job of widening the Harrisburg and Reading canal, of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was contractor.

About 1854 he accompanied Mr. Selah Chamberlain to Wisconsin, and was engaged under him in the construction of the La Crosse railroad, where he was clerk in the office and paymaster on the work.

When the Minnesota system of railroads was undertaken, Mr. S. Chamberlain took extensive contracts on the St. Paul & Pacific and the Minnesota Valley Division of the Southern Minnesota, and Mr. Linton came with him in 1857 to undertake the work. He performed clerical work in the office and was paymaster. The next year he was sent to Chatfield, Fillmore county, Minnesota, to dispose of a stock of goods. To utilize the state railroad bonds which were received in

payment for gradings on the railroads, Mr. Chamberlain became interested in a number of banks of circulation. Of these Mr. Linton was an officer and the principal manager. Returning to Milwaukee he was again employed in the office of the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad company until 1860, when he went to Cuba to take charge of a contract on the Ferro Carril del Oeste, a line of railroad running from Havana to Pina Del Rio. He was able to overcome the difficulties interposed by climate, language and customs so different from those prevailing in this country, but when the civil war broke out the enterprise had to be abandoned. Returning he spent a year with his friends in Pennsylvania. During this time he joined the militia of the state and made a campaign in the South, being near though not actually engaged in the battle of Antietam. He was afterwards engaged for a short time in Nash's bank in Milwaukee. The Minnesota Central railway had passed into the control of capitalists, chiefly owning the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad, among whom Selah Chamberlain was prominent. When work was commenced under the new management in 1863, Mr. Linton was sent to take charge of the Minneapolis office, which was headquarters of the road, and there he directed the local financial management. Before that, however, he began contracting on his own account, by taking the section of the Minnesota Central road from Owatonna to Austin. In 1870 Mr. Linton formed a partnership in the railroad contracting business with R. B. Langdon, which has continued to the present time. Their first undertaking was in building the river division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad from St. Paul to La Crosse. During these years the firm has built portions of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Hastings and Dakota, Chicago and Northwestern, Northern Pacific, Omaha, Soo Railway, Minneapolis and Pacific, Manitoba and Canadian Pacific railroads. Of the last they built 700 miles west of Winnipeg. They executed contracts in each of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, besides the work in the Dominion of Canada. No less than 5,000 miles of railroad have been built by this firm in the northwest during twenty years, and they are now engaged in railroad work. Think of the countless details involved in such a

work! Of the immense responsibility of carrying it on! The division of the firm's labor often placed Mr. Langdon on the work and Mr. Linton in the office, though he was by no means unfamiliar with directing and overseeing the work in detail. He has done his share of knocking about the country and partaking the fare of the camp and caboose. The work, accomplished without a single failure or miscarriage, attests better than any verbal enumeration the capacity of the mind and the energy of the hand which has organized and directed it all.

Mr. Linton was married in 1866 to Miss Gertrude Darragh, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, who is a lineal descendent of an historic family—being the great-great-granddaughter of John Hart, of New Jersey, a soldier of the Revolution, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. They have four daughters, one child having died in infancy. The family has had a pleasant home on Sixth street south until the past year, when business demanded the site for its busy purpose. A beautiful home has been built on Park avenue, in the colonial style, with tall columns spanning the entire height of the house—a unique and very pleasing feature. Mr. Linton attributes to

his wife whatever may be attractive in its plan. The labors of these years have not been so constant or engrossing as to prevent Mr. Linton from visiting all points of his native country, with excursions to Cuba and Mexico. Neither have they hindered him from engaging in such social duties as fall to the lot of the good citizen. For nearly fifteen years he has been a diligent vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He is vice-president of the old and staunch City Bank, and also a director in the City, Union, National and German-American banks, besides being a trusted and valued member of other financial institutions.

Men are by nature cast in different moulds. They are furnished with endowments of infinite variety and diversity. Combined they constitute that complex unity—humanity. Here is a man without scholastic graces, yet with a comprehensive ability, who seldom appears before the public, is unknown on change or upon the platform; yet whose sound judgment plans gigantic enterprises, and whose indomitable energy carries them into successful execution.

[The above sketch was written by Munsell & Co. for the History of Minneapolis.]

JAMES S. BELL,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JAMES S. BELL, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Bell, *né* Faust, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1847.

Mr. Bell obtained his school education in the public schools of Philadelphia, supplemented by a course in the High School of that city, from which he graduated. After leaving school he became an employé of the firm of Samuel Bell and Sons, of which his father was senior partner. He was afterward admitted into an active partnership. Samuel Bell and Sons were the general eastern agents of the large milling firm of Washburn, Crosby and Company, of Minneapolis, and upon the death of Mr. John Crosby, Mr. Bell was urged to purchase the interest that he controlled and to take an active part in the management of the business. This he did, and in 1888 severed his connection with the firm of Samuel Bell and Sons, of Philadelphia,

and removing to Minneapolis became an active member of the firm of Washburn, Crosby and Company.

In 1889 it was deemed advisable to reorganize the business, and consequently the Washburn-Crosby Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. Mr. Bell was elected president of the company, and continues in that capacity as the active head of this, one of the largest and most successful milling companies of this great milling center. The mills of the company now have a capacity of ten thousand barrels of flour per day, and its product is used all over the world, some forty-five per cent. of its output being exported to foreign countries. Mr. Bell is also interested in other local enterprises. He is vice-president of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, and a director of the St. Anthony Elevator Company.

He is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Minneapolis.

In 1873 Mr. Bell married Miss Sallie M. Ford, of Philadelphia; one child, a son aged thirteen, has blessed their marriage. Mr. Bell is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Such is the biography of one of the representative men of the west, who owes his present eminent position to his individual efforts, hard work,

steadfastness of purpose and sound business principles. He is a hard worker, and labors steadily day in and day out to advance the business interests with which he is connected. To such energetic men as he the northwest owes her prosperity. He has pushed himself forward by honorable industry and steady application, step by step, and he is certainly entitled to be classed as a most illustrious prototype of the self-made man.

GEORGE FRANKLIN GETTY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch, George Franklin Getty, was born near Grantsville, Alleghany county, amid the mountain slopes of western Maryland, October 17, 1855. His parents, John Getty and Martha Ann Wiley Getty, as well as their ancestors for several generations, were old settlers in that region, and tillers of the soil, excepting his grandfather Wiley, who was an influence in the community, both as its pastor and teacher.

Before the year 1855 closed his parents decided upon a change of residence, and removed from western Maryland to the Buckeye State, locating on a farm near New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas county. When young Getty was six years of age his father died of malignant diphtheria, leaving a widow and four children in very straitened circumstances, of whom he was the eldest. Thus early thrown upon his own resources by this affliction he was obliged to spend his early years on the farm, working in the fields in summer and attending the country school in the winter season. At the age of twelve he entered the grammar school at Canal Dover, Ohio, and remained one year. After supplementing his common school education by attendance at Smithville Academy, Wayne county, in that state, he entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, an institution of learning not unknown among the many colleges that adorn our land to-day. By teaching school during the winter term, he secured funds to pursue his studies at the University for the rest of each year. His course there was marked by diligence and perseverance, and on July 10, 1879, he graduated from

the scientific department of the Ohio Normal with honors. While at the University, he was especially active in literary work, representing his society, the Philomathean, at the close of each term in contests with the members of a rival society, or by oration or debate in public entertainments given by the college; and since graduation he has been active in society and alumni reunions.

After completing his education Mr. Getty continued teaching, one year being spent at Canal Dover, as principal of the grammar school of his boyhood days. His spare moments, however, were devoted to legal studies, for such a spirit as he possessed could not be content with a pedagogue's life. After proper preparation he entered the law department of Michigan University, completed the course of study, and graduated in the spring of 1882. He was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor, Michigan, soon after, but removed to Caro, Tuscola County, in that state, and there began his professional career and life-work. He formed a partnership with John Hurst, an attorney of prominence and large practice. This lasted less than a year, when Mr. Getty decided to practice alone. From that time his business increased rapidly, and his sterling worth was so appreciated by his friends, that in the fall of 1882 he was nominated and elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Tuscola county, the term of office being two years.

In the year 1879 he married Miss Sarah C. Risher, of Marion, Ohio, a very accomplished lady, whose acquaintance he made at the University; but on account of her failing health he was

obliged to give up a rapidly growing practice and a promising public career in the Peninsular State and seek a healthier clime. He turned his steps to the great northwest, and in the summer of 1884, though not without regret for what necessity compelled him to leave behind, he removed his home and family to Minneapolis.

He came an entire stranger, but he soon made friends, and through friends came business. In the fall of 1884 he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court. His practice, small at first and of a general character, has grown large and flourishing, and he now confines himself to that most interesting and remunerative branch, corporation law. He is general counsel for several large corporations—among them the Railway Building and Loan Association, of which he is also president, and the National Benevolent Association; and he has also represented his clients in the Supreme Courts of other states, as well as at home.

Although reared in a Democratic household, on arriving of age, and after years of education and reflection, he decided to join the Republican party, and here we find him to-day. Only once did he turn aside, and then it was to advance the cause of temperance, which he thought could be better promoted by identifying himself with the Prohibition party. In the year 1886, with J. T. James, Esq., he inaugurated a spirited anti-liquor campaign in the state, and, during that time, was secretary of the State Central Prohibition Committee, and also chief editor of *The Review*, the

official state prohibition paper. After a period of two years spent in the service of that party, and finding great lack of interest in the party movement among the large majority of Christian people, he decided to return to his former political allegiance. Since then he has not been active in politics.

In religious matters he has identified himself for a number of years with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now a member of it. Mr. Getty is also a member of the Odd Fellows, but has never been active, nor aspired to prominence therein.

His removal to Minneapolis brought health—that greatest of gifts—to his invalid wife again, but when everything seemed brightest, a dark shadow was cast across the threshold of their happy home, when Gertrude Lois Getty, a lovely child and the sunbeam of the household, passed away October 9, 1890, aged nine years.

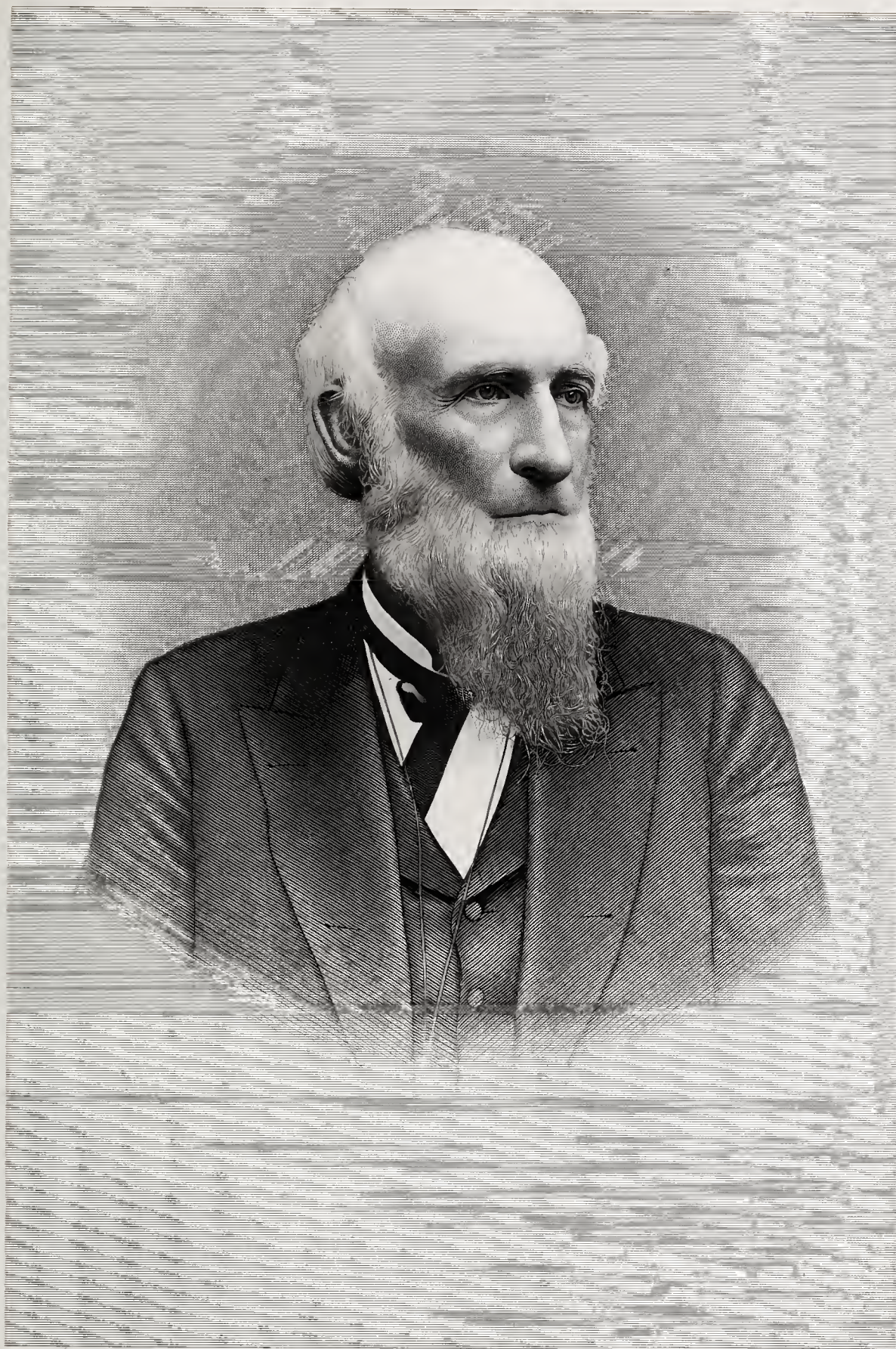
Again, in the subject of this sketch, do we find another illustration, in this Columbian year of successes, of what the boy of this great and grand commonwealth may become. His family ancestry may be humble or hidden in obscurity, his birthplace be unknown, his early years full of hardships and reverses, influential friends may not be his, strangers may surround him, but the ladder of success, pointing upwards into the misty clouds of the future, stands with its bottom round at his feet, and if he will but mount it, patiently, industriously, and with perseverance, he will and must obtain success.

CAPTAIN RUSSELL BLAKELEY,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch was born at North Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1815, and is the son of Dennis Blakeley and Sarah (Samson) Blakeley. On both sides he is of Puritan ancestry, and descended from two of the oldest families of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and New Haven, Connecticut. It is also worthy of record that he is descended in the eighth generation from Miles Standish, John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, who were intimate friends of Miles Standish, and also a direct descendant of Abraham

Samson, one of the early Plymouth settlers. His remote ancestors were somewhat prominent in the early affairs of the New England colonies, and later on some of them took part in the French and Indian war. Through the war of the Revolution, it appears that nearly all the able-bodied male members of both the Blakeley and Samson families fought for liberty and independence. Some were with that brave old son of thunder, Ethan Allen, at Ticonderoga, entering at the start and remaining until the finish; others rose to rank and posi-



R. B. Shaleby



tion in the patriot service; and again, others sealed their devotion with their blood, and gave their lives to a noble cause.

In 1817 Dennis Blakeley removed his family from Massachusetts to LeRoy, Genesee county, New York, where young Blakeley spent his boyhood days and grew to manhood.

When young Blakeley was twenty-one years of age the "western fever" prevailed in Genesee county, as well as elsewhere throughout the eastern states, and both father and son caught the epidemic, removing to Peoria, Illinois, in the fall of 1836. Russell Blakeley remained there until the summer of 1839, when he removed to Galena, in the same state, and entered the employ of Captain H. H. Gear, who was engaged in lead-mining and smelting. He was thus employed until the fall of 1844, when he removed to Wythe county, Virginia, where he was occupied in "making" lead at the well-known Austinville mines for about three years.

During the summer of 1847 he returned to Galena, Illinois, and engaged in steamboating with the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company, being employed as clerk on the steamer *Argo*; and in this position made his first voyages to the upper river, and to the then insignificant landing of St. Paul. After the sinking of the *Argo*, he became clerk of the *Dr. Franklin*, and in the fall of 1851 was made captain of that steamboat. In 1853 he ran the *Nominee*, and in 1854 took command of the *Galena*, a famous and popular packet in her day, being burned at Red Wing, July 1, 1858. During his period of service on the upper river, Captain Blakeley brought many thousands of the early citizens of Minnesota to this goodly land, and thereby became more widely known at that time than almost any other man in this region. In 1865 he was appointed the agent and "outside manager" of the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company at Dunleith, and was connected with this company during its various corporate changes from 1847 to 1862, when the business was sold out.

No man has been more intimately and prominently connected with the transportation interests of St. Paul, and the northwest generally, than Captain Blakeley. During the winter of 1855-6 he purchased the interest of Charles T. Whitney in the Northwestern Express Company, the firm becom-

ing J. C. Burbank & Co., and he also became associated with Mr. Burbank in the commission and general forwarding business at St. Paul, under the firm name of Blakeley and Burbank. In the spring of 1862 he removed to St. Paul, to take part in the management of the express and stage business, and this city has since been his permanent home.

In the year 1858, J. C. Burbank & Co., of which Capt. Blakeley was a leading member, contracted with the government for the transportation of the mails very extensively throughout Minnesota, the corporation being known at that time as the Minnesota Stage and Northwestern Express Company. From the date of its organization in 1858 to 1867, the operations of this company covered the entire state, and in 1870 extended to Fort Garry, in Manitoba. It continued to occupy several routes in the state until it was finally succeeded on nearly all of them by railroads.

When, in the year 1876, gold was discovered in the Black Hills, and there was a rush of immigration to that region, the stage, express and transportation business from Bismarck, on the Missouri river, to the new gold district promised to become very large and profitable. So the old company was reorganized and reincorporated under the name of 'the Northwestern Express, Stage and Transportation Company, with Captain Blakeley as president, and C. W. Carpenter as secretary and treasurer. This company commenced business in 1877 in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and carried large numbers of passengers, conveyed great quantities of mail and express matter, and transported immense amounts of merchandise, necessitating, in the operation of their business, the employment of a large force of men, and the use of hundreds of horses, mules and cattle. The company continued to do a successful and profitable business until in 1888, being supplanted by a railroad, they settled up their affairs and terminated the corporation.

Since the summer of 1847, when Captain Blakeley first landed at St. Paul, until now, he has been largely devoted to and prominently connected with its various interests. He has often been called the father of the Chamber of Commerce, for he drew up the plans for its organization, was one of its original and charter members; was a

vice-president for several terms, and its president in the years 1886 and 1887.

He was president of the old St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railroad Company, and the originator of that enterprise. He was an original member, and for many years has been a director in the Fire and Marine Insurance Company; and has also been president of the Historical Society, and an active promoter of various other enterprises and local associations.

The moral and religious interests of the community have ever been the objects of his deepest concern, as well as the recipients of his generous and substantial support. He is a member of the Universalist church, and his services and contributions for the support of that body of Christians have been most liberal.

Captain Blakeley was an original member of the Republican party, and has stood high in the coun-

cils of that great political organization. He has repeatedly held the position of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Minnesota; has always been active and zealous in promoting the success of his party, but has never sought an office at its hands, nor asked for other reward than the triumph of its principles in open field and fair fight.

He was married to Miss Ellen L. Sheldon at Willow Springs, Wisconsin, in 1851, and to them have been born ten children, of whom six sons and two daughters still survive, all of whom have grown to maturity and become respected and useful members of society.

Captain Blakeley has a very fine and well selected private library of standard works on history, fiction, travels, and biography, and is very much interested in historical and genealogical research.

ALPHEUS B. STICKNEY,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch is recognized throughout the northwest as an energetic, self-reliant man, who has the courage and ability to place him in the front rank of railroad men. He is schooled in the principles and theories that have guided and pointed out the destiny of thousands of New England men who have become successful and distinguished in the west. He is a fair type of the sons of the old Pine Tree State, which gave him birth in the little picturesque village of Wilton, in Franklin county. He was born June 27, 1840, the son of Daniel Stickney, a preacher of considerable celebrity, who is widely known in the east as an able contributor for the press. He is still living and active at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Miss Usula M. Beede.

Young Stickney obtained a good education at the public schools, and when he was seventeen years old he commenced teaching school, and thus obtained money to complete his education. When about eighteen years old he studied law with Mr. Josiah Crosby, at Dexter, Maine. He removed to Minnesota in 1861, and was admitted

to the bar in the fall of that year. He commenced the practice of law at Stillwater, Minnesota, where he gained the reputation of being a wise counselor and an honorable attorney, shrewd in the management of his cases, and a forcible, logical advocate. But he was not satisfied with the profits growing out of his profession. In 1869 he removed to St. Paul, and embarked in business as a railroad contractor. He first built the road from Hudson to New Richmond, now a part of the Omaha system. In 1872 he took charge of a small road running eastward from St. Paul into Wisconsin, which he built. In 1880 he was engaged as sub-contractor in the construction of about four hundred miles of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad. In 1881 he was in charge of the construction of the western division of about four hundred miles of the Canada and Manitoba railroad. In 1882 he built a short line of about eighty miles in Minnesota, which is now owned by the Rock Island Railroad Company. In 1883 he commenced the construction of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railroad. He is now (1892) chairman of the board of directors in that company.

About 1886, Mr. Stickney purchased some four thousand acres of land in the township of Lyons, near Chicago, with the idea of concentrating the freight departments of the different railroads centering in Chicago, and facilitating the distribution of all the freight cars, and avoiding the many accidents and innumerable delays incident to the present system. This land he conveyed

to the Chicago Union Transfer Company at net cost plus six per cent. interest, and the arrangement, when accomplished, will be one of the greatest feats in railroading of the age. It will operate on the same plan as that by which banks make their settlements through a clearing-house.

Mr. Stickney married in 1864, Miss Kate W. Hall. They have two sons and five daughters.

GENERAL F. W. SEELEY,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

FRANCIS W. SEELEY, son of Ira O. and Sarah (Loveland) Seeley, was born in Ash-tabula, Ohio, April 12, 1837. His early education was obtained in the public schools. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to Marquette county, Wisconsin territory, where his boyhood and youthful days were passed. In the summer of 1852 he, with his parents, removed to Minnesota territory.

On February 15, 1855, he enlisted into the regular army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as private in Battery E, Third United States Artillery, and was promoted brevet second lieutenant, Third Artillery, September 19, 1860; second lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery, February 4, 1861; first lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, May 14, 1861, and captain, Fourth Artillery, July 11, 1864. He was on duty in the adjutant general's office, Washington, from February 21 to March, 1861, and joined Battery H, Second Artillery, April 1, serving with it at Washington, D. C., to April 5, 1861, when ordered to Fort Pickens, Florida. Here the lieutenant served as adjutant general of the department, under Colonel Harvey Brown, from July, 1861, to January, 1862, and was present at the action of Santa Rosa Island, Florida, and bombardment of Forts McRae and Barrancas, November 22, 1861, and January 1, 1862. He then left to join his own battery and regiment, which he served with at Washington City to March 10, when he took the field with the Army of the Potomac, participating in the siege of Yorktown, Virginia; Oak Grove, Virginia; White Oak Swamp, Virginia; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Malvern Hill, August 5, 1862; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Chancellorsville, Virginia, and Gettys-

burg, Pennsylvania (where he was twice wounded), having commanded his battery in all of the above engagements. On account of his wounds Lieutenant Seeley was forced to leave the field until August 15, 1863, when he rejoined the Army of the Potomac and commanded his battery to October 1, 1863. He was appointed regimental quartermaster, and reported at Fort Washington, Maryland, remaining on duty there until he resigned, August 31, 1864.

The following is an extract from the report of the Congressional committee on the conduct of the war (p. 9, vol. 1, series 1865): "At the conclusion of the battle of Sunday Captain Seeley's battery, which was the last battery that fired a shot in the battle of Chancellorsville, had forty-five horses killed and in the neighborhood of forty men killed and wounded, but, being a soldier of great pride and ambition, and not wishing to leave any of his material in the hands of the enemy, he withdrew so entirely at his leisure that he carried off all the harness from his dead horses, loading his cannoniers with it; he even took a part of a set of harness on his own arm, and so moved to the rear."

And from an extract from the official report of Major General Humphries on the battle of Gettysburg, and referring to the occasion of Longstreet's attack: "Seeley's battery (K, Fourth United States Artillery) was placed at my disposal. * * * The firing of Seeley's battery was splendid, and excited my admiration, as well as that of every officer who beheld it. His loss in men and horses was heavy, including himself severely wounded."

In Walker's "History of the Second Army

Corps" his battery is mentioned in the most favorable terms (referring to Malvern Hill): "The regular batteries of Kingsbury, Seeley and Ames, and the volunteer battery of Weeden, far surpassed the ordinary achievements of artillery; they fairly smashed the artillery which the Confederates sought to bring into action. Battery after battery on that side was driven from the field without being able to get a single shot out of one of their guns, while upon the daring infantry lines which pressed forward in the hope of carrying the crest, they rained a fire which, for destructiveness, has seldom if ever been exceeded in the history of the war." In regard to Chancellorsville: "One of General Sickles' batteries, K, of the Fourth United States, holds its post after all the infantry has passed to the rear, exchanging fire with the advancing enemy; only when these are close upon his guns does the gallant commander, Seeley, condescend to retire, carrying along everything that might serve the enemy as a trophy."

In his "Historical Sketches of the United States Army" the historian writes of Seeley's battery as follows: "May 3 it fought at Chancellorsville, losing Lieutenant Arnold (ordnance department attached), wounded, and forty-four men and fifty-nine horses killed and wounded. It was in the battle on the height at Fairview, at the extreme left of the crest, while under a most terrific fire, that K Battery won the admiration of all who beheld it, and its record at Chancellors-

ville, under Lieutenant F. W. Seeley, that prince of battery commanders, must always form one of the brightest pages in the history of our light artillery. Its work may be equalled but it cannot be surpassed."

Captain Seeley resigned August 31, 1864, on account of physical disability resulting from wounds, since which time he has been a resident of Minnesota, in which state he has held prominent civil positions, and has served one term as adjutant general with the rank of brigadier general. He was recommended for several brevets, but his early retirement from the service prevented action on them.

His first business enterprise was entered upon as a merchant in Lake City, Minnesota, immediately after his resignation from the army. He was appointed postmaster there, serving for twelve years. For one term he was a member of the state legislature. In 1887 he removed to St. Paul, occupying the position of adjutant general of the state for one term (1887-8). In 1889 he assisted in the organization of the North American Savings and Loan Company, serving it at first as managing director, and later as president, which position he now holds. He has devoted all of his energies to the interests of this company, and its present prosperous condition is largely due to his fostering care.

General Seeley was married in 1863 to Emily C. Loveland, of Ashtabula, Ohio. One daughter, now Mrs. George J. Allen, is the only child.

GENERAL HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

AMONG the early pioneers or later settlers in the great and flourishing State of Minnesota, who have been at all prominent in its development, there are none whose memory is more universally respected, and whose sterling worth more widely recognized than the late General Henry Hastings Sibley.

He was born at Detroit, Michigan, on February 20, 1811, of illustrious ancestry, his parents being among the early frontier settlers in that region. His father, Chief Justice Solomon Sibley, was born in the old "Henry Sibley Stockwell Place,"

at Sutton, Massachusetts, October 7th, 1769. He studied law and practiced in Massachusetts until he removed to Ohio in 1795, where he established himself, first at Marietta, and subsequently at Cincinnati, 1796, in the practice of his profession. He removed to Detroit in 1797, and on January 15, 1799, was elected first delegate to the first territorial legislature of the northwest territory, at Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1820 he was elected to Congress, and in 1824 was appointed judge of the supreme court of the territory, which office he held until 1837, being chief justice from 1827 to



H. H. Sibley

BREV. MAJ. GEN HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY.

1837, when he resigned on account of increasing deafness. He was also United States commissioner, and in company with Lewis Cass made a treaty with the Indians for the peninsular part of Michigan. He also held the office of United States district attorney for a time. He died at Detroit April 4th, 1846, universally respected as one of Detroit's most influential and public-spirited citizens.

Henry H. Sibley's mother was Miss Sarah Whipple Sproat, only daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, an accomplished officer of the continental army, and of his wife, formerly Miss Caroline Whipple, daughter of Commodore Abraham Whipple, of the continental navy, an illustrious commander, who first fired upon the British flag on the high seas during the Revolution, and first floated the stars and stripes from his vessel's mast-head in the Thames, at London, England. She was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on January 28, 1782, but removed with her parents when but seven years old to Marietta, Ohio, which was then on the frontier and in the midst of the wilderness. Mrs. Sibley (mother of Henry H.) is described in the "Pioneer Women of the West" as a lady of unusual personal beauty and commanding figure. She possessed a vigorous and cultivated intellect, undaunted courage; was frank in manner, affectionate in disposition and truly just, as well as benevolent. During her married life she was the center of an admiring circle of devoted friends, and died at Detroit January 22, 1851, "without one to cast reproach upon her elevated and beautiful character."

Henry H. was the fourth child and second son, and the scion of a stock whose roots extend back to the times of the English commonwealth and the Norman conquest. His earliest boyhood was soon distinguished by traits of character that made him conspicuous. He was bold, daring, mischievous, and often his mother declared him to be "incorrigible and the black sheep of the family." He was fond of field sports and the exploits of the hunter and pioneer; his blood was stirred by the narratives of feats, perils and hairbreadth escapes as told by his elders, and he longed for the time to come when he might become an actor rather than a listener. Meanwhile he received such academical education as could be obtained in Detroit at that time, and

subsequently enjoyed two years private tuition in the classics. His father, Judge Sibley, had destined him for the legal profession, and when about sixteen he commenced the study of law in his father's office. After struggling with its dry details for about a year, Henry at last broke through the plan devised by his father, confessed that the study of law was very irksome to him, and that he longed for a more active, outdoor and stirring life. His parents, after much consultation, allowed him to follow his own inclinations and choose for himself his own career.

Cutting loose from home in his eighteenth year, on June 20, 1828, he wended his way northward and westward, never again to return except as a visitor. He began business life as a clerk in the employ of Mr. John Hulbert, of Sault Ste. Marie, who kept a sutler's store for supplying the wants of the four companies of United States troops stationed thereabouts. After serving him a few months he became agent for a Mrs. Johnson, whose deceased husband had been, prior to his death, an Indian trader for years and of large business, his widow continuing the business. This employment gave Henry a broad insight into Indian affairs. In the spring of 1829 he was offered and accepted a clerkship in the great "American Fur Company," of which John Jacob Astor, of New York, was the head, and which had its headquarters at Mackinac, whither he removed and reported for duty. Here he remained in the employ of the fur company for five years. Their confidence in him was unbounded, and he discharged to their satisfaction several important trusts, and during the years 1832-33, 1833-34, he was supply purchasing agent of all supplies for the whole company, and was given letters of credit, *carte blanche*, upon New York. During his stay in Mackinac he made his entrance into official life, although not of age, being commissioned by Governor George B. Porter, of Michigan territory, in 1831, a justice of the peace for the county of Mackinac.

The fourth step in young Sibley's career—the one that decided the tenor of his whole subsequent life, was when he became a partner in the fur company in 1834, together with Colonel Dousman and Joseph Rolette, Sr. By the terms of the agreement Mr. Sibley, then only twenty-two, was placed in control of all the country above

Lake Pepin to the headwaters of streams emptying into the Missouri, and north of the British line, with headquarters at St. Peter's, now the village of Mendota. In the autumn of 1834 he left Mackinac, and after a tedious journey of ten days by boat and on horseback he arrived at St. Peter's on November 7, 1834, the whole region being an absolute wild, save where Fort Snelling stood and a few traders' huts. The position now occupied by young Sibley was one of great importance and responsibility, for he had control of the interests of the American Fur Company over a vast territory, inspecting its posts, supervising its traders, clerks and voyageurs, and dictating its policy as to traffic with the Indians. But such was his personal courage, great tact and diplomacy, firmness and patience in dealing with whites and Indians, that he succeeded in everything, and for years, when this region had no law, nor courts, nor justice, he exercised a wholesome restraint over all who gathered at the trading post. About 1840 this region was included in Iowa territory, being a part of Clayton county, and Mr. Sibley again received a commission as justice of the peace, and thereby became the only magistrate in this region. In 1835-6 he purchased his friend Bailey's interest in the fur trade, and also constructed and completed two stone buildings, one for conducting business and accommodating guests, the other for his private residence. This was the first stone residence ever erected in this state, and still stands. For nine years uninterruptedly, from 1834 to 1843, he had lived a bachelor's life at St. Peter's, pursuing zealously the interest of the fur company.

The year 1843 was an important one to Mr. Sibley, for in this year he decided to take unto himself a wife and become a benedict. But he still continued in the fur trade until the year 1853 under the firm name of P. Chouteau & Co., of St. Louis, which succeeded the American Fur Company in 1842. In the year 1848 he was chosen delegate to the Thirtieth Congress from the territory of Wisconsin, in pursuance of a proclamation issued by the then acting Governor Catlin, part of the territory having already been admitted as a state and its representation provided for, while the remainder of five thousand people and twenty thousand square miles was or was not disfranchised. From the time of his arrival at the

opening of Congress Mr. Sibley was the object of great curiosity and attention, but in his earnest pleas for the territory he soon proved himself a debater and a statesman. After many vexatious delays, on January 15, 1849, Mr. Sibley was admitted to the house as a "duly elected delegate" from the territory, and he at once turned his attention to the accomplishment of the ulterior object of his advent to Washington, viz.: the organization of Minnesota territory. After a bitter contest, beginning in the senate in December, 1848, and ending in the house on March 3, 1849, through the perseverance and determined purpose of Mr. Sibley, Minnesota was organized as a new territory, with a separate government almost equal to that enjoyed by the people of the states, and with the capital at St. Paul. On June 1st, 1849, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, the first governor, issued his proclamation of the organization of the territory. On August 1, 1849, Henry H. Sibley was again elected unanimously as a delegate to the Thirty-first Congress, but this time to represent the new territory of Minnesota, and again in 1851 was he re-elected for the full term, and truly can it be said that never, in all her history, has Minnesota been more ably or honorably represented in the national congress.

In 1853 Mr. Sibley declined to run for delegate again, and retired to private life; he also withdrew from active business and devoted himself to his property interests, which had grown rapidly in value. In 1855 he represented Dakota county in the sixth territorial legislature, and was a member of the famous constitutional convention of 1857, from the same county. It was through the action of this convention that the territory of Minnesota was prepared for statehood and admitted to the Union. At the election for state officers, held October 13, 1857, when the constitution was also ratified, Hon. Henry H. Sibley was the people's choice for governor, defeating a strong competitor, Hon. Alexander Ramsey. He became the first and only Democratic governor the state has ever possessed. His term of office was truly a public service, for during it he strove faithfully to protect the interests of the state and people, and in aid of good government, wise laws and good policy. He refused to be a candidate for re-election, and withdrew once more to private life. He was a delegate to the Democratic national con-

vention which met at Charleston, South Carolina, on April 23, 1860, to nominate a candidate for president on a pro-slavery platform, and was one of the delegates who stuck to Stephen A. Douglas until the convention broke up. When the war of the Rebellion was opened by the bombardment of Fort Sumter Governor Sibley at once warmly advocated upholding the honor of the nation by arms as the only course left to the north. In the year 1880 Governor Sibley became a candidate for Congress from the third district, but was not elected.

We come now to Governor Sibley's military career, more arduous and not less responsible than his political career. On August 18, 1862, while the civil war was raging in the south, occurred the horrible Sioux outbreak and massacre, extending over eighteen counties and two thousand square miles, populated by forty thousand souls exposed to merciless savages. Governor Ramsey at once appointed Governor Sibley to the command of the military expedition with the rank of colonel, but with equal powers and duties of a general. Because of his intimate knowledge of Indian life and habits no better selection could have been made. Colonel Sibley accepted and at once took command, and after a successful campaign of about three months he had conquered the desperate Sioux, driven them to their reservations, taken prisoners over two thousand, tried by military commission over four hundred and condemned to death three hundred and three; but owing to outside influences only thirty-eight were executed by order of President Lincoln.

On September 29, 1862, President Lincoln commissioned Colonel Sibley a brigadier-general for gallant conduct in the field. He fixed his headquarters at St. Paul, removing his family hither, and a new military department was created of Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin. During the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 General Sibley was engaged in campaigns in defense of the frontier against the Indian tribes, which eventually resulted in restoring peace and safety to the settlers in the exposed counties. On November 29, 1865, he was promoted to brevet major-general for "efficient and meritorious services." He was relieved from the command of the district of Minnesota in August, 1866, by order of the president, and made a member of a mixed civil and

military commission to negotiate treaties with the hostile Sioux, which was done at Fort Sully, and the treaties afterwards ratified by the senate. General Sibley, almost to the close of his life, took a great interest in the Indian question.

On retiring from military life and cares, General Sibley again resumed the duties of a public-spirited and useful citizen. In 1867 he was elected president of the St. Paul Gas Light Company, and retained the office until his death, a period of twenty-three years. He also served as president of two banks at one time—the City Bank and the Minnesota Savings Bank, afterwards merged into the First National Bank. For a long time he was a director in the Sioux City railroad; he aided in organizing the chamber of commerce, was its president in 1871 and 1872; a director in the First National Bank from 1873 to 1891, and president of Oakland Cemetery from 1878 to 1891. In 1888 he was commander of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota, and from 1885 to his death president of the Minnesota Club. He was a member of Acker Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, from May, 1885, until his death.

As to General Sibley's religious views, while he was a regular attendant at and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, but not a member until a few months before his death, still, judging him by his own words, he measured up to the standard of a true Christian. "I believe the doctrines of the Bible to be the only safe guide for nations as well as individuals, and that they are sufficient for this life and the eternity to which we are hastening."

His domestic life, which began on May 2, 1843, by his marriage at Fort Snelling, to Miss Sarah J. Steele, daughter of General James Steele, of Baltimore, Maryland, a lady of rare virtues, accomplishments and exalted worth, was greatly blessed, and his home for many years the abode of happiness and enjoyment. After twenty-six years of happy married life Mrs. Sibley died May 21, 1869, and he sought comfort and solace for his great sorrow among his children. Of the nine children born to this union four grew to mature years and still live, viz.: Augusta (Mrs. Captain Douglas Pope), Sarah Jane (Mrs. Elbert A. Young), Charles Frederick and Alfred Brush, all of whom now reside in this city.

General Sibley was a man of striking appear-

ance, tall and of very erect carriage. He was a close thinker and a diligent student, and he kept a large and valuable library on scientific and historical subjects, to which he frequently referred. He was also fond of writing, and during different periods of his life he wrote many articles for literary and political journals. He was a regular contributor to *The Spirit of the Times*, New York, from 1846 to 1852, his *nom de plume* being "Hal a Dakota." He always used terse, plain Anglo-Saxon, and his style was easy, graceful and unaffected.

General Sibley was a charter member of both the Minnesota Historical Society (1849) and the Old Settlers' Association of Minnesota (1858), and was always greatly interested in the objects of both. In 1868 he was appointed a regent of the State University, and served until his death. In 1875 he was elected a member of the American Geographical Society of New York, and in the year 1888, very unexpectedly to himself, he had conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and

received his diploma in due form. This degree was never more worthily conferred by any college or university, or more highly appreciated.

On February 18, 1891, at the age of eighty, General Henry Hastings Sibley passed quietly to his rest and reward, and the state and city sustained a great loss. He was known at home and abroad, as he deserved to be, as "the first gentleman of Minnesota." His name has become a household word throughout the state, so closely interwoven has his career been with her history for over half a century, and with the social and business life of this city for a generation. By his upright character, his public spirit, his prominence as a pioneer of the state, his creditable record in both civil and military life, his culture and literary attainments, his sympathy and generosity toward every good work, he had won a foremost place in the esteem of the people, and at the close of his life stood, and still stands, among them without a peer. Truly has General Sibley been one of the representative men of St. Paul and the great northwest.

DAVID MARSTON CLOUGH,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PRACTICAL industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character, and powerfully stimulates the action of others. It is this unflagging spirit of industry which has laid the foundations and built the commercial greatness of the northwest. The career of the subject of this sketch happily illustrates the foregoing observations; born and reared amid the most adverse surroundings, his indomitable will and energy, combined with sterling integrity, have placed him in the front rank of the business men of the northwest.

David M. Clough is a native of New Hampshire. He was born at Lyme, on the 27th of December, 1846. His father, Elbridge G. Clough, was a lumberman in that vicinity, and a highly respected citizen.

In 1855 Mr. Clough removed his entire family to Waupaca, Wisconsin, and two years later he located at Spencer Brook, Minnesota, engaging in

lumbering and farming. He had but little with which to make a start in a new country, but the undeveloped resources of the west offered splendid inducements to the man possessed of the courage and confidence to face the privations and hardships of pioneer life. David's educational advantages were necessarily limited, consisting merely in irregular attendance at the common schools. He was one of a family of fourteen children, and was obliged to assist in the support of the family. Up to the age of twenty he remained at home, helping his father on the farm, and in winter assisting at logging in the forests. Here he obtained his intimate knowledge of the practical methods of lumbering, and laid the foundation for his subsequent prosperity.

At twenty years of age, realizing that his success in life must depend solely on his own efforts, and seeing but little chance for advancement at home, he started forth into the world in search of employment. He left his home without assist-



Jacobus Truly
J.M. Clough



Wm. H. Graves

ance of any kind, and even without a coat; but he was naturally of a buoyant disposition, and possessed a determination that stops at no obstacles, and soon found employment. Mr. Henry F. Brown, of Minneapolis, the well-known lumberman, whose portrait can be seen on another page of this volume, gave him work driving team and sawing lumber, and finding him honest and industrious, Mr. Brown soon found opportunity to advance him in position. He remained in the employ of Mr. Brown four years, and at the end of that time, having accumulated a little money, the result of careful economy, he started lumbering in a small way, with his older brother, Gilbert Clough, as a partner. Both were experienced lumbermen, and to this fact is due much of the success that has attended their efforts. Since its inception their business has been conducted under the firm name of Clough Brothers, with David M. and Gilbert Clough as sole proprietors. On the 28th of December, 1888, Mr. Gilbert Clough passed peacefully away, and since that time the entire management of the extensive business has devolved upon David M. Clough. In 1874 Mr. Clough removed to Minneapolis, where he opened a large yard and located his headquarters. The business employs a capital of about five hundred thousand dollars, and in 1891 over fifteen million feet of lumber were handled.

By careful and prudent management, the business has reached its present magnificent proportions. By his strict integrity and his uniform methods of honorable dealing, Mr. Clough has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

As the representative of the Republican party,

he has been called to fill various positions of honor and responsibility. From 1883 to 1887 he was a member of the common council of Minneapolis, and during one term was president of that body. From 1886 to 1890 he represented his district in the state senate. He is now (1892) president of the State Agricultural Society, and much of the credit for the success of that organization is due to his efforts. His first work was to obtain an appropriation from the state legislature of twenty thousand dollars to pay the debts of the society, and then, by proper and vigorous management, the fair held in 1891 netted the society over ten thousand dollars. Mr. Clough is also vice-president of the Bank of Minneapolis, and a director in the Commercial Bank of Minneapolis, both among the solid financial institutions of that city.

On the 4th of April, 1868, Mr. Clough married Miss Addie Barton, of Spencer Brook, Minnesota, a daughter of Reuben Barton, a well-known farmer of that vicinity. To them has been born one child, who is now the wife of Mr. R. H. Hartley. Mr. and Mrs. Clough are active members of Plymouth Congregational Church, of Minneapolis, of which Mr. Clough is a trustee. To this and to every worthy charitable and benevolent object, they give freely of both their time and their means.

Mr. Clough still retains the old homestead of six hundred acres at Spencer Brook, a memento of his early struggles and hardships. This farm, now the home of his aged mother, is devoted to the raising of blooded stock, and among its magnificent herds may be found some of the best bred Durhams in the northwest.

COLONEL CHARLES HINMAN GRAVES,

DULUTH, MINN.

THE city of Duluth, although favored greatly by natural advantages, owes her eminent position as the greatest wheat mart in the world to the enterprise of certain of her citizens, who, perceiving these advantages, have developed a grain market of world-wide influence.

Among these men Colonel Charles H. Graves is a most commanding figure. He is the parent

of the great wheat commerce of Duluth, having in the year 1871 purchased and shipped from the port of Duluth over two million bushels of grain. This was the beginning of the great traffic of to day. Colonel Graves is as active in the grain trade as he ever has been, and is now president of the Union Improvement and Elevator Company and the Lake Superior Elevator Company, the

two companies that own all the grain elevators at Duluth. These elevators have a storage capacity of ten million bushels.

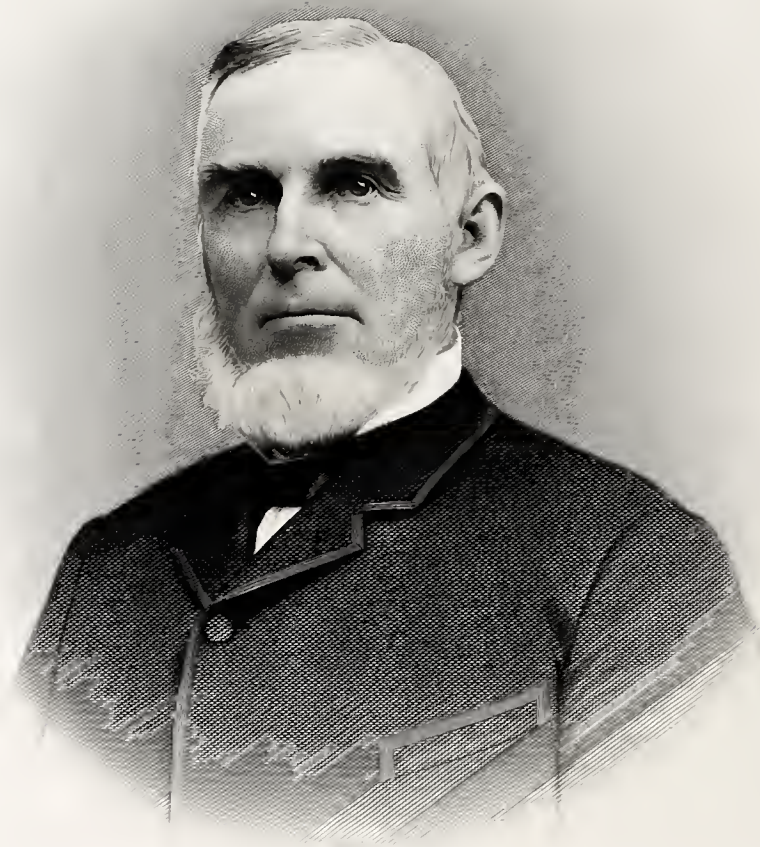
Charles Hinman Graves was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 14, 1839. His father was the Rev. H. A. Graves, a Baptist clergyman and editor of the *Watchman and Reflector*, a Baptist weekly newspaper, published in Boston. He was a leading writer among the Abolitionists from 1845 to 1855. His wife, Mary Hinman Graves, was the daughter of Scoville Hinman, of New Haven, Connecticut, who was once sheriff of that city, and a member of the noted Hinman family of that state, one of whom was Governor Royal Hinman. The grandfather of Charles, the Rev. Joseph M. Graves, also was a Baptist clergyman, who was known for many years all over New England as "Father Graves." This worthy man was a leader in the temperance reforms of New England clergymen. He was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and was descended from an early pioneer of the country, who settled at the mouth of the Connecticut river.

Our subject received a common school education, which was supplemented by classical instruction given him by his father when in the Island of Jamaica, West Indies, where the family resided for four years. His father died in 1855. This was the cause of his leaving the Litchfield (Connecticut) Academy, which he was then attending, and necessitated his earning his living clerking in stores, principally at West Cambridge, now Arlington, Massachusetts, where in May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in a company of volunteers recruited by Captain Ingalls. This company was organized too late to be included in the quota of the state of Massachusetts, under President Lincoln's first call for three months' men. As a consequence the men went with three other companies to New York city, and became a part of the Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. Young Graves was appointed corporal, then sergeant of his company. He carried a musket through the first battle of Bull Run, and during the arduous drilling under General McClellan, in November of 1861, two vacancies in the office of second lieutenant occurring in the regiment, the colonel, to stimulate his men in the service, appointed a competitive examination for promotion to those positions.

Among some forty competitors Sergeant Graves ranked second and was rewarded with a commission on December 19, 1861, as second lieutenant, by Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York. It was, to use his own words, "the proudest day of my life." The whole regiment knew the way the commission had been obtained and were enthusiastic over it. This was the starting point of a brilliant army record, outlined as follows: Private. Fortieth New York Volunteers, June, 1861; sergeant, August 14, 1861; second lieutenant, December 19, 1861; first lieutenant, July 7, 1862; captain, December 16, 1862; captain and assistant adjutant general United States Volunteers, March 3, 1864; major and assistant adjutant general United States Volunteers, January 15, 1865 (for gallant services in attack on Fort Fisher); breveted lieutenant colonel and colonel volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and efficient services during the war and gallant conduct in the field; appointed first lieutenant Fourteenth United States Infantry, November 29, 1865; captain Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866; breveted major United States army, March 25, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in battle of Gettysburg, and lieutenant colonel United States army, for gallant and meritorious service on Fort Fisher. Resigned, December, 1870.

Colonel Graves served in the Army of the Potomac, in the Army of the James, and in the Fort Fisher expedition. He was in all the battles of those commands; was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and was three months in a hospital. He served on the staffs of Generals Philip Kearney, George Stoneman, D. B. Birney and A. H. Terry, in various positions; mostly as judge advocate and inspector, or adjutant general. After the close of the war, he served mostly as aid and staff officer to General Terry, with considerable experience on the plains of Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

After leaving the army, Colonel Graves took up his residence in Duluth, where he has been eminently successful in numerous projects with which he has been connected. His friends and neighbors recognizing his ability for public service, sent him in 1871 to Washington to help secure the first appropriation for improving the harbor of Duluth; and he has since been fre-



Michael Dorem

quently called on in behalf of his adopted city. He was mayor of Duluth two terms. During 1873-74-75-76, he served as state senator and took a leading position. His principal work was in reforming the mode of conducting affairs of the state treasury, and as author of the present system and laws governing that department.

Col. Graves was elected to the general assembly of Minnesota in 1888, and during that and the following year he was speaker of the house. His services rendered to the State of Minnesota in both branches of the legislature and in many conventions, political and of a business character, have made him well known to the people of the northwest. He is probably the most widely known of any of the prominent men of Duluth. On May 20, 1873, he married Miss Grace Totten, daughter of General Joseph G. Totten, who was for twenty-five years chief of engineers in the United States army. Mrs. Graves is a charming lady, who is loved by a large circle of friends.

Colonel Graves has a marked personality. He has inherited studious habits and intellectual tastes, which have enabled him to become an acknowledged authority in legislative, legal and business affairs. In the state senate he was

generally taken to be a lawyer by those not informed to the contrary; and it is doubtful if any other business man of Minnesota is as conversant with the state and federal laws as he. He has great energy and capacity for organization and execution, with an original mind, naturally inventive. He is enthusiastic about his adopted home, and has had much to do with furthering its progress. For years he was a director in the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, and beside being president of the Union Improvement and Elevator Company and of the Lake Superior Elevator Company, he has large interests in other prominent organizations.

Throughout his active life Colonel Graves has been faithful to every trust reposed in him, and by his consistent, straightforward, conscientious and gentlemanly demeanor, he has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His military record fills a bright page in history; his career as a representative of his fellow-citizens is no less honorable; and his course as a private citizen has been such as to bind in the closest bonds of friendship, those with whom he is thrown in daily contact, and to command the respect of those in his employ.

HON. MICHAEL DORAN,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

MICHAEL DORAN was born in County Meath, Ireland, November 1, 1827. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States. After remaining a year in New York state he journeyed west, locating near Norwalk, Ohio, where he rented a farm and worked it on shares, meeting with moderate success. While in Ohio he married Miss Ellen Brady. She died in 1862, survived by four children.

In 1856 Mr. Doran determined to locate in the then far west, and settled on government land in Le Sueur county, Minnesota. Here he at once became a prominent citizen and earned the respect and friendship of his neighbors and friends. In 1861 he was elected county treasurer of Le Sueur county, taking his office in March, 1862, and was re-elected several times, serving in all eight years.

In 1865 Mr. Doran was married to his present wife, who was Miss Catharine J. Grady, of Le Sueur county; eight children constitute the living issue of this marriage.

In 1870 he formed a partnership with Mr. George D. Snow, and entered into the banking business in Le Sueur, under the firm name of Snow & Doran. This firm also conducted a mill, elevators, etc. Mr. Snow died shortly after this partnership was formed, and the business was continued by Mr. Doran. Later Mr. Edson R. Smith became his associate, and as Doran & Smith the partnership was continued until March, 1891, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Smith continuing the business in Le Sueur. In 1877-8 Mr. Doran determined to enter into the banking and brokerage business in St. Paul, while still continuing the business in Le

Sueur. He purchased an interest in the business of Charles A. Morton, forming the firm of Morton & Doran. Six months later he purchased Mr. Morton's interest and established the firm of M. Doran & Co., his associate up to 1891 being Mr. Smith, and since then Mr. Doran's son, James Doran.

In 1871 he was elected to the state senate from Le Sueur county and served for a number of years in that capacity. Although with the minority, his influence was felt in many directions. In 1864 he was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated George B. McClellan for the presidential candidate. He has been a delegate to every convention since then, except that of 1880. In 1884 he favored the nomination of Grover Cleveland, and he has always been a warm admirer of the man. In 1888 he favored his renomination, and in 1892 he was one of the first of the Democratic leaders to declare for Cleveland, and he was also one of his strongest supporters before the convention assembled, during its session and

after he was nominated. He labored hard, sparing neither time nor labor to aid the Democracy and to assist in electing Grover Cleveland. He was always sanguine of Democratic success and prophesied the result very closely.

The sound judgment which characterized Mr. Doran's business career and won him success, he brought to the management of his party, which was confided to him by the convention of 1882, which made him chairman of the state committee and continued him in that place of leadership until 1888, when he was made the member of the national committee from his state by the unanimous vote of the delegation.

This brief sketch of Mr. Doran's business and political career bespeaks the qualities which have distinguished it. Courage, tenacity of purpose, business and political sagacity, strong common sense, unwavering loyalty to friends, unselfish and retiring, a determined and aggressive opponent, these are the qualities by which he will always be readily recognized by friend and foe alike.

HON. CHARLES B. ELLIOTT,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch was born on a farm near Chester Hill, in Morgan county, Ohio, on January 6, 1861. He comes of good New England ancestry, the name of Elliott or Eliot, as it is sometimes spelled, being closely connected with that of Winthrop, Dudley and Winslow in our country's early history. His great-grandfather came to Ohio soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, when the territory was first opened for settlement, and began the clearing of a farm in the densely timbered country near Marietta. His father, Edward Elliott, was born in Morgan county, in the valley of the beautiful Muskingum river, and lived there for over forty years, when he removed to Iowa. His mother, Anjaline (Kinsey) Elliott, was also a native of the same county and state.

Young Elliott spent the first fifteen years of his life on the farm, engaged in the usual duties of a farmer's boy, working in the summer and attending the district school during the winter season.

When fifteen years of age he received the advantage of a winter at a high school in the neighboring village of Pennsville. In the spring following he obtained a teacher's certificate, and taught a country school during the next year. About this time his father, having lost all his property, removed to Iowa, and young Elliott went to Marietta, Ohio, and entered the preparatory department of Marietta College. During the next three years he pursued the classical course of study, broken by intervals of country-school teaching. The sickness of his mother obliged him to leave, and, instead of returning to finish his studies at Marietta, he entered the State University of Iowa, and graduated from the department of law in June, 1881, being then under twenty-one years of age. As he was too young for admission to the bar, he entered the law-office of Brannan & Jayne, at Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1882. In the meantime he had become a contributor to the *Central Law*

Journal of St. Louis, and in April of that year was offered and accepted a position on the editorial staff of that journal, and removed to St. Louis. Here he spent about a year and a half, devoting all his time to the preparation and writing of special matter for the pages of the *Central Law Journal*, *Southern Law Review*, and *Western Jurist*.

Failing health, caused by overwork, drove him from this congenial labor, and necessitated a removal to Dakota. For about a year he resided at Aberdeen, South Dakota, representing, as agent, the Muscatine Mortgage and Trust Company, and was a member of the law firm of Elliott & Dennis.

In January, 1885, after a summer and fall spent in travel, Mr. Elliott removed to Minneapolis and resumed the practice of law. He soon gained an extensive and lucrative business, which he retained, until appointed judge of the Municipal Court, on January 15, 1891, by Governor Merriam, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. George D. Emery.

During the first three years of Judge Elliott's residence in Minneapolis he pursued a post-graduate course of study in history and political science at the University of Minnesota, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) in 1888, it being the first time the degree had ever been conferred by the university. The same year the department of law was organized by the university, and Judge Elliott became a member of the faculty, and has ever since been Lecturer on corporations, insurance, and criminal law.

His selection and appointment as judge proved to be a wise one, as he filled the office so satisfactorily, that he was nominated without opposition for the same position by the Republican party in 1892 and endorsed by the Prohibition party, and was elected on November 8, 1892, for a full term of six years, by the largest majority given any candidate on the ticket. His record on the bench has been an enviable one, and his decisions, when appealed from, have almost without exception, been sustained by the Supreme Court.

Judge Elliott has also been connected with several large financial institutions, and is now a director of The Savings Fund Company, one of the best known and most substantial institutions of the city.

In politics he has always been a Republican, inheriting its principles from his father, who was a strong abolitionist, and before the civil war more than once gave succor to, and harbored fugitive slaves in their endeavors to secure their liberty.

Judge Elliott became an Odd-Fellow in 1887, and being active and progressive in the order, as in everything else, has held all the offices in a subordinate lodge, and is Past Grand of Ridgeley Lodge, No. 108.

On May 13, 1883, he was married to Miss Edith Winslow, of Muscatine, Iowa, a descendant of the famous New England family, and a lady of culture and refinement. Three children have been born to them; all of whom are living: Charles Winslow, aged six years; Eugene Edwin, four years; and Ethel, two years old.

Being of Quaker and Congregational ancestry in religious matters, Judge Elliott and his family, while not members of, are regular attendants at the First Congregational Church.

This sketch would hardly be complete without some record of Judge Elliott's literary work, because many know him through his writings who know him not as a lawyer and a jurist. For several years he has been a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Political Science Quarterly*, and other leading journals and reviews. His monograph entitled "The United States and Northeastern Fisheries," published in 1887, was cited as the highest authority on the subject on the floor of the United States Senate, in the discussion of the fisheries treaty during Cleveland's administration. His reputation as a writer on questions of international and public law is recognized by the leading authorities of this and foreign countries. A list of the writings of Judge Elliott fills two pages of the report of the American Historical Association, and includes "The United States and Northeastern Fisheries, (1887);" "The Behring Sea Question," *Atlantic Monthly*, 1890;" "The Legislatures and the Courts," *Political Science Quarterly*, 1890; "A History of the Supreme Court of Minnesota;" and "Lectures on Private Corporations," 1892.

He is an active member of the American Historical Association, and of the American Academy of Political Science; he is also a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Fair Auxiliary Congress.

His private library is large and very select, and probably contains a more valuable collection of foreign works on political science and jurisprudence than can be found in many private libraries in the west. Such a record of industry, perseverance, and strong determination to succeed, together

with the great success attained by one so young in years, entitles Judge Elliott to a place among the representative men of the northwest, and is deserving of study and imitation by every ambitious boy who must carve out his own fortune by his own efforts.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BARNES,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

FOR a period of a little over twenty years Mr. W. A. Barnes has been a citizen of Minneapolis, engaged in real estate, loans and insurance, and has not only been active and successful in business, but has been one of the most efficient of her many public-spirited citizens in promoting the material prosperity of the city, as well as in establishing institutions of learning, religion and charity. The beginnings of his life were in humble circumstances, and he grew to manhood through years of severe toil at a mechanical trade, with few opportunities for intellectual improvement. Few men have struggled with sterner resolution against adverse circumstances, or practiced self-denial with more firm and steady purpose to overcome them, or achieved a higher satisfaction in rising by laborious steps to a position of competency, influence and respect.

The grandfather of Mr. Barnes was a well-to-do farmer, living in Glenham, Dutchess county, New York, and his grandmother belonged to a family of Greens, who were from New England. His father, William Barnes, and his mother, a Lee, removed from Dutchess county, New York, where they were brought up, to western New York in 1830. They were members of the Baptist church, intelligent and respected in the community, but poor in this world's goods, the father following the occupation of an operative in woolen mills.

W. A. Barnes was born March 28, 1840, in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, New York. He was the youngest of a family of five children. His earliest recollections were of an humble rented home at Factory Hollow, a little hamlet where was situated a woolen factory in which his father was employed. The family removed to Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, where, at the age of eleven, the lad was put to work at manual labor in the

woolen mills, which he followed without intermission until he reached his majority. A single term at the common school comprised the entire scholastic advantage of his life. The rudiments of learning obtained in infancy at his mother's knee, with hours snatched from the busy labor of his apprenticeship devoted to reading such books as fell in his way, gave him the learning which, improved by a diligent reading of the best books in later life, have given, if not a methodical, at least a comprehensive education.

At the age of eighteen, dissatisfied with the portion of his earnings which was appropriated to his apparel, he made an agreement with his father by which he should receive his own wages, paying a stipulated sum for his time. The result was a surplus of three dollars at the end of the year, which was loaned upon a promissory note at seven per cent. interest. This beginning of accumulation was followed through the remaining years of a busy life, during which expenditures have been kept within income and a surplus left over for investment. About this time he was thrown out of work by the burning of the woolen mill, losing a part of his wardrobe. He submitted himself to examination and was granted a certificate to teach school, obtaining a school in a district adjoining that of his home at thirteen dollars a month, boarding round. There were six weeks before time to open the school term. He hired out to a neighbor for four weeks, husking corn, digging potatoes and getting in buckwheat, the wages for which, paid in produce, furnished a load of potatoes, apples and buckwheat, which he sent to his parents for their winter's supply. The remaining two weeks were put in in wheeling dirt to a dam, twelve hours of work for a day's labor, for which he received six dollars and board, a sum



A. A. Barnes



which sufficed to replenish his apparel sufficiently to make him presentable to his school patrons. He taught three months, earning thirty-nine dollars. At the close of the term the school treasury was empty, and he was obliged to return home without his pay. When he learned that the treasury was in funds he walked thirty miles to the treasurer, received his money at nine P. M., and started home. When ten miles on the road he was so exhausted that he was compelled to ask lodgings of his old employer, and the next day reached home with his thirty-nine dollars, the fruit of three months' labor and a walk of sixty miles to collect it. In reviewing this year of his life Mr. Barnes says: "I think I struggled harder that year and the next with hard work, hardship and poverty than I ever have since."

It was at the age of nineteen that Mr. Barnes made his first real estate venture. It was the purchase of a one and a fourth acre lot in the village of Honeoye Falls for two hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable in four annual installments. Upon this lot he put up a small house, buying the lumber and obtaining the carpenter's work on credit. When finished his parents were installed in the house, the first roof of their own that had ever been over their heads, and they continued to occupy it as long as they were able to live alone. The bills were paid and the lot contract cancelled out of his earnings, some of which were obtained by working extra time after the twelve hours that constituted a day's labor.

In the spring of 1862 he commenced working on a farm. He was then in his twenty-second year. The war had been in progress nearly a year, and he found himself unable to resist the patriotic ardor which impelled the youth of the country to arms. Yielding to the appeals of the government, he volunteered, and was mustered into the service at Rochester, New York, in July, 1862, and was assigned to Company D of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of New York Infantry. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and partook of its entrenchings, marchings and battles, which the history of the war times exhibits in detail. He was in the decisive battle of Antietam, and at the battle of Fredericksburg he was so seriously wounded that he was sent to the hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland. As he con-

valesced he was appointed ward-master of one of the wards in the hospital. General Butler granted him a furlough to attend the military school which had been established at Philadelphia, after which he was ordered to Washington for examination, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and returned to Point Lookout to await an assignment to duty. A commission was made out and forwarded to his regiment, assigning him to duty in a regiment of United States colored troops then garrisoning Fort Pillow. The commission was suppressed by the officers of his former regiment, the One Hundred and Eighth New York, and never reached him. The unworthy act of his comrades saved his life, as the colored regiment to which he had been assigned was, upon the capture of Fort Pillow by General Forrest, murdered almost to the last man. A new commission was in due time made out, assigning him to Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States colored troops. Before this regiment had been fully organized and made ready for service Richmond had been evacuated, Lee had surrendered and the war was over. His regiment was selected to serve as guard of honor for the body of President Lincoln on its passage through Philadelphia, after which its officers were detailed for service in the Freedmen's Bureau. Lieutenant Barnes was stationed at Clarksville, Virginia, as assistant superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau. When superseded by civil officers he was ordered to Richmond and discharged. On his return he tarried at Washington and witnessed the grand national review of the Union armies, a sight never to be forgotten, and to be seen only once. At the termination of the war he returned home and engaged in business with his elder brother, Alexander, at Rochester, New York, where he remained two years, and then sold his interest in the business to his brother.

While living at Rochester he met Miss Catherine J. Roycraft, a daughter of Joseph Roycraft, a farmer living at Ogden, Monroe county, New York. Yielding to a mutual attraction, they were married October 3, 1867, at the residence of Mr. Corser, in Buffalo, New York. The newly married pair proceeded to their new home, where he entered again the employment of the proprietors of the woolen mill which had been rebuilt. He worked in the mill eight

months of each year and taught school four months. No time was suffered to be idle. The day after work in the mill ceased school was begun. No holidays were allowed. Even on the Saturdays of the school session he chopped cordwood for the neighbors, and thus preserved unbroken his rule to make income exceed expenditures. This employment was continued until he decided to accept an offer from Mr. E. S. Corser to join him in business in Minneapolis.

Mr. Barnes arrived in Minneapolis April 11, 1872, and formed a partnership with Mr. Corser on the first day of the following May in the real-estate business, to which was added loans and insurance. An office was opened in the First National Bank building, opposite the Nicollet House, where the partnership business was carried on for twelve years, and until it was dissolved by limitation.

A partnership was then formed consisting of W. A. Barnes, Alexander Barnes, C. W. Sexton, Frank H. Barnes and Henry F. Wyman, in the same business, and occupying the same office that had so long been the headquarters of Corser & Co. Having some years before purchased the Barton Block on upper Washington avenue, the firm of W. A. Barnes & Co. occupied one of its lower rooms in 1889, where their office has remained to the present time. Thus the business has been carried on for more than twenty years, but with one change of location.

At the outset Messrs. Corser and Barnes, believing that in helping to build up the enterprises, especially those of a manufacturing character, of Minneapolis, they would effectually forward their own interests, determined upon a liberal and enterprising policy. They have been most efficient in attracting such establishments and in contributing and assisting to raise such financial assistance as was needful to secure them. The method adopted was usually to furnish a site or secure subscriptions of stock in the proposed undertaking. Thus, by the union of mechanical skill and experience, with the capital requisite to carry on the business, many important manufacturing plants were secured to the city, adding to the volume of its business and diversifying its products, and augmenting its population by the large number of operatives, with their families, necessary to operate them. This in turn furnished new

tenants for houses and customers for lots, as well as contributing to the general augmentation of values, and thus materially helping in building up the city.

Among the important establishments which were brought here through the personal endeavor of Mr. Barnes, and in almost every instance by a liberal subscription by his firm, are the Northwestern Stove Works, the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, the Swinburn Printing Company, the Minneapolis Knitting Company, the Minneapolis Plow Works, the Tilden Heater and Closet Company, the Northern Car Company, the Gold and Silver Reduction Works, the Esterly Harvester Company, the T. J. Preece Mercantile Company, and the Minneapolis Glass Company. Of most of these corporations Mr. Barnes is a director, of many of them he is president, and of some he is secretary and treasurer. To them all he has contributed not only capital, but much labor and careful oversight.

Besides these business connections he is a director of the Flour City National Bank, with its capital of one million dollars, and also of the Citizens' Bank. He is president of the Realty Company, capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and of the Real Estate Corporation, with the same amount of capital, and secretary and treasurer of the Minneapolis Hosiery Company, capital stock one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was one of the original members of the Business Men's Union and chairman of its miscellaneous committee.

In connection with Messrs. E. S. Corser and C. P. Lovell he is a proprietor of the beautiful Oak Park addition, bounded by Sixth and Plymouth avenues and Fourteenth and Twenty-second streets north. During the depression of 1878-9 Messrs. Corser and Barnes built about fifty houses and four stores, giving employment to many mechanics and laborers.

These enterprises have not been ephemeral, but having been established with good judgment and backed with sufficient capital, have, most of them, become substantial and permanent institutions. They have added thousands to the population of the city and swelled its property valuation by millions.

In politics Mr. Barnes has been a Republican, though he has declined all political positions,

believing that official life is in no sense compatible with business success.

His religious connection is with the Baptist Church, in which he was nurtured. The Society of Christian Endeavor and Young Men's Christian Association have his warm sympathy. He believes in common schools, in Sunday-schools, in public libraries, in university extension lecturers, and in all measures calculated to enlighten and educate the masses.

In furtherance of his charitable inclinations he was active in soliciting funds and co-operating in the establishment of the Minneapolis Hospital College, of which he was a director and treasurer, an institution since incorporated into the State University and made the instrument of its medical instruction.

Yet not content with crowding the business hours of the day with labor, as in youth when pressed by the need of subsistence, he devoted the time usually given to recreation to additional toil, so in mature life, he has devoted an average of four hours per day, outside of business time, to intellectual improvement. His reading has been extensive and thorough. Among the subjects and authors that have engaged his attention have been,

first, the Holy Scriptures, which he has read and re-read from year to year. Then commentaries upon the weekly Sunday-school lesson, as prescribed by the committee for international study; Hume, Guizot, Green and Fisk in history; the belles letters of Irving, Longfellow and Whittier; metaphysics by Bacon and Drummond, with biographies, poems, books of travel and explorations, and a judicious selection of light literature by Scott, Hawthorne, Bulwer and Lew Wallace. Even the ponderous annals of Josephus have received his patient attention. War histories and biographies have been a favorite subject of reading. Thus no less than one hundred and forty books have been gone through within the last six years. Through much travel he has added the fruits of observation to the study of books.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have three children: Kate Augusta, born May 15, 1869; William Elwood, born March 20, 1871, and Alexander J., born April 5, 1882.

Of medium height, Mr. Barnes is portly, with an open, pleasant countenance. His conversation is fluent and his movements active. Enterprise, unwearied industry, integrity and unbounded faith in Minneapolis are his characteristics.

JASPER N. SEARLES,

STILLWATER, MINN.

IT is not only the privilege, but also the duty, of every man to make the most of his opportunities and endowments. Talent, application and energy furnishes the source of true American nobility, and he who rises above the masses of mankind and becomes a factor in the development, preservation and prosperity of his country, deserves favorable mention in its history.

Jasper N. Searles belongs to this class. He was born on November 9, 1840, at North Royalton, Ohio, and removed with his father's family to Minnesota in 1855. Mr. Searles is of English descent. His father was Jonathan D. Searles, who immigrated from New York to Ohio at an early day. His mother, Harriet, *née* Bronson, was from a distinguished family. Mr. Searles attended the district schools, afterwards the Cleveland schools, and then pursued an academic

course at the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio. At Hastings, Minnesota, he began business as clerk in a drug store, where he remained three years, and then taught school one year.

At the opening of the civil war, Mr. Searles was one of the first to respond to the call for men, enlisting in the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers and was for three years in the army of the Potomac. For meritorious service and bravery, Mr. Searles was made successively second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. After Mr. Searles was mustered out in 1864, he went with the expedition that located Fort Wadsworth, Dakota, where he remained as post trader three years. But he was not contented, and felt that his sphere was too contracted for his capabilities and ambitions, and he accordingly entered the law department of Michigan University, from

which he was graduated in 1869. Returning to Hastings, Minnesota, he commenced the practice of law and soon became one of the leading lawyers of his county. He was elected county attorney, and to the Minnesota General Assembly from Dakota county.

In 1882 Mr. Searles removed to Stillwater, and soon became a prominent and influential member

of the bar there. In politics he has always been a Republican, and was elected to the state senate in 1891, but lost his seat through an election contest. Mr. Searles is a Royal Arch Mason, and stands high in the Masonic order. In 1867 he was married to Miss Sarah L. Tozer, daughter of Isaac B. Tozer. They have had three children.

SAM T. FERGUSON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

TO have been a pioneer in the development of the manufacturing interests of the northwest; to have labored with his hands in raising some of her early tenements; to have brought an important branch of manufacturing industry from a small beginning of handcraft to a great corporation, employing manifold machinery and sending its finished product to break the sod, till the soil and sow the seeds on multitudes of farms throughout the northwest, and finally to maintain a complete iron foundry, with its varied products of utility and ornament, constitute the patent of nobility with which the truthful historian would ennoble this useful and industrious life.

Tradition assigns to the ancestor of the family a Scotch origin. Authentic records show that Daniel Ferguson died at Kittery, Maine, in 1676, where he had resided more than ten years upon a farm. After him succeeded in regular generations, James Ferguson, James Ferguson, Jr., Reuben Ferguson and Ivory Ferguson, who was the father of S. T. Ferguson. His mother was Abigail Goodhue. He was born in the town of Dixmont, Penobscot county, Maine, December 29, 1835, being the seventh born of a family of nine sons and daughters. Until his ninth year he attended the district school of the neighborhood, and from that time until his seventeenth year aided in the farm work through the summers, continuing at school winters. At this age he entered the academy at Hampden, with the purpose of preparing to enter Bowdoin College. Winters he engaged in teaching school and working as a joiner in the ship yards at Rockland and Belfast. Having completed his preparatory studies in 1857, he was compelled to relinquish

his purpose to enter college by premonitions of pulmonary disease, which forbade a sedentary life. He therefore turned his face westward, following the large tide of emigration which at that time was setting from northern New England to the Northwest, and made a pre-emption claim near Monticello, Wright county, Minnesota. The outdoor life through the summer so recruited his health, that he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where a schoolmate had settled, and after working for a few months as a carpenter, he thought his health sufficiently restored to continue his studies.

He entered the State University at Madison in the second term of the Freshman class, but after a term at study the old symptoms returned, compelling him to give up his plans of study. He now returned to Minnesota, and in the spring of 1857 formed a partnership with Daniel Young at St. Anthony, in the business of contracting and building. For two years the firm was constantly employed, putting up several stores and dwellings. In the spring of 1859 he had a severe hemorrhage from the lungs, which so depleted his strength that he was compelled to abandon his prosperous business.

Repairing again to Madison and then to Cincinnati and Chicago, he spent the next two years in attempts to regain health, with intervals of labor at his mechanical trade. At Cincinnati he spent some time with J. A. Fay & Co., manufacturers of wood working machinery.

With strength regained he returned to Minneapolis and formed a partnership with Charles Brown, a practical carriage maker, for the manufacture of plows. In the spring of 1861, he



S. J. Ferguson

occupied a small shop on Minnetonka street (First avenue south), between First and Second streets, where the infant business was started. They made wrought steel plows, Mr. Ferguson designing and making his own patterns. Soon after commencing the business his partner volunteered in the famous First Minnesota Regiment, and Mr. Ferguson bought his interest and continued the business. In the fall he took Mr. C. K. Perrine, who was a blacksmith, into partnership, and the new firm built a shop at the corner of Utah street (First avenue north) and First street. In 1863 Mr. Ferguson bought out his partner and continued the business until 1865, when his shop was burned. He now removed to the corner of Itasca street (Second avenue north) and First street, and resumed and continued the business until 1869, when he took as a partner, Mr. John B. Clark, now Professor of Political Economy in Amherst College. Afterwards, E. H. Holbrook acquired Mr. Clark's interest, and when the late W. B. Jackson entered the firm in 1871, the business was incorporated as the Monitor Plow Works. The popularity of their plows had steadily increased, the business had greatly enlarged, so that with additional capital and much improved machinery, their products were multiplied. Mr. Ferguson invented and patented improvements in the gang plow, the horse rake and corn planter, as well as the old walking plow, which were introduced into their implements and sold throughout the Northwest, the Monitor plow and Monitor breaking plow having great popularity. Mr. Ferguson remained as mechanical

manager of the works for ten years. When the business was thoroughly established, occupying a large plant which had been built in the westerly part of the city, he withdrew. He now bought the interest of Mr. L. V. N. Blakeman, in the firm of Menzel and Company, and associating with Mr. Gregor Menzel, formed a partnership in the foundry business, under the style of Menzel and Ferguson, which still exists. For a long time they made a specialty of car wheels, but now are largely occupied with architectural iron and general castings. The works are very complete, equipped with all needed machinery, and employ a large capital.

Mr. Ferguson married in 1886 Miss Clara Munch of Redwood City, California. They have three children. They are members of the congregation of Park Avenue Congregational Church, Mrs. Ferguson being connected with that church.

Mr. Ferguson in his busy life has not been unmindful of social obligations. He is a charter member of the Order of Good Templars, and is connected with the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish rite.

Other manufacturing interests than the one with which he is personally connected engage his attention. He is a director of the Minneapolis Plow Works, and president of the Coffin Box and Lumber Company. Mr. Ferguson thoroughly understands his business, giving it close attention, while indulging a taste for literature, especially as connected with practical arts.

[The above sketch was prepared for the History of Minneapolis by Munsell & Co.]

CYRUS WELLINGTON,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this biography is favorably known in the northwest as an able lawyer, well versed in his profession, acute and alert of mind, with a ready command of the English language. As an advocate, he is in the front rank; and as a forensic debater, he has no superior. He is noted for his skill in the management of cases, tact in eliciting evidence, and superiority as a trial lawyer. He possesses the power of keen analysis to a high degree and easily detects

false analogies. He grasps the salient points of a question with ease; and there is a refinement in his methods of thought that enables him to handle delicate questions with great skill and exactness. He is suave in his manner, self-poised and dignified in demeanor, thoughtful of the feelings and respectful towards the opinions of others, possessing those instincts that characterize a great lawyer and a true gentleman.

Cyrus Wellington was born at Albany, New

York, February 22, 1844, the son of Jonas C. Wellington, who was a prominent politician in his day, and who, when the great rush for the gold fields in California was made in 1849, joined the throng. Cyrus' grandfather, Elisha Wellington, was a lieutenant in the Continental army under General Washington; and his commission is still preserved in the safe of our subject. He lived at Concord, Massachusetts, died and was buried there.

Mr. Wellington obtained a good education in the public schools in his native county, and he seemed to have a natural bent for the law, for when quite young he borrowed law books and commenced the study of the elementary principles of the law at home. After removing to the west, he served three years in the Union army in the late civil war in the Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was severely wounded while gallantly fighting before Atlanta, and was

mustered out of service, September 24, 1864, at Marietta, Georgia.

He entered a law office at Decorah, Iowa, in 1870, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1871. He practiced law at Decorah seventeen years. But his fame as a trial lawyer soon became so wide that his practice extended into several states, as far east as Milwaukee, Wisconsin, whither he has repeatedly been called to try important cases; also throughout Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. He was elected District Attorney of the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa, and also re-elected, serving in all eight years. In June, 1888, Mr. Wellington removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and formed a partnership with Mr. W. W. Erwin, and has continued to the present time (1892), enjoying an extensive practice.

Mr. Wellington married on December 10, 1873, Miss Gertrude G. Allen, by whom he has three children.

WILLIAM H. DUNWOODY,

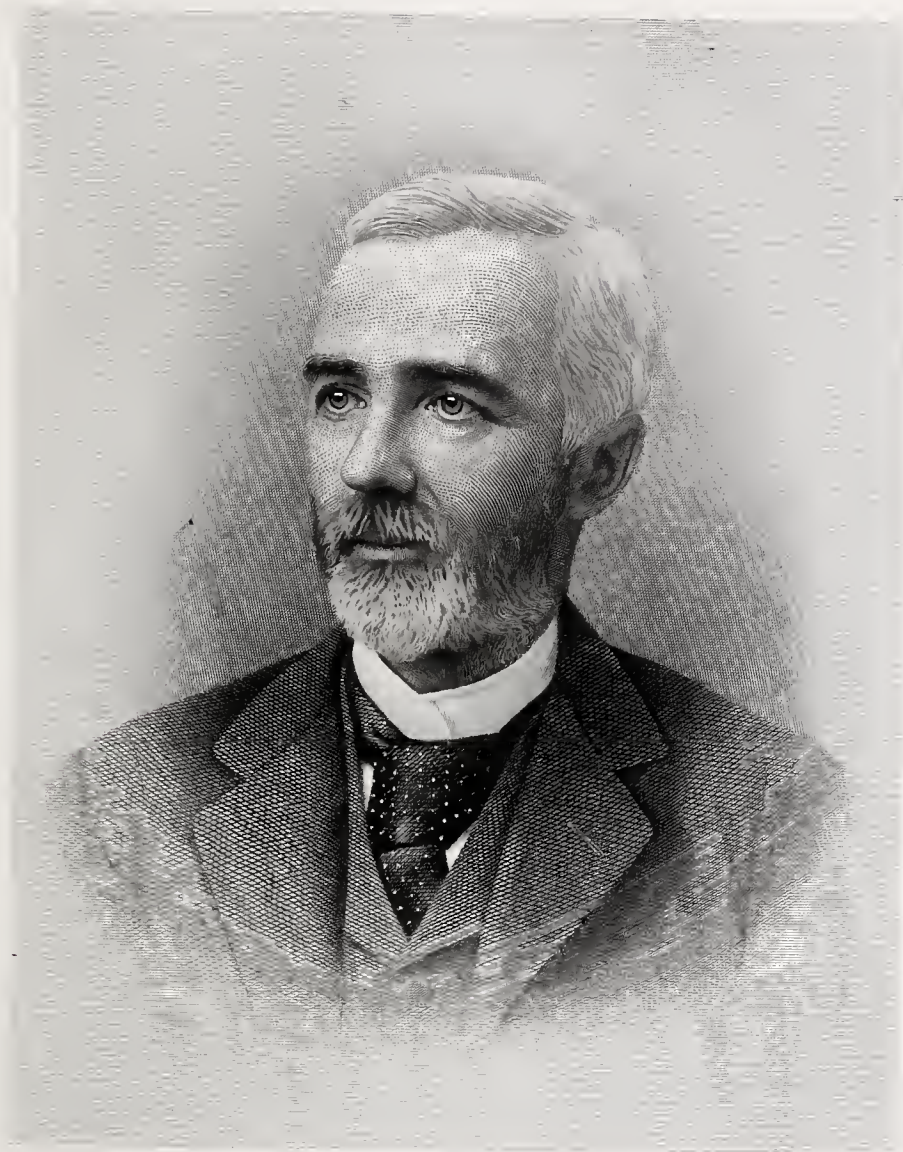
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE modest gentleman whose name heads this notice, and who is known upon the flour exchanges of two continents, has a personality so unassuming that it is recognized by comparatively few of his fellow-citizens, among whom he has conducted a large and successful business for more than twenty years. Greatness is often accompanied by striking physical qualities; sometimes, however, its presence is manifested only by results worked out in seclusion, through the dominant power of a thoughtful and active brain.

Mr. Dunwoody is one of those whose thought, elaborated in the quiet seclusion of his office, sets the machinery of business into ceaseless revolution and achieves results by the unfailing success of his well laid plans. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1841. His father was James Dunwoody, whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather lived in the same vicinity in Chester county, and were all engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were of Scotch ancestry, and of the Calvinistic faith and Presbyterian church connection. His mother was Hannah Hood, daughter of William

Hood, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was a descendant of John Hood, who came with the companions of William Penn, from Leicestershire, England, in 1684, and settled in Philadelphia. The family belonged to the Society of Friends.

Mr. Dunwoody's early life was passed upon the farm where he was born, after which he was sent to school for a season at Philadelphia. When only eighteen he entered into training for his life-work in the store of an uncle, in Philadelphia, in the grain and flour trade. After a few years he embarked in the same business as senior partner of the firm of Dunwoody & Robertson. Ten years in early manhood devoted to the practical details of the grain business in one of the great markets of the country had given him an excellent preparation for embarking in the manufacture of the staple of the food of mankind, when a happy circumstance led him to Minneapolis, where the opportunity existed to build up a great manufacturing business. It was in 1869 that he took up his residence here. For a year or two his attention was given to the purchase of flour for eastern parties, an employment which brought



Am. B. Dimwoody

him into contact with the millers, and gave him familiarity with qualities of grain and flour, as well as terms and methods of transportation.

This was before the introduction of the midlings purifier, or the methods of the new process in milling. The mills of the period were grinding spring wheat on the old-fashioned buhr stones, and vainly striving to compete with the whiter brands of flour made from fall sown wheat, in the mills of St. Louis and Rochester. It had some superior qualities, especially for bakers' use, which gave it access to the eastern markets. The improved methods of milling, which were destined to give to spring wheat flour a precedence over that made from the soft grain, and to produce the patent flour—the finest quality in the world—out of the stuff rejected in the old style of milling, were yet in embryo. Mr. Dunwoody embarked in milling at this turning point in the business, and was enabled to adopt each improvement as it was introduced, and to keep his product at the highest point of progressive excellence.

In 1871 the firm of Tiffany, Dunwoody & Co., was formed, operating the Arctic mill; and that of H. Darrow & Co., operating the Union mill—both under Mr. Dunwoody's personal management. As the consumption of wheat for milling in Minneapolis increased, it became evident that co-operation in buying supplies for the mills would be a great economy. It was the practice for each mill to send its buyers to principal shipping points in the wheat producing district, where they not infrequently bid against each other. At the best the system necessitated the employment of a large number of buyers, and was thus burdensome and expensive. Mr. Dunwoody applied himself to devise a better system, and organized with other co-operating millers the once famous Millers' Association, and became manager and general agent of it. Under it all the private buyers were recalled, and the agents of the association bought all the wheat required for the various mills and distributed it according to the capacity and contributions of the several mills. This system was continued until the establishment of elevators of adequate capacity, and the building up of a wheat market in Minneapolis, rendered it no longer necessary to go into the country for the purchase of wheat, when it was discontinued.

After the new process of milling had been successfully introduced into Minneapolis, but before it had become widely introduced elsewhere, Mr. Dunwoody accomplished a new departure in the exportation of flour, which completely emancipated the mills from the middle-men of the eastern seaports, and freed them from many delays incident to the old system. At the earnest solicitation of Gov. Washburn he made a trip to Europe to arrange for a direct export business. On his arrival in England in November, 1877, he met with the most determined opposition from merchants and millers whose commissions and profits would be curtailed by the success of his plan. He did not for a moment lose confidence in ultimate success and at length secured a foothold. His open, upright way of dealing, coupled with the excellence of the product offered, in time overcame all prejudice, and the northwestern miller was soon enjoying a new and important market abroad. The same system was introduced on the continent, and before long became a settled and recognized method of distributing the product of the mills. At present the mills of Minneapolis export direct, on through bills of lading, one third of their entire product, and the miller draws his own bills of exchange on his consignee in London, Paris, Hamburg, or wherever he may consign it, and the Minneapolis banks negotiate these bills at first hands.

After the great mill explosion in 1878 Gov. Washburn, whose intuitive judgment of men was almost unerring, induced Mr. Dunwoody to join him in the milling partnership with the late John Crosby and Charles J. Martin, and the firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co. was formed to run the Washburn mills, commencing business February 1st, 1879. Since that time Mr. Dunwoody has been uninterruptedly identified with the conduct of these famous mills (with the exception of the year 1888, on account of ill-health), and at present is a large stockholder in the incorporated Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, and is its vice-president.

While he had charge of the operation of the Washburn "B" mill, a hint of the use of rollers for crushing the wheat in the process of milling, as being employed in the mills at Buda-Pesth, reached the enterprising proprietors, who took measures to inform themselves on the subject,

with the result that some of the rollers then in use were imported. An experimental mill of one hundred and twenty-five barrels capacity, with grinding wholly done by rolls, was built in the "C" mill. Their operation was so satisfactory that the whole "C" mill was changed, and when the machinery of the "A" mill was put in it was completely supplied with rolls, but much improved in construction. Mr. Dunwoody and his associates in the Washburn mills were the first to introduce and apply the use of corrugated rollers for the reduction of wheat—a new departure—which in addition to the middlings purifier, which had already been perfected here, constitutes what is familiarly termed the "new process" in milling.

The intimate connection of milling with the storage of wheat naturally led Mr. Dunwoody to take interests in the building and management of elevators throughout the country, in which enterprises he has invested largely of his ample fortune. He was one of the organizers of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, the St. Anthony Elevator Company, and the Duluth Elevator Company, three of the heaviest concerns in the country. He is president of the first named, and vice-president of the other two companies.

Besides his large interests in milling and elevators Mr. Dunwoody holds other important financial trusts. He is a director of the Northwestern National Bank, of which another Minneapolis miller, Geo. A. Pillsbury, is president, and also he is a director of the Minneapolis Trust Company, two of the largest financial institutions of the city.

While the relations of labor towards capital are in so many places strained and hostile, they have always been of the most pacific character between the millers and their employés in Minneapolis. The relations between Mr. Dunwoody and the employés of the Washburn mills are the most cordial and reciprocal.

Mr. Dunwoody married before coming to Minneapolis Kate L. Patten, of Philadelphia, daughter of John W. Patten, a prominent leather merchant, but is without other family. He has a pleasant and rich, but unostentatious house, on Tenth street, near the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association and the City Library. He is a communicant at Westminster Church.

From this sketch, which deals largely with the business relations of Mr. Dunwoody, one would gain a very false impression, who should regard him as one absorbed in material things. He has literary and artistic tastes, and enjoys refined social intercourse. He spends much time in travel, and delights above all things to escape from the cares of business into the open country, where, with dog and gun, he follows the trail of game-fowls with as great avidity as he experiences in his frequent contests with the bears and bulls of the exchange.

Take him for all in all Mr. Dunwoody is a model citizen, enterprising, methodical, painstaking in business; he is unassuming, genial, and affable in private life. He has the faculty of accumulation, with no sordid stain of greed. His example is both an inspiration and a model to the youth, who would bring into activity both the practical and the ideal elements of character.

THOMAS LOWRY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AMONG the men who have settled in Minneapolis since the civil war, few are more prominent at home or more widely known abroad than Thomas Lowry. In his large public spirit and general helpfulness, not less than in the ample wealth, which his enterprise and sagacity have accumulated, he stands among the foremost public men of his city. He was born on the 27th day of February, 1843, in Logan county, Illinois,

and is now in the very prime of life, in perfect health, and in the enjoyment to the fullest of every one of his bodily and mental faculties.

His father was Samuel R. Lowry, born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1808. His mother was Rachel Bullock, a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who died in early womanhood, leaving a family of small children. The father was a farmer, who had located in central Illinois in 1834, when it



Thomas Loup

was a comparative wilderness, and young "Tom" grew to manhood surrounded by like influences and atmosphere as Abraham Lincoln. Six children were born to Samuel Lowry and his wife, three of whom died in infancy. The only sister of Mr. Lowry died in this city a few years since. His brother, William Ross Lowry, enlisted in the war in the Second Illinois Cavalry in 1861, serving until the close of the struggle, and died of consumption on the ever memorable day of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Lowry is therefore the last surviving member of his father's family.

Thomas Lowry received a common school education in his native county, passing the early years of his life after the manner customary with farmer's lads. At seventeen years of age he entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., where he completed his education. After leaving school he took a trip to the west, spending a year or more on the Missouri river. Returning to Illinois he entered the law office of Judge C. Bagly, in Rushville, remaining there until he was admitted to the bar in 1867.

"I had heard of the fame of Minneapolis," said Mr. Lowry to the writer, "and was completely infatuated with the desire to come here and make my home. As soon as my studies were completed and I had been admitted to the bar, I started at once for Minnesota, and have never regretted it."

He arrived in this city in July, 1867, and at once opened a law office in the Harrison Block for the practice of his profession. The first few months was a repetition of the experience of all young attorneys—hard times and few clients. But soon the admirable personal qualities of the young attorney began to manifest themselves, and business came rapidly to him. Within two years he had built up a good business and was doing well financially. In 1869 he entered into partnership with Judge A. H. Young, a business connection which lasted until his partner was appointed on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Hennepin county.

On the 14th day of December, 1870, Mr. Lowry was married to Miss Beatrice M. Goodrich, daughter of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, at that time a leading physician of the city. Of this marriage two daughters and a son have been born.

No more sturdy or energetic representative of the class of self-made men can be found than Thomas Lowry. Originally a farmer's boy, he grew to manhood on the prairies of the great west. Seeking the new and growing village of Minneapolis after the close of the war, his keen intelligence early perceived the wonderful possibilities of rapid growth centered here. In the municipal development he early became a prime factor. Poor in purse when he arrived in Minneapolis, he was rich in health and the abounding energy of youth.

The second period of prosperity and activity in the real-estate business had just dawned in the infant metropolis, and Mr. Lowry soon had his hands full of business in supplying the speculative demand. Gradually his own realty began to increase. Almost imperceptibly he was withdrawn from the practice of law and forced into another field of more active usefulness. As the village extended its limits and began to take on the character of a city, the courage and faith of this young operator strengthened, and the possibilities of metropolitan greatness grew upon his imagination. He bought lots and acres in every direction, and as his purchases increased values multiplied enormously. At first he was not handling large sums of money. In those days of the city's early growth a few hundred dollars sufficed to obtain possession of large quantities of real estate. Gradually, however, as his circle of acquaintances widened, he began to do a large traffic with eastern investors. His dealings were in all classes of realty—business lots, residence lots, suburban acres, over which the impetus of growth must soon carry the metropolis—these were the possessions sought for and obtained by this daring young adventurer. It is very easy to make a fortune in real estate so long as there is an active demand in the market, and the tendency of prices is constantly upward. But when all demand ceases, when purchasers who were eagerly buying and paying enormous prices last week, suddenly become sellers, and the market breaks under the importunate and persistent offers of their holdings at reduced prices, then comes the trial period for the men whose sublime faith in the city's future has prompted them to burden themselves with unproductive realty. This was precisely what happened in Minneapolis

in 1873. The failure of Jay Cooke and the stoppage of work on the Northern Pacific Railway, precipitated a financial and commercial panic over the country. It operated very disastrously in Minneapolis, which had been the supply base for this gigantic undertaking, and the prosperity of the city was temporarily blighted like a late-sown field of wheat by an August frost. Real estate went begging. Property within the business center did not decrease in value, but there was no demand for it for improvement, and outside or residence property became a drug in the market.

Mr. Lowry was peculiarly constituted by nature, as well as education, to weather the storm in such a disastrous period. Possessed of infinite patience and good nature, perfect bodily health and powers of physical endurance that were absolutely tireless, he met every reverse with the courage of a philosopher, and with the faith of the martyrs of old. The depression continued unabated during the years 1874-5-6 and 7. But during this period other citizens had brought into life another enterprise—small in its beginning, and not at all promising in the infantile stage of its existence. This was the street railway. Possessing a large amount of suburban realty, Mr. Lowry's attention was attracted to the horse railroad as a means of bringing the outlying district within easy distance of the business portion of the city. He was induced to take an interest in the new company—and here was laid the foundation of his immense fortune. What he had at first looked upon as a mere instrument to develop and increase the value of his realty possessions, soon came to be regarded as the enterprise to which he was destined to give the entire energies of his life. In 1879 commenced that period of phenomenal business activity and unexampled growth of the city of Minneapolis which electrified the country, and has never been duplicated in the history of city building on this continent. Mr. Lowry continued his real-estate transactions, but these had now come to be of secondary importance to his street railway interests. In extending, improving and rebuilding these lines he was brought into intimate relations with the great financial institutions of the country. His intimate acquaintance with the financial magnates of the eastern and European money cen-

ters has made him one of the most prominent agents in bringing to the notice of the world the importance of Minneapolis as a trade and manufacturing center, and the manifest destiny of its future greatness. Probably no man in the entire west has a more extended knowledge of the great money centers than Mr. Lowry. He has been a borrower to the extent of millions in developing his widely extended interests, and has been one of the chief agents in bringing foreign capital to the northwest for investment.

Mr. Lowry is one of the most approachable of men. Springing directly from the ranks of the people, no man of wealth in the entire nation has oftener shown his sympathy with the laboring classes than he. In the employ of the various corporations with which he is connected, there is an army of skilled and unskilled workmen. To every one of these, and to all men, in fact, he is accessible at all times; and every complaint of injustice or hardship meets with a prompt examination into the facts and a radical remedy where remedy is called for.

The rectitude of his life; his tireless energy in advancing the interests of the state and city of his home; his genial, kindly and generous personal attributes, need not be further dwelt upon. He is still with us, in the pride of a vigorous manhood, actively engaged in the business and social duties that make up the sum of life for men like him. Those who have known him longest and most intimately are the ones who are readiest to bear testimony to the splendid qualities of his heart and head; and these, too, compose the army of his fellows who sincerely wish that he may long be spared to encourage and build up enterprises that will redound to the rapid and substantial development of the great northwest.

Mr. Lowry at this time is president of the entire system of electric and street railways of the city of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He is also president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and the efficient financial manager of both systems. But this does not give a correct idea of the multitudinous duties and responsibilities of his active business life. Where the interests of the city or state are at stake, he seems to be omnipresent. No new industry seeks to find an abiding place in Minneapolis that does not

first strive to secure the co-operation of Mr. Thomas Lowry, and no legitimate enterprise ever goes begging for encouragement from him. He is the typical representative of the city of his home in every good sense.

Since the foregoing sketch was written Mr. Lowry has been the recipient of a tribute of which any man may justly be proud. It was a reception and banquet by his fellow-citizens of Minneapolis and St. Paul, in recognition of his services in furnishing the unequaled systems of electric rapid transit in the twin cities, and connecting the two. It was held at the West Hotel in Minneapolis. The Governor of the State of Minnesota presided and several hundred of the most prominent representatives of the business and enterprises of the cities were in attendance. The elegant hotel was profusely decorated with

the choicest floral productions, and the tables were spread with the rarest viands which the skill of the caterers could produce. Speeches were made by Archbishop Ireland of the diocese of St. Paul, by the Governor of the State, and mayors of the two cities, and by many of the leading representative men of the cities. The burden of all was the perfection of the electric system of urban and interurban transit, and the boldness and enterprise of Mr. Lowry in pushing it to completion. His reply, though evincing a palpable embarrassment from the profusion of eulogy, was frank and modest, and expressed a feeling of appreciation of the unwonted compliment, with an unabated interest in the common work of upbuilding the institutions of the cities destined to be one great metropolis on the basis of solid and enduring prosperity.

CHARLES COUNSELMAN,

CHICAGO, ILL.

PROMINENT among the business men of the northwest stands the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born December 25, 1849, the son of Jacob Counselman. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Mary Wigart. The family traces back its ancestry four generations in the State of Maryland. Both of Mr. Counselman's grandfathers were soldiers in the war of 1812.

Our subject obtained a good business education in the public schools, and he studied law at Ellicott City, Maryland, in the office of Judge Edward Hammond. His health failing him at the end of three years he abandoned it, and accepted a position in the office of George R. Blanchard, general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where he remained one year. In 1869 he came to Chicago and secured employment with Eli Johnson and Company. The salary was small, but he faithfully performed all that was required of him in this position. But, like many other brainy young men who came to Chicago in early days, he did not wait for a specially brilliant opening. After a short term of service with Mr. Johnson he engaged in the business of selling oil on commission for Chase, Hanford and Company.

In 1871 he commenced for himself in the commission business, and about this time he became a member of the Board of Trade, and has been exceedingly prosperous. By means of his strict integrity and well balanced judgment he gained unlimited confidence, and his conservatism was also apparent; and his enjoyment of public confidence brought him such lucrative patronage that, through times of general prosperity and general adversity alike, he has witnessed a steady increase in his business. His firm is at this time one of the largest and most prosperous of any in its line in Chicago. It has been his good fortune, in consequence of possessing a clear head and a sterling character, to see the bright sides of many questions which to others would seem dark, and to overcome obstacles which to others might seem insurmountable.

He deals in stocks and grain, and has a branch office in New York city. To facilitate his immense transactions he has in his office private telegraph wires connecting with New York, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Providence, and other eastern cities, and also Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia. In 1879 he erected a large warehouse at the Union

Stock Yards, in Chicago. As a member of the board of managers of real estate, he was influential and efficient in the erection of the new Board of Trade Building in Chicago.

He is an extensive owner of real estate. In 1883 he commenced the erection of the Counselman Building, and it was completed in 1884, owned wholly by Mr. Counselman, and it is an elegant and substantial building.

Mr. Counselman has a large interest in the Rock Island Elevators of Chicago. They have a capacity of about two million bushels. He has about one hundred and fifty stations throughout Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, for buying grain to supply his markets. Mr. Counselman has just completed an immense elevator at South Chicago, of which he is the sole owner.

Mr. Counselman is an unostentatious, unassuming gentleman, and modestly wears his laurels. He has a broad and comprehensive philosophy, is a friend to young men, and has always been ready to lend a helping hand to laudable enterprises. He is a public-spirited, generous, whole-souled gentleman, a patron of the arts and sciences, a citizen of whom Chicago is justly proud; a man of unexceptionable habits, devoted to his family and keenly alive to the demands of humanity. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Club, Washington Park Club and the New York Club.

Mr. Counselman was married in 1875 to Miss Jennie E. Otis, daughter of Judge L. B. Otis, of Chicago. They have two children, one son and one daughter.

GREGOR MENZEL,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THERE are few studies more elevating, more encouraging, or more interesting than the study of the lives and characters of men who have risen from the ranks. When we trace the career of those whom the world acknowledges as successful men, and who stand highest in public esteem, we find almost invariably that they are those who have risen gradually, overcome severe opposition, and in the face of the most bitter trials and seemingly insurmountable difficulties, have at length, by much self-reliance, great energy, perseverance and honesty, overcome every obstacle and won that success for which they had so long and earnestly striven.

Gregor Menzel was born in Bielendorf, in the Province of Silesia, Prussia, August 21, 1826. His father died before Gregor's birth, but his last request was, if his offspring was a boy and lived, he should learn a trade. When five years of age his life came very near being lost in a flood, which swept away their little home and nearly all the property his mother possessed. At the age of ten years he crossed the mountains on foot to Friedeburg, Austria, to live with an uncle and fulfill his father's last wish. Here he learned the locksmith trade, which was accomplished July 26, 1842. He recrossed the mountains on foot into

Prussia, and went to work in Lindheim's machine shop, near Glatz, to learn the machinist trade. After this he considered it necessary to travel and work in different places in order to perfect his knowledge as a mechanic. He walked to Breslau, Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen, being employed in different shops. While working in Blumenthal, near the latter city, he married Henrietta Dorothea Roesner. They started, February 13, 1847, for this country, stopping for a short time in London, arriving in New York April 7, 1847, on the sailing vessel *Northumberland*, which made the trip in twenty-eight days. He at once commenced work with James Bogardus, the celebrated inventor (see Vol. II, page 780, *American Encyclopedia*), whom he assisted in constructing his factory of five stories, entirely of cast-iron, it being the first complete cast-iron building in the world, and was the first to be represented in the *Illustrated London News*. He remained with Mr. Bogardus until August, 1850, when he concluded to go west, choosing Milwaukee as his destination.

He was made foreman in the machinery department of the Menominee Locomotive Manufacturing Company, holding this position until December 1, 1854, when he went into partnership with



Gregor Menzel

L. Keuck, and carried on steam-engine building, under the firm name of Menzel & Keuck. In 1855 M. and M. Stone bought Mr. Keuck's interest, and the new firm of Menzel, Stone & Co. were also extensively engaged in manufacturing threshing machines, and in 1855 built the first threshing engine used in the west.

The following year he took an active part in politics, helped organize the Republican party, was president of the Young Men's Fremont Club, and was the presidential elector from the First District of Wisconsin, casting his vote in the electoral college for John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton, February 1, 1857. The concern was consolidated with the Badger Iron Works, and business carried on under the name of Menzel, Cummings & Goodrich. The same year the first elevator was built in Milwaukee by Angus, Smith & Co., for which he manufactured all the machinery and iron works, including the engine and boiler. He also built the first mash machine driven by power in the city, for V. Blatz's brewery. But after years of prosperity came also reverses, and in the financial crisis of 1857, which swept the whole country, the firm went under and he lost all of his hard earnings, including his homestead. He then for a time devoted himself to inventions. On April 5, 1859, he obtained a patent on a steam boiler (see Patent Office Report of 1859, and for cut see *Scientific American* of October 1, 1859); also on a fire and burglar proof safe, April 24, 1860 (see Patent Office Report of 1860), one of his large safes being now in possession of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., of Minneapolis.

On the 24th of May, 1860, he left for Colorado, taking an eight-stamp steam quartz mill to Colorado for W. S. Candee, of Milwaukee. At that time a journey to Colorado meant a great deal more than it does now. There were no railroads west of the Missouri River, and two months were required to haul freight from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Denver. The quartz mills that Mr. Menzel had in charge were hauled by oxen and mules. He did not tarry with the train, however, but taking two of the best mules and a light wagon, he and three companions moved on ahead of the train and arrived in Denver July 4. The country at that time was almost a wilderness, and the red man roamed and hunted

undisturbed by civilization. Travelers were in constant danger of their lives, and death by the savages was predicted for Mr. Menzel and his companions, who were considered extremely reckless to travel as they did unprotected. After putting the mill in operation in Colorado, Mr. Menzel returned to St. Joseph by the "Overland Stage," which made the journey in the remarkably quick time of a week. From St. Joseph he returned to Milwaukee, arriving on February 22, 1861. He then intended to build another quartz mill to work the claims he secured in Colorado, but the Rebellion broke out and his plans were frustrated.

October 29, 1861, he took charge of the elevator engines of Angus Smith & Company, remaining with them until June, 11, 1864, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Bay State Iron Manufacturing Company, at that time the largest concern of the kind in Milwaukee. His first work there was to build a five hundred horsepower low-pressure beam engine for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway's new Elevator A, it being the first of that kind of engine built in that city. He also built the first steam passenger elevator constructed in Milwaukee, and placed it in the Plankinton Hotel of that city. In 1866 the steam engines, boilers, etc., were built under his supervision for J. Dean & Company's Pacific mill, and August 14 he came to Minneapolis to superintend putting the machinery in position. His work was completed October 12, and was so well appreciated that the firm presented him with one hundred dollars. He liked this city so well that he determined to make it his home in time.

July 1, 1868, he bought an interest in the Cream City Iron Works of Milwaukee, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Menzel, Stowell & Company until November, 1870, when he withdrew from the firm to accept the position tendered him as superintendent of the North Star Iron Works of Minneapolis. While in this position he designed and constructed the engine and machinery for the celebrated W. D. Washburn Company sawmill at Anoka, Isaac Staples' mill at Stillwater, engine and machinery in the city hall, including passenger and freight elevator, the first in the city. The building was occupied at that time by the *Tribune* Company; and many other important machinery outfits

were designed by him and constructed under his direction. April 1, 1874, he formed a partnership with his son, Charles G. Menzel, and D. C. Howard, and established the Northwestern Foundry, in its present location, corner Third street, Ninth and Tenth avenues south. The first grey iron castings were made July 13, and the first car wheels, first in the city, were cast October 12, 1874.

September 1, 1874, L. V. N. Blakeman bought out the interest of C. G. Menzel and D. C. Howard, and the business was continued under the firm name of G. Menzel & Co. On the 1st day of September, 1882, S. T. Ferguson bought Mr. Blakeman's interest, and the business has since been carried on under the name of Menzel & Ferguson. April 9, 1881, he was appointed by the Hon. Mayor A. C. Rand as water works commissioner for a term of four years, but he found that his ideas about water works were too far in advance to harmonize with the other members of the board, he being decidedly in favor of changing from the direct pressure to the reservoir and stand-pipe system, so he resigned October 11, 1881.

Owing to impaired health, Mr. Menzel has of late years been obliged to travel considerably, crossing the ocean nine times. These visits abroad restored to him his good health. Accompanied by his daughters he has visited most places of interest on the Continent of Europe. All the great art galleries have been visited by them, and their treasures admired and retained in memory. The refining beauties of the great musical centers were not overlooked, and they attended some of the great operatic productions of Vienna, where the grand soul-inspiring harmony of Wagner was interpreted as they had never before conceived it possible.

Mr. Menzel is domestic in his tastes and habits.

His home circle is certainly crowned with happiness, and in the society of his daughters, surrounded by a well selected collection of books and art treasures, he passes his hours of rest most contentedly and happily. His home has twice been the scene of sorrowful earthly partings. On the 24th day of January, 1872, the family was called upon to mourn the death of his eldest daughter, Maggie H., the first person buried in Lakewood Cemetery. January 22, 1891, another severe trial was undergone. On that date his wife, Henrietta Dorothea, who had been his helpmate and companion through all the years of his manhood, who had been his friend, counselor and adviser in hours of darkest need, passed away from earth. His family now consists of Carrie M., Charles G., Minnie A., wife of A. Z. Levering, and Emma D. Refined hospitality and good cheer make a stranger feel welcome to his home.

At one time Mr. Menzel was very active fraternal societies. He is now a member of Khurum Lodge, No. 112, F. and A. M., of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is also Past Grand of Excelsior Lodge, No. 20, Odd Fellows, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Past High Priest of Wisconsin Encampment, No. 2, and was an active member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Wisconsin in 1863.

Such is the biography of one of the representative men of the northwest, who owes the position he now occupies in the community entirely to his own unaided efforts, his firmness of purpose, strength of character and unswerving integrity. He is honored and respected not only by those who know him personally, but by the entire community, and his biography will be handed down to posterity, citing him as a most illustrious prototype of the self-made man.

SAM DEARING,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch was born at Conway, New Hampshire, on October 1, 1834, and is the son of Samuel Dearing, Sr., and Rebecca (White) Dearing. Through both parents he is descended from very worthy and distinguished ancestry. The Dearing (or Deering)

families of America are descended from James Dearing, and his nephews, William and Clement Dearing, who came to Canada with the English army, under General Wolfe, during the French and Indian War in 1758, and took part in the storming and capture of Quebec, September 13,

1759. After the war ended and their discharge from the British army, they went to New England.

James Dearing settled in what is now the State of Maine; while his nephew, Clement, located first where Kittery, Maine, now stands, but subsequently crossed the Piscataqua river into New Hampshire, and became one of the first settlers of New Durham, the first organized town in the colony. He was prominent in the affairs of the colony, and especially so in its defense against numerous Indian incursions and encroachments. His brother, William, removed to Virginia, and became the founder of the southern branch of the family.

From Clement, Jr., born in 1770, descended Samuel Dearing, Sr., who was also a native of New Durham, and born about 1800. In the war of 1812, both Clement and Samuel Dearing, Sr., although the latter was but a mere boy, took an active part. In after life Samuel Dearing, Sr., became a prosperous and well-known farmer of eastern New Hampshire. The mother of Sam was Rebecca White, a lineal descendant of John White, who came to America in the Mayflower, and who was the father of Peter White, the first Anglo-Saxon child born in New England.

Young Dearing was reared on the family homestead in the old Granite State. He received an academic education and was also trained to the pursuit of farming and stock-raising as understood and practiced by the shrewd and thrifty agriculturists of that section, whose general success has become proverbial. He himself became a successful farmer and agriculturist, and in 1865, seeing in the far west more fertile fields and richer soil, as well as a larger future, he removed with his family to Minnesota, determined to make it his permanent home. For two years following he resided near Brooklyn, Hennepin county, and engaged in farming, but in 1867, he removed to West St. Paul, bringing hither all his worldly possessions in a wagon drawn by four oxen, and purchased the well-known tract of land, often yet called by his name, and on a part of which he still resides. At that time this tract of seventy-five acres had been regularly platted as a part of West St. Paul, but the greater part of it was virgin soil and partly covered with a considerable growth of timber. Mr. Dearing set to work and

in a comparatively short time had cleared off and grubbed his land in regular pioneer fashion, thereby converting it into an excellent farm. In time, this tract reached a high state of cultivation, and was looked upon as "a little farm well tilled." It won the admiration of all who visited and inspected it, and received many favorable comments in the public journals, both at home and abroad. Mr. Finley Dun, regular correspondent of the *London Times*, once visited it, and in a communication to his paper, described it as producing "more stuff to the acre" than any other farm he had seen.

Here Mr. Dearing established a dairy, which he conducted so successfully for about seventeen years, marketing his products mainly in the city of St. Paul, that he attained considerable prominence in his vocation. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the State Dairy-men's Association; a frequent contributor to the agricultural journals, and became a recognized authority on dairy matters. He also engaged as a dealer in and breeder of short-horn cattle, owning some very valuable representatives of the best and most noted families in the country. For two successive seasons his herd took sweepstake premiums at the Minnesota State Fair, and in the main he has managed his stock affairs skillfully, with liberal profits and general success.

In the year 1884, Mr. Dearing disposed of his stock and dairy interests, and since that time he has not engaged actively in business pursuits. With the rapid and phenomenal growth and progress of St. Paul his real estate became city property, too valuable for cornfields and pasture; and the encroachments of population and business enterprises have occasioned the disposal of some valuable lots out of the old farm. On the northwest corner of the estate, on a beautiful and commanding site, stands the family residence, than which there is not a better appointed or more comfortable home in the city.

In the year 1854, when but twenty-four years old, Mr. Dearing was married to Miss Sophia Moulton, a native of Massachusetts. To them have been born four children; but the only one surviving is now Mrs. Mary A. Schulte, the accomplished wife of William E. Schulte, Esq., of this city.

Although not a member of any religious

denomination Mr. Dearing is a patron of churches, and well-known as a gentleman of strict morality and rectitude. In politics he has been a Democrat always. Believing in the principles of his party, he has adhered to its fortunes with unwavering devotion and loyalty. In the secret order of Masonry he has ever been considered not only a worthy member of that ancient and honorable craft, but also one standing high in its councils, and so devoted to his order has he been that he has attained to the thirty-second degree.

Sam Dearing is a well preserved specimen of the American gentleman farmer, not yet sixty years of age. He is a reader, an observer, and has given considerable time to travel. Few Americans know as much by personal journeys and observations of the various portions of their own country as he does. He has made repeated tours through the states on the Atlantic and

Pacific slopes, and but few of the intervening states and territories remain unvisited by him. He has also crossed the Gulf to the Islands. Mr. Dearing was elected in the fall of 1890 to represent the Sixth ward in the Twenty-seventh Legislature, and proved a valuable member thereof. He took the initiative in the introduction of several reform measures, which resulted by their passage in a reduction of taxes, and incurred thereby the antipathy of the ring element, which succeeded in defeating him at the next election. Mr. Dearing is a man of sterling character and worth, and one whose "word is as good as his bond." He has always identified himself with all the interests of St. Paul; has wielded a silent, potent influence in this busy city for good, and will be referred to in future years and generations as an honorable and exemplary member of society, and one of St. Paul's most progressive citizens.

EDWARD MORRILL JOHNSON,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MR. JOHNSON was born in Fisherville, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the 24th day of November, 1850. His parents brought him to St. Anthony when he was a child four years of age. He has therefore grown to maturity, and received the impressons which have formed his character, within sight of the Falls of St. Anthony. The child and the town have grown up together. The former to a vigorous manhood, a commanding intellect, and an influential position; and the latter to a position among the great cities of our country. In a community whose eldest born has not yet passed middle life, it is especially gratifying to find among its foremost citizens those who have been reared upon the spot.

The parents of Mr Johnson settled in St. Anthony in the spring of 1854. His father, Luther G. Johnson, is well know to all the pioneers as a manufacturer and merchant. His place of business was on Main street. He was a member of the firm of Kimball, Johnson & Co., and of L. G. Johnson & Co. The Johnsons were an old New England family of English origin, while the Morrills, who were the maternal branch of the family,

were of Welsh decent. Mr. Johnson's grandfathers upon both paternal and maternal side occupied positions of trust and responsibility in New Hampshire.

The boy was sent to the pioneer school, then occupying a small frame building in St. Anthony, on what is now known as University avenue, between Second and Third avenues southeast. Passing through this he entered the first high school established at the Falls, about 1863. The school year, 1866 and 1867, was spent at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester. In the fall of the year 1867 the State University was re-opened, and Mr. Johnson continued his academical training there for a peroid of four years, but ceased to attend regularly before any class was graduated. After leaving the University he spent much of his time until 1873 in his father's store obtaining a practical business education. In the fall of 1871 he passed some time in travel in the South. In January, 1873, Mr Johnson went to Europe where he lived nearly three years. Several months of this time were spent in travel, but most of it was devoted to study at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. During his residence



W.G. PHILLIPS, ENG.

Edward M. Johnson

MUNSELL & CO. N.Y.

in Germany he acquired an accurate knowledge of the German language, and also studied French. At the universities mentioned he attended lectures on international Law by Professor Bluntschli; on Roman Law by Professors Windschei and Bruns; on Literature by Fischer; on Modern History and Politics by Professor Treitschki; on Political Economy by Wagner; on English Law by Gneist; on German Law by Brunner; on Modern Art by Herbert Grimm, and on Grecian Art by Curtius.

Returning to Minneapolis about Christmas, 1875, he entered the law office of Shaw & Levi, studying and doing clerical work the greater part of a year, after which he entered the Law School of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, from which institution he graduated with the law class of 1877. Soon afterwards he opened a law office in Minneapolis in partnership with Mr. E. C. Chatfield. This partnership being dissolved, he continued the practice alone for the next six years. January, 1, 1882, Mr. Claude B. Leonard united in partnership with Mr. Johnson. The partnership thus formed still continues, though Mr. Alex. McCune has recently been added to the firm. Mr. Johnson's legal practice has been more that of counsel than advocate. He has been almost constantly connected with corporations, both municipal and financial, and to the laws governing and effecting such bodies, and to the law of real property, he has especially directed his attention.

Mr. Johnson's professional life has been largely connected with official trusts, and in this his skill has admirably supplemented the integrity which he brought to these positions. His connection with the Board of Education as its clerk and attorney for ten years led to an intimate acquaintance with the many intricate but important questions involved in the administration of that branch of the city government. His connection as attorney with the largest saving bank in the city, a relationship which began in 1883, and still continues, gave the occasion for, and the ability necessary to, a careful investigation of titles and a thorough knowledge of investments. As a member of the City Council he gave to the duties of alderman the same careful consideration and legal scrutiny that he accorded his other affairs. He was elected to this body in 1883 from the populous and wealthy Second Ward, in which he had grown

from boyhood, and represented it continuously until his resignation in 1890. During that period he was for two years president of the Council and served upon its most important committees. His professional opinions and advice were as much relied upon by his colleagues as were those of the official attorney. Indeed, it is not too much to say that during this important period in the history of the city's growth; the views of Mr. Johnson were controlling in the city government.

The valuable concession secured from the Street Railway Company in giving transfers, so that a continuous trip can be made from one extremity of the system to its opposite for a single fare, was secured by his firmness and tact. So, too, the replacement of the narrow suspension bridge, by the board and solid steel arch bridge was due to his efforts.

As a member of the standing committee on public grounds and buildings of the City Council, he became *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and gave intelligent and interested attention to the important work of that department.

One of the most valuable acts of the city's legislation passed in recent years, the Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund, originated with Mr. Johnson, and was passed by means of his untiring labors. By the operation of this act the city was enabled to beautify and improve its streets, and yet allow the burden upon the property owners to be divided into five equal annual portions. Since its adoption here the same principle has been incorporated in the laws of some of our surrounding states—the result of its successful operation here, and an especially gratifying compliment to Mr. Johnson.

The Public Library is probably the most valuable fruit of his public labors. If he did not originate the idea, he at least was chiefly instrumental in giving it organic life. He drew the act establishing the library, and made the intricate arrangement under which the Athenæum was incorporated with the library, and its large and growing trust fund was preserved for the perpetual increase of the books of the library. Having secured the passage of the library act, he was named as one of the directors of the Library Board and was one of the most efficient of the board in planning the building, in carefully watching

over the work of its construction, and in launching the library on its prosperous and beneficent career.

A kindred institution, the Society of Fine Arts, has also shared in his enthusiastic labor, he being not only an active member, but also one of the directors.

Not the least of the responsibilities laid upon Mr. Johnson, in behalf of the public interests, has been that of one of the commissioners for building the new court house and city hall. He was appointed upon the board in 1887, and is at the present time its vice-president and chairman of the financial committee. As the position, like most of the others which he has held, is without salary or other pecuniary consideration, the time and labor devoted to the public interests are raised above sordid motives to the level of patriotic service.

Although thus deeply engrossed in law business and public affairs, Mr. Johnson has found time for other matters of private nature and public importance.

He is a director in the Business Men's Union,

and through his efforts have been established two of the prosperous manufacturing enterprises of Minneapolis, the Northwestern Casket Company and the Minneapolis Office and School Furnishing Company in both of which he is a large stockholder and president of the board of directors of each company.

Mr. Johnson married, in 1880, Miss Effie S. Richards, daughter of Dr. W. O. Richards, of Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. Johnson's home is on Fourth street, at the corner of Tenth avenue southeast, in the same part of the city in which his parents located in 1854. One instance, at least, that a prophet has honor in his own country, and in his own house.

Up to the present time the destinies of Minneapolis have been shared by men, born and trained without her limits. Soon they must pass into the control of her own sons. The success and usefulness of this son of a pioneer, trained from childhood in her own primitive institutions, is a happy earnest for her future, when it shall be altogether in the hands of those to the "manner-born."

EDWARD B. ZIER, M. D.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AMONG the successful young professional and business men of Minneapolis, Edward B. Zier occupies a prominent place. During the decade in which he has been a citizen of the northwestern metropolis, he has achieved a reputation and position in society such as few men are able to obtain in so comparatively short a time.

Dr. Zier was born on the 19th day of May, 1857, in New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana. His father, M. Zier, was an iron manufacturer and steamboat builder at that place for nearly forty years.

He obtained a good high school education, and spent, besides, much time in his father's iron works. He served an apprenticeship as a machinist and mechanical engineer, becoming proficient in that calling, but failing to find the occupation congenial turned his eyes to the medical profession. In 1873 he began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he

graduated with distinction in 1877. After leaving his *alma mater* Dr. Zier went abroad, pursuing his medical studies for four years in the largest hospitals of Europe, most of the time in the hospitals and clinics of Vienna—the medical center of the world. Here his ability received recognition from some of the ablest of the great medical men in the Austrian capital. In addition to his work in Vienna, Dr. Zier pursued his studies in the hospitals of London and other cities, supplementing what he had learned in theory with actual practice.

Dr. Zier came to Minneapolis in February, 1881, where he at once engaged in general practice of his profession for the first five years. During the last six or seven years, however, he has devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs—the first who made a specialty of that branch of medicine in Minneapolis. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and his achievements, both as a professional and business man,



Edw. B. Linn M.D.

are notable. He visits the eastern hospitals yearly, thus keeping in touch with the latest development and discoveries in the medical world.

On October 24, 1884, Dr. E. B. Zier was married to Miss Minnie M. Harrison, daughter of the late Hon. T. A. Harrison, the organizer and president of the Security Bank. They have two children, a son and a daughter, six and four years old respectively.

In 1888 he began the erection of the large "Zier Row" on the corner of Fourth avenue south and Ninth street. The building was built under his own personal supervision, and the block

is conceded by all competent judges to comprise the finest block of city houses in this country. There are very few eastern houses anywhere equal to or better than the "Zier Row."

The doctor has always been a staunch Republican, and although he has never held a public office, there are few politicians who know what is taking place behind the scenes better than he does. He takes a quiet but active part in political matters, for which he has both inclination and ability.

He is a member of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church.

DANIEL BASSETT,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE rugged agricultural town of Wolfboro, Carroll county, in the eastern part of New Hampshire, is the native place of the Bassett brothers. Their father, Daniel Bassett, senior, was a farmer, attached to the religious sect of Friends, in which simple and strict faith he trained up his family. The family traces its history through Revolutionary and colonial times to the French Huguenots. Daniel Bassett was born in 1819, having three brothers and one sister, all of whom, with their father, at one time or another, became residents of Minneapolis. Here Daniel Bassett, senior, died May 27, 1861.

Daniel Bassett continued to live in New Hampshire until 1855, when he removed to this, his future home, where his brother, Joel B., had settled four years before.

He had married, while in New Hampshire, Miss Jane Canney, a sister of Joseph H. Canney, whose wife was a sister of Mr. Bassett. Their two children were born in New Hampshire, but were educated in the schools of Minneapolis. One of them became the wife of Mr. F. B. Hill, and removed to Chicago, while the other married Mr. Tyson Mowry, and settled in Texas, but has recently removed to this city.

While he continued to reside in New Hampshire, Mr. Bassett remained upon the farm where he was brought up, but engaged in other business of a financial nature. Mr. Bassett, soon after his settlement in Minneapolis, engaged in the lumber

business, in connection with his brother, cutting logs in the pineries of the Rum river and driving them to the falls of St. Anthony. This occupation, however, was soon discontinued. Having accumulated some means before coming here, and having connection with a bank in his native town, he loaned some money and made investments in real estate. He was of a less ardent temper than his brother Joel, and contented himself with a more quiet life. He was prudent and judicious in his operations, and, while industrious and public spirited, did not aspire to become a leader in enterprise, nor to take the hazards of extensive undertakings. He pursued a calm and methodical manner of life, enjoying his home, interesting himself in the current affairs of the growing community, co-operating with his neighbors in their labor for the social and moral welfare of the place, but reserving a placidity of spirit and equanimity of temper which enabled him to enjoy that "golden mean," so rare in the life of a young and ambitious community.

His prudence and good judgment admirably qualified him for the discharge of public trusts, and he was soon called upon to share in the burden of administration. At the first organization of township government, in the spring of 1858, he was elected upon the board of supervisors, with R. P. Russell as chairman, and D. B. Richardson, Edward Murphy and Isaac I. Lewis as colleagues. He was continued in this position at

the succeeding election and for several years. His name is found in the list of a committee appointed in 1861, to raise funds for the relief of the people of Kansas, who were suffering from the effects of political turmoil and the failure of crops.

In the war of the Rebellion Mr. Bassett was appointed by Gen. W. S. Hancock, purveyor of the Second Army Corps, in which responsible and honorable position he served for three years. During this time the families of the general and his subordinate were intimate, living together much of the time. After his return to Minneapolis he was appointed postmaster, but did not hold the office long, being unwilling to lend himself to the turbulent schemes of President Johnson.

Mr. Bassett has always affiliated with the Republican party in political principles, and most of the time in political action. He has repeatedly been chosen to represent the city in the state legislature, and in other important trusts. He was a member of the house of representatives of the seventeenth and eighteenth state legislatures, where he served on the public land committee, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all parties of his constituency. At the organization of the park commission in 1883, he was appointed one of the board of park commissioners, and continued to hold the position until recently. He served on the finance committee and on the committee on improvements, and was often appointed on special committees to select new sites for park improvements. Mr. Bassett entered into this work, which has done so much to render the city beautiful and salubrious, with much devotion.

For many years Mr. Bassett has been a mem-

ber of the state board of equalization of taxes, a position under executive appointment, where his accurate knowledge and careful scrutiny have been of great service in distributing with fairness the burdens of taxation.

For several years prior to 1880, Mr. Bassett was vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank of Minneapolis. At that time Mr. J. M. Williams, now of the Security Bank, was cashier. The bank held a very creditable position among the banks of the city, and was managed with prudence and success until it retired from business in voluntary liquidation. He is at the present time one of the executive committee of the Minneapolis Trust Company, where his conservative views and good judgment make him a most important officer.

For many years Mr. Bassett occupied for a residence a pleasant home on Nicollet street. When the enlarging business of that street encroached upon the seclusion of its homes, he purchased a fine property on the Hennepin boulevard, beyond Twenty-fourth street, where he has lately erected a fine brick mansion.

It has been Mr. Bassett's custom for many years to pass the winter months, with his family, in travel or temporary residence in southern or Pacific coast resorts. His quiet and regular course of life, free from the harassing cares of active business and the vexations of ambition, has enabled him to preserve good health to a period beyond the allotted life of man. His erect form and elastic step, although bearing a crown whitened with the ripeness of age, belong rather to the man of fifty than to one who has passed his seventieth birthday.

LOUIS F. MENAGE,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AMONG those men who, through their inert ability and sound business principles, have overcome all the difficulties that beset a young man upon entering his career, and have earned for themselves a position amongst the most successful men of the day, none is more worthy of prominent mention than he whose name heads this biography.

Louis Francois Menage was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on August 3, 1850. His parents were John and Mary A. Menage, and his grandfather was Alexis Le Menage, a native of Lucerne, France, whence he emigrated to America. His descendants have dropped from the family name the article indicating French ancestry, assimilating the name to the American style.

The family moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where the years of Louis' boyhood were passed in attendance at school. During his course at the high school there his father died. The business, that of a confectionery, fell to himself and a younger brother, and was carried on for three years, until the state of his health admonished him to close it and seek a climate more favorable to one affected with symptoms of serious pulmonary trouble. He decided to visit the northwest, and on the 19th of October, 1871, in feeble health, his mother having died of consumption and himself suffering with the premonitions of that dreaded malady, he arrived in Minneapolis, where he sought rather the benefit of the climate than business or pecuniary success.

For occupation, a part of the first winter he taught a class in shorthand in the commercial college of Carson, Barnard and Barker. The next two winters were spent at the pineries at the logging camp of W. H. Lawrence, on Pokegama Lake, as clerk and time-keeper. The intervening summer he had charge of the wood department of one of the sawmills at the falls.

The salubrious climate of the north, with the active out-door work, checked the alarming symptoms and infused new vigor into his frame, so that in 1874 he felt himself strong enough to engage in business. In connection with Mr. H. C. Brackett he opened a real-estate office, and commenced that career which has been marked with such constant and unchecked success. His partner soon retired, and the business was continued by Mr. Menage alone.

A feature of the business was the purchase of outlying tracts of land, platting it into blocks and lots and putting them upon the market. These plats are known as the various Menage additions. His efforts in developing these tracts have added thousands to the population of the city and given employment to hundreds of mechanics, as well as helped the growth of all branches of trade. In connection with one of the additions Mr. Menage was unwittingly involved in one of the largest and most dramatic lawsuits which has ever occupied the courts of the northwest. In the spring of 1882 he had purchased eleven hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, lying around Lakes Calhoun and Harriett, of Mr. Philo Remington, of New York, who had a record title derived from

Colonel W. S. King, the land having been the principal part of the Lyndale farm. These lands he platted and made accessible by intersecting streets and street railway, and put up a large number of very tasteful dwellings. Many were sold, and clusters of settlements began on various tracts. The progress of improvement was suddenly arrested by the commencement of a suit in equity, in which Colonel King alleged that the deed which he had made to Mr. Remington was in trust. After a long trial, in which the best legal talent of the city and of eastern states were engaged, the decision was given in Colonel King's favor, and on review was affirmed by the supreme court. Mr. Menage turned over to Colonel King money, securities and property to the value of nearly two million dollars, without affecting his financial standing or scarcely ruffling his serenity.

In 1884 Mr. Menage organized the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company and became president of the company upon its incorporation. Its plan of business is unique and in some respects original, suggested by the rare financial genius of its president. Its assets now amount to nearly four million dollars, and it is the largest financial institution in point of capital in the northwest. Its office building is the largest, as it is also the most elegant in decoration and the most complete in arrangement of any similar structure west of Chicago. The building, including its central and commanding site, represents an investment of two million dollars. For this wonderful structure the city of Minneapolis is indebted to the sagacity and enterprise of Mr. Menage.

With genius for organizing finance, singularly favored by fortune, Mr. Menage is by no means sordid or avaricious. There is ample evidence that he accepts and practices the theory of stewardship; but his benefactions do not always take traditional channels. His taste is scientific; museums and collections have always a peculiar attraction. Hence, when in 1890, the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science at Minneapolis desired to send out an expedition to the Philippine Islands for scientific study, and to gather specimens in natural history in that strangely prolific quarter of the Pacific Ocean, its members were not less delighted than surprised when Mr. Menage offered to defray all the expenses of the expedition for two years. Accordingly, Messrs. D. C.

Worcester and T. S. Bourne, two young men who had made one similar expedition in company with Prof. J. B. Steere, of the University of Michigan, were fitted out with supplies needed for the undertaking, and in July, 1890, departed for their field. The results of the expedition are to be the property of the Academy, with the sole condition that all specimens shall be accessible for study by the students of the schools and colleges of the state.

On September 13, 1876, Mr. Menage married Miss Amanda A., daughter of Benjamin S. Bull,

of Minneapolis. They have one child, a daughter, of the age of fourteen.

Physically Mr. Menage is spare, of medium stature, and not of a robust appearance. He is modest and retiring in disposition, and reticent in speech. He has the faculty of inspiring confidence, and seems to possess the rare combination of boldness in conception and caution and prudence in action. His career is remarkable. He has, without adventitious aid, achieved eminent success, and his career has earned for himself the admiration of all, and he is universally esteemed.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS BRACKETT,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

IN the busy hive of workers who have converted Minneapolis from a struggling settlement to a compact city there are few who have wrought more industriously or to better purpose than George A. Brackett. The period of his minority had been passed in the villages of Maine, where, at Calais, he was born on the 16th day of September, 1836, and at Orono, to which his family removed in the year 1847.

His father, Henry H. Brackett, a mechanic in humble circumstances, descended from English ancestry, who had emigrated to America in colonial times. George was the second son. The common school of Orono gave him fragmentary instruction in the rudiments of learning, the longest period of attendance being nine weeks. His chief education was in the school of adversity. From making and vending candy whilst a lad he turned his attention to a variety of labor, as opportunity offered, chief of which was among the loggers and lumber mills of Penobscot, devoting his meager earnings to the support of a large family. Here he acquired that practical knowledge of affairs which fitted him for the exigencies of a new and growing community.

As the period of his maturity approached he realized the scant opportunity which his native state afforded for the larger work which his ambition craved, and stimulated by the reports of the early emigrants from Maine to the region of the upper Mississippi, who sent home the allurements of that new region, he determined to remove to

St. Anthony. With a ticket purchased on credit and a four-pound Canadian bank note in his pocket he set out, and arrived on the same train with one of his schoolboy acquaintances, W. D. Washburn, who taught school in the neighborhood where Mr. Brackett resided.

Arriving here April 30, 1857, he accepted employment as a butcher boy through the summer, and during the winter worked on the dam of the Minneapolis Mill Company. In the following spring he opened a meat market on First street between Nicollet avenue and Minnetonka street, dressing his own beeves and standing over the block, and pursued that business with moderate success until the civil war broke out in the spring of 1861. During the winter of 1858-9, in connection with J. M. Eustis, he cut ice in Lake Pepin, and in the spring built and loaded eight flatboats for a southern market. In passing the rapids at Rock Island three of the boats were wrecked, and their contents restored to the river. The remainder was floated on to Memphis and Helena, Arkansas, where so much of the cargoes as had not become liquefied under the smiles of the southern sun was disposed of. The enterprise did not yield sufficient profit to induce its repetition.

When the first volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Snelling he was employed by J. M. Eustis in dispensing rations to the soldiers gathered there until the First Regiment left the fort for Washington, and thence to Poolsville, where Colonel Gorman's regiment was in camp. The contract



Geo. A. Præditt

to supply General Stone's division with beef was awarded to him, and he commenced buying cattle and dressing his beef in the woods, and at the same time opened a mess, which was patronized by the leading officers of the division. Among these officers was Captain R. N. Batchellor, then quartermaster of Stone's division. Captain Batchellor hailed from New Hampshire, and, although at that time a volunteer officer, his promotion was rapid, and he is now quartermaster general of the United States army.

He returned to Minnesota in the spring of 1862. During the summer the Sioux war broke out. The settlements were being devastated by the savages, and the settlers fleeing from their burning homes. Mr. Brackett joined the expedition fitted out by the government under the command of General Henry H. Sibley, and was given the contract to supply the command with beef. While on the plains, near where the prosperous village of North Dakota is now, on the 24th day of July, 1863, a thrilling episode occurred, from the peril of which he barely escaped with his life. With Lieutenant Freeman of the command he went out for a hunt, and, while ardently pursuing antelope, they were confronted by fifteen native savages, who advanced upon them with yells. At the first discharge Lieutenant Freeman was pierced through the body with an arrow, and fell from his horse dead. Mr. Brackett dismounted, and giving his attention to his stricken companion found that life was extinct. While the Indians were pursuing the horses he crawled into some tall rushes and lay concealed until the enemy departed. Without hat or clothing, except shirt and pantaloons, with no water or provisions, he set out for Camp Atchinson, one hundred miles away. After five days of walking he returned to the spot where the attack was made, but the body of his companion had disappeared. Taking new bearings he again set out for Camp Atchinson. On the seventh day from the attack he succeeded in reaching that place, with rheumatic limbs, swollen feet and famished body, more dead than alive, having walked two hundred and twenty-five miles. He rejoined General Sibley's command on its return, and reached home on the first of September with a keener appreciation of the perils of Indian warfare and the helplessness of isolated man.

Again the summer of 1864 was spent on the

plains, transporting and supplying the troops under General Sulley and the garrison at Fort Wordsworth with provisions.

The Indian and civil wars being over, Mr. Brackett formed a copartnership with the enterprising firm of Eastman and Gibson, who bought and operated the Cataract Flouring Mill and the North Star Woolen Factory. After two years the firm dissolved, and Mr. Brackett, in association with W. S. Judd, bought the Cataract mill and leased the Washburn "A" mill, which, under the style of Judd and Brackett, they operated for two years.

In the summer of 1869 Mr. Brackett was engaged by Governor J. Gregory Smith, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, to accompany a party of directors and others in a reconnaissance of the route of the road across the then uninhabited plains. To him was assigned the duty of providing camp supplies and transportation, while Pierre Bottineau was guide. The party proceeded as far as the big bend of the Missouri, where Fort Stevenson is now located, and returned after a most successful and enjoyable trip.

The building of the road having been resolved upon, Mr. Brackett was appointed, in the spring of 1870, purchasing agent of the road, and he distributed the necessary supplies and material from the Dells of the St. Louis to Georgetown on Red river. When the surveys had been completed a contract was let to build the first section of the road from the St. Louis river to Fargo, two hundred and forty miles. Mr. Brackett's knowledge of the country and of the requirements of the work, united with the technical aid of his associates, enabled him to put in a successful bid for the work. Associated with himself were D. Morrison, John L. Merriam, W. S. King, W. W. Eastman, W. D. Washburn, D. C. Shepard, — Balch, John Ross, Donald Robinson, H. R. Payson and F. E. Conda, who completed the contract in two years.

In 1873 Mr. Brackett, in connection with Anthony Kelly, built the stone block at the corner of First avenue and Second street, and during the winter engaged in packing pork, being pioneers in that business which now occupies so large a place in the industries of Minneapolis at New Brighton. During the same year, in connec-

tion with Messrs. Morrison, King, Payson and Conda, he took the contract to build that section of the Northern Pacific Railway extending from Fargo to Bismarck, two hundred miles, which undertaking was accomplished in two years. From that time until 1881 he was engaged in executing various railroad contracts in connection with General Rosser and others, and in the latter year was individually intrusted with the task of building one hundred miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg. From the completion of that undertaking to the present time Mr. Brackett has given attention to his numerous private concerns, with no little time and energy devoted to public and charitable work. In 1884, when the idea of systematizing and economizing private charity led to organizing the Associated Charities, Mr. Brackett opened, largely on his own account, the "Friendly Inn," on upper Washington avenue, where meals and lodging, with baths, were furnished at cheap rates to those who were willing to work but unable to find it. A wood yard was opened, and the willing workers were furnished employment and given in return wholesome food and clean beds, with elevating and restraining influences. This was continued for three years, with contributions from the community, but at a constant drain upon Mr. Brackett's purse to the amount of thousands of dollars.

Recognizing his zeal in this benevolent work, and his fitness and persistency in it, he was made president of the Associated Charities, and that work has become one of the most beneficent amongst the philanthropic institutions of Minneapolis.

Governor Merriam appointed Mr. Brackett a member of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, on which he has served without compensation other than the consciousness of following a beneficent work for the poor and unfortunate. But the public and official charitable work in which he has been engaged have been the least of his benevolences. His sympathetic heart has prompted to unceasing deeds of helpfulness and charity. No person in distress or want, in poverty or misfortune, has ever appealed to him in vain. And when any public interest has had need of energetic leadership the appeal has been instinctively made to "George." Especially in raising funds for public purposes, few occasions have

arisen when he has not been upon the finance committee, and generally the solicitor, and the opulent citizen always "comes down" at his persistent appeals.

At the present time Mr. Brackett is president of the Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing Company, a corporation using a capital of one million dollars and owning a large tract of land, liberally fitted up with stock yards, packing houses, ice houses, a fine brick hotel, and other accessories, at a suburb called New Brighton, six miles northeasterly of Minneapolis. To reach their establishment the company has constructed a railroad line, diverging from the Northern Pacific at Fridley and ending at the Minnesota Transfer. Here cattle and sheep are received from the ranges of Montana, watered, fed and rested, and such as are not bought by the Stock Yards Company, or sold for local consumption, are shipped to eastern markets. The company do a large business in slaughtering and packing beef and pork—a business which is growing to gigantic proportions. Thus the experience gained by the butcher boy of the Penobscot is utilized in the management of one of the most extensive and locally important enterprises of the Mississippi valley.

Many years ago Mr. Brackett purchased the fine homestead of the late Colonel Cyrus Aldrich, which has been his home, and from which has been dispensed a generous hospitality. He also acquired that picturesque site upon the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, then known as "Starvation Point," and built upon it a neat cottage, which, under the name of "Orono," has become one of the most beautiful summer houses upon that charming water, surrounded with flowers, for which he has enthusiasm, with gardens yielding the most luscious grapes and summer fruits, and yachts which often take the cup in the numerous regattas; Starvation Point has become a veritable "Garden of the Lord."

The domestic life of Mr. Brackett has been shared by a helpful and devoted wife. His marriage took place on the 19th of August, 1858, to Anna M., daughter of William Hoit, who passed away from life in December, 1891. Seven sons and one daughter survive, and one son and two daughters have died in childhood.

So energetic and efficient a man has not escaped frequent calls to public service. In the roll of

public officers of the town of Minneapolis we find him, in 1865, appointed overseer of highways, and the same year supervisor. In 1867, at the first city election, he was chosen alderman of the third ward, and again the following year. In 1869 he was made chief engineer of the fire department, which he was chiefly instrumental in organizing, and which he brought to a high degree of efficiency, and continued in that position until 1872, when, from an accident on the Northern Pacific railroad, from which he providentially escaped with his life, he was incapacitated from the active labor of a fireman. A silver trumpet, presented on his retirement by the fire company to which he belonged, is a memento of the appreciation in which he was held by his comrades.

In 1873 Mr. Brackett was elected mayor of the city of Minneapolis over a popular competitor, Judge E. B. Ames. He appointed as chief of police R. W. Hanson, and upon "the force" Michael Hoy, men whose fidelity and fitness he had learned by long acquaintance. The administration of city affairs was a new departure. So energetic was it in its crusade against public vices and immoralities that the following year a mayor was elected who was supposed to be willing to hold a looser rein over social evils.

During the time that Mr. Brackett was at the head of the municipal government he, in his official capacity, was an active participant in the celebrated bogus Lord Gordon affair. A short notice of this *cause célèbre*, which interested the inhabitants of all English-speaking countries, will not only be interesting to the reader but also essential to the biography of our subject. The adventurer who caused all the trouble was a well educated and aristocratic appearing Englishman who, after a series of shady transactions in England, drifted to Minnesota, and representing himself as an English peer, soon won the confidence of several of the most prominent of the citizens of the northwest. He was enabled, through the influence of those whom he had impressed with his seeming wealth and bogus title, to obtain an introduction to some of the leading citizens of New York. Horace Greeley was innocently imposed upon, and through his instrumentality the adventurer obtained an introduction to Jay Gould, from whom, by false pretenses and promises, he obtained a deposit of half a million dollars in money

and securities. Gould had the imposter arrested. He obtained bail, and without waiting for a trial fled to Manitoba. Mr. Roberts, who had, at the instigation of others, signed his bail bond, traced him to Minneapolis, and laying the matter before Mr. Brackett, urged him to send an officer into Manitoba to arrest the scoundrel. After consulting leading attorneys Mr. Brackett instructed his chief of police, Hoy, to arrest Gordon. Hoy was accompanied by Owen Kegan, with letters from prominent bankers of St. Paul, Messrs. Brackett and others, to Messrs. Fletcher (now representative in Congress), Merriam, Burbank and Bentley, the first three residents of Minneapolis and St. Paul. They seized Gordon and proceeded with him toward the frontier. Some friends of Gordon, learning the particulars, ordered the arrest of the Americans as kidnappers. Soon after Mr. Brackett arrived to assist his officers, and he was also arrested, but was soon released. There was intense feeling against the people of Manitoba by the residents of the northwest, and it would have taken but a little to have induced the citizens of the border states to have rushed into Manitoba and seized their fellow-citizens. The affair assumed an international aspect, and Mr. Brackett's opinions were sought by the president and secretary of state. The latter urged him most strenuously to pacify the people and prevent their doing anything rash that would endanger the national peace. Wise counsel prevailed, and thus an international affair, that might have involved two governments into great difficulties, was averted. Some two years later "Lord" Gordon committed suicide while an officer was waiting to escort him to jail.

After his retirement from the city government Governor Cushman K. Davis appointed Mr. Brackett surveyor general of logs and lumber for the second district, which important and responsible position he held by successive annual appointments for eight years. Upon the organization of the Park Board of the city of Minneapolis Mr. Brackett was appointed one of the park commissioners. This office he held for six years. His selection was followed by early efforts to secure parks for the city, and by his taste and enthusiasm in floral culture and rural embellishment. While a member of the town council, as early as 1865, he had presented a resolution providing for

the acquisition of a public park, and in 1869 introduced into the council a resolution to buy certain tracts of land suitable for parks. Mr. Brackett's labors upon the park board were so efficient and generally appreciated that upon the organization of the State Park Board he was appointed a member of that commission, and to his efforts at a critical time, in raising one hundred thousand dollars, the purchase money of the lands which had been selected for the state park at Minnehaha, and placing it in the state treasury, the success of that measure is due, and the city of Minneapolis instead of the State of Minnesota was enabled to secure that valuable tract, and to acquire for generations to come the beautiful "laughing water."

In 1891 it was suggested by some of the citizens of Minneapolis that an effort be made by the city to secure the Republican national convention, which was to be held in 1892. Mr. Brackett was a member of the committee that went to Washington and secured the convention. He labored most strenuously to accomplish the object for which they came, and it is conceded by those who know the facts that it was very largely, if not entirely, to his foresight and sagacity that the city of Minneapolis was favored with the convention. After the selection had been made Mr. Brackett's work really commenced. His acknowledged ability as an executive officer and organizer caused him to be selected as chairman of the local committee. Money had to be raised; he, with others, personally saw that the required amount was subscribed. Food and lodging for thousands had to be improvised; he personally saw that ample accommodations were prepared. In fact, everything necessary to make the guests of the city comfortable and to create a favorable impression for the city of Minneapolis was overseen by him. He was the local chairman of the convention and presided until the national organization took charge of the gathering. That the convention was successfully accommodated surprised many who did not realize what the city of Minneapolis really is. Mr. Brackett received most complimentary notices from many of the leading journals of all sections of the country, who all pronounced the arrangements most successful, and attributed this success to the executive ability and self-sacrificing energy of Mr. Brackett.

Mr. Brackett has for many years taken an active part in the enforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic, as well as in efforts for the reformation of the unfortunate victims of intemperance. At the occasion of public meetings in Minneapolis upon the fourth anniversary of the reformation of the temperance evangelist, John G. Wooley, which were devoted to raising funds in aid of Rest Island, Mr. Brackett placed five thousand dollars in the bank for the benefit of Mrs. Wooley. The fact only became known when Miss Frances Willard, to whom the secret was imparted, made it public.

In politics Mr. Brackett has always acted with the Republican party. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church and of the Masonic brotherhood.

Mr. Brackett has ever been foremost in doing honor to the brave men who risked their lives in defense of the Union. In 1864 he was one of a committee of residents of Minnesota who welcomed the First Minnesota Regiment upon its return from the front, and tendered a banquet to it in Washington. He was associated then with Ignatius Donnelly, Major Baxter, William Windom and Messrs. Banning, Murray, Aldrich and Benjamin. On June 27, 1888, at his home at Orono Point, on Lake Minnetonka, the twenty-first annual reunion of this brave and historical regiment was held, and in commemoration of the event Mr. Brackett had an elegant pamphlet, which contained a full account of the proceedings at the banquet that had taken place twenty-one years before, prepared at his own expense. A brief sketch of this brave regiment should be inserted in this work, and we know of no more appropriate place to put it than here. From the pen of William Lochren we quote the following:

"At the time that President Lincoln made his first call for men Governor Alexander Ramsey, who was then in Washington, tendered the president one thousand men from Minnesota, the first troops offered to defend the Union. On Monday, April 29, 1861, two full companies of volunteers marched to Fort Snelling, and were mustered into the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. On the night of June 22d the regiment embarked on two steamers and reached Washington June 26th, 1861. The regiment participated nobly in twenty-one battles. Fourteen hundred and forty men

had been enrolled during the war, and but three hundred and nine were mustered out of the service. At the battle of Gettysburg the First Minnesota performed an act of desperate valor beyond parallel in the history of warfare. On the second day of that battle, when Sickles' corps was defeated and driven back from an advanced position in disorder by the heavier forces of the enemy, eight companies of the regiment, numbering two hundred and sixty-two men, were ordered by General Hancock in person to charge two Confederate brigades, more than twenty times their number, who, unless stopped, would in a few moments penetrate the Union line. The charge was made instantly and through the concentrated fire of the two brigades and without pausing to fire a shot in return, breaking and repulsing the front line of the Confederate force by the momentum and ferocity of the shock with the bayonet. The charge was completely successful in accomplishing the object sought, and probably saved that battle-field. Of the two hundred and sixty-two men who made that charge two hundred and fifteen lay dead or wounded upon the battle-field, forty-seven men were still in line and not a man was captured or missing."

In all things that will benefit the city of Minneapolis Mr. Brackett is a most tireless worker, sparing neither time, money nor labor. He is possessed of great executive ability, and all of the enterprises that have been organized to advance the city of Minneapolis, either materially or morally, have found in him a most worthy champion. This sketch can be no more fittingly closed than by quoting a paragraph which appeared in the city press while it was being prepared, and which is a graphic characterization of its subject. Says the *Minneapolis Journal*:

"No man in the city deserves better of his fellow-citizens than does George A. Brackett. Every inch a manly man, strong in his convictions and calm, wise and judicious in his counsel; enterprising, yet conservative, a typical, public-spirited northwestern man, one whose brawn and common sense are of the kind that builds up a new country and makes big cities grow as if by magic. Always ready when a tender hand is needed to smooth a dying pillow, a level head to conceive the best plan for an emergency, or a strong arm to push forward any enterprise to benefit his city and fellow-men. The incarnation of tenderness, strength and true nobility."

HON. CHRISTOPHER D. O'BRIEN,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

CHRISTOPHER D. O'BRIEN is noted for his just conception of the law, his faculty of imparting ideas, skill in eliciting evidence, tact in the management of cases, fairness to his adversary, and his lucid, earnest arguments, smoothly flowing, rounded periods, marshaling facts and drawing conclusions with masterly logic and eloquence.

Mr. O'Brien is a native of Ireland, and is descended from the family of that name, in that country famous in history for learning, eloquence and patriotism. He is the son of Dillon O'Brien, a gentleman of firm scholarship and fine native abilities, who came to America with his family in the fall of 1856. Christopher was born in the county of Galway in 1848. In the summer of 1857 he went with his father, who was a government school-teacher, to La Pointe, Wisconsin,

and under his instruction commenced his education, which he afterwards finished in the schools at St. Anthony, Minnesota, having arrived in this state in May, 1863. In January, 1866, he removed to St. Paul, and entered the law office of Hon. Cushman Kellogg Davis, United States Senator from Saint Paul, and was admitted to the Minnesota bar in January, 1870, and has practiced law in St. Paul ever since with remarkable success.

He was assistant United States district attorney from the time he was admitted to the bar until 1873. He was elected county attorney in 1874, and served in that capacity four years, and was mayor of St. Paul from 1883 to 1885. In March, 1888, he formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas D. O'Brien, under the firm-name of C. D. and Thomas D. O'Brien. The business

of this firm is very extensive in both State and Federal Courts, and consists largely of railroad litigated cases.

In October, 1872, Mr. O'Brien married Miss Susan Slater, an estimable lady of fine accomplishments. They have seven children.

HON. R. R. NELSON,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

AMONG the first acts of President Buchanan's administration was the appointment of Rensselaer R. Nelson as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, in place of Judge Sherburne, whose term had expired. Judge Nelson was born May 12, 1826, in Cooperstown, N. Y.; his ancestors on the parental side were of Scotch and Irish descent, and on the maternal of Irish and English. His father, Hon. Samuel Nelson, was for many years one of the most eminent judges of the Supreme court of New York, and later acquired a national reputation as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In both capacities it is universally conceded that he occupied the highest rank as a jurist, and probably had no superior on the bench. His opinions are models of strength and clearness and terseness, brushing away all sophisms and technicalities, and aiming straight to the root of the matter at issue.

Mr. Nelson prepared for college at Hartwick Seminary and in a military school in Cooperstown, and to some extent under a private tutor. He entered Yale college in 1842.

In scholarship he ranked above the average, though he never was ambitious for high honors of scholarship, the maxim *mens sana in sano corpore* seemed to him of importance and he did not make the mistake, which too many do, of sacrificing health in striving for empty honor of valedictorian. Boating had not then gained prominence, football was the great game which absorbed the energies of colleges athletes. Those who have witnessed the magnificent displays of such men as Kendrick and Moody when pitted against each other, will readily admit that modern playing seems tame in comparison. It is said that both these champions have been known to send a ball clean over the old state house in the city green. Mr. Nelson entered into these contests with particular zest, and they, no doubt, tended to develop the physical vigor for which he is noted.

In the same class with Mr. Nelson were Gov. Harrison, ex-Congressman Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Hon. J. B. Brisbin, of St. Paul. Another college-mate was Richard Taylor, son of President Taylor, who won high distinction in the Confederate army, and rose to the rank of major-general.

Mr. Nelson graduated in 1846 and soon after entered the law office of James R. Whitney, New York city, a very prominent and able lawyer, and for some time was district attorney. He received the sobriquet of "Little Bitter," from his keen sarcasm in the famous Colt and Monroe Edwards trial, which was defended by the brilliant Tom Marshall and Senator Crittenden. His preparation for admission to the bar was finished in the office of Hon. Geo. A. Starkweather, in Cooperstown, in 1849. The same year he went to Buffalo with the intention of opening an office and commencing practice in that city. Here, however, his plans for location were unexpectedly changed. He then met there Hon. Nathan K. Hall, ex-member of Congress and the partner of Pres. Fillmore. Later he was appointed judge of the United States District Court for the northern district of New York. Judge Hall, while in Congress, had become acquainted with Gen. Sibley, and largely through information derived from him had become strongly impressed with the future importance of the northwest. He himself was desirous of removing to the newly formed territory of Minnesota, and was an applicant for appointment as governor. There is no doubt but that he would have received the appointment had it not been discovered that he was ineligible in consequence of having voted in Congress for the admission of the territory. Judge Hall strongly advised Mr. Nelson to make Minnesota his future home. At that time it required much faith and courage for a young man dependent only on his brains for his future, to accept this advice, for the territory was almost wholly undeveloped, the



R. R. Nelson

JUDGE S. DISTRICT COURT MINNESOTA

Eng. by H. H. Hall & Sons 13 Barclay St. N.Y.

population only a handful and the future unknown. Fortunately for Mr. Nelson, he possessed a good share of both qualities, and he soon decided to make the venture. He abandoned the idea of commencing practice in Buffalo, but, as the season was then too far advanced to make the journey without incurring some risk and much hardship, his removal was deferred till the following spring. He landed in St. Paul in the early morning of May 12, 1850, climbed the steep bluff from the steamboat landing by a long pair of rickety stairs. The aspect that met his view was not particularly inviting. A few cheap frame and log houses, with plenty of stumps and rocks in the ungraded streets, indicated the future metropolis. The genial Jacob W. Bass was then postmaster, and kept his office in a seven by nine room near the top of the bluff.

Mr. Nelson wanted his mail and he wanted it right off. Early as the hour was he disturbed the postmaster in his morning nap. To this doubtless was due the fact that the worthy official for a moment forgot his accustomed suavity and caused a chilling frost to fall upon the sanguine anticipations of the young tenderfoot. Learning from a brief interview that the young man had come to St. Paul to practice law, the bowels of compassion in the heart of Mr. Bass were deeply moved. He said, "My dear young friend, I sincerely pity you. We have a population of six hundred, and fifty of them are lawyers, the most of them starving. I advise you to take the next boat east, because you have no chance here. We have too much trouble with lawyers already." From our present standpoint the advice seems ludicrous, but from that occupied by Mr. Bass at that day it cannot be doubted it was given in entire good faith. Mr. Bass, although he has since become a millionaire from his investments in St. Paul, at that time knew as little of its future as a native of Japan. Fortunately for himself and the future commonwealth, Mr. Nelson did not act on this advice. He began practice, continuing until 1854; so favorably had he become known that in 1853 his friends urged him to become a candidate for delegate to Congress, which he declined. Although a Democrat in politics, throughout his long judicial career he has never allowed politics in the slightest degree to influence his decisions on the bench.

In 1854 certain business interests called Mr. Nelson to the town of Superior, Wisconsin; while there Gov. Barstow appointed him district attorney of Douglas county, Wisconsin, which was the first civil office he ever held.

During the time he was there he was largely instrumental in organizing and naming the county in honor of his warm friend, S. A. Douglas. He returned to St. Paul in the fall of 1855, resumed the practice of the law, continuing until 1857.

In April of that year he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the territory, and immediately qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Judge Nelson held this position a little less than a year. In 1857 a state constitution was adopted and state officers elected who entered upon the discharge of their duties in January following. The territory that year was in a transitional state, which to some extent affected the business of the courts. After the appointment of Judge Nelson but one general term of the Supreme court of the territory was held; so far as the reports show, in January 1858. The court then consisted of Wm. H. Welch, chief justice, R. R. Nelson and Chas. E. Flandreau, associate justices.

Two opinions written by Judge Nelson in cases argued at that term appear in the first volume of Minnesota Reports. This, however, does not indicate the amount of judicial work done by him during his brief term of service. A quite a large amount of chamber work then devolved upon him as the judge of the district court then residing at St. Paul. Indeed, in that capacity he made the decision in one case which may properly be termed a *cause célèbre* of the territory.

A bill was passed by the legislature removing the capital to St. Peter. In due time Judge Nelson was applied to for a mandamus to compel the territorial officers to remove the offices to the new capital; the matter was elaborately argued by Judge Chatfield, and Gen. L. Emmett, opposed. Great interest was felt for the decision.

Judge Nelson wrote a somewhat elaborate opinion, denying the application; being an opinion delivered in chambers it does not appear in the published reports, but may be seen in the records of the Historical Society. It is needless to say that the opinion completely settled the

question and allayed the excitement of the people.

The decision was based upon the ground that the legislature had exhausted its power and authority to locate the seat of government by previous legislation, and the power was not in the nature of a continuing trust.

On May 11, 1858, President Buchanan appointed Judge Nelson United States District Judge for the district of Minnesota, which was at once confirmed by the Senate without the reference to committee. Soon thereafter Judge Nelson qualified and entered upon his duties.

The business of the court has increased from year to year, so that the labors of the district judge have become quite arduous, requiring nearly all his time in their performance.

Less than three years after his appointment the war of the Rebellion broke out. His devoted attachment and unwavering loyalty to the Union was evidenced by some of his charges to the grand jury in the first year of the war. Judge Nelson was well versed in the code system of pleading when he came to Minnesota, which has been of much advantage to him in his judicial investigations.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of Judge Nelson as a judiciary officer is his strong common sense, united with a keen innate per-

them from sophisms and technicalities which ingenious pleaders and advocates throw around them. ception of equity, which enables him at once to grasp the merits of a controversy and disentangle

This quality is not less important in court than in jury cases. In his charges to the jury they are not left in doubt as to the facts they are to find nor as to the law governing the case. In case of error in the latter counsel can always rely on being granted the full benefit of their exception, and so to the rights of both parties are strictly guarded and justice rarely fails. To such litigants as do not desire justice, of which there always some in every court, these qualities in a judicial officer may not seem desirable. To the great mass, however, of clients and attorneys, they are those which are most indispensable in a judge. Dignified and yet always courteous on the bench, in private life, Judge Nelson is one of the most genial, open-hearted and interesting of companions, and lives in the enjoyment of a large circle of warm friends who esteem him not less for his high abilities than his lovable social qualities. He has devoted thirty years of the best portion of his life to the service of his adopted state. With his ripe experience, if his life is spared, still greater benefit to the state with attendant honors to himself, may be expected in the future than have been realized in the past.

WYMAN ELLIOT,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WYMAN ELLIOT is the eldest son of Dr. Jacob S. Elliot. He was born on May 19, 1834, at the town of Corinna, on the headwaters of the Sabasticook, an eastern tributary of the Kennebec river, in Penobscot county, Maine. He was a broad-shouldered, stalwart youth, receiving in boyhood a good English education. While yet in his teens he became an assistant to his father in conducting his business, consisting of saw and grist mills, farm and merchandise, and was entrusted with the exchange of the products of the rural business for merchandise in Boston.

He developed at an early age a taste for horticultural pursuits, assisting his mother in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, to which she was

ardently devoted. As his father adopted the practice of medicine, the management of his large business devolved largely on his eldest son, who carried it on with energy and success until the family removed to the west, Dr. Elliot having visited Minneapolis in the spring of 1854, and purchased the eighty-acre tract of John L. Tenney, which had been pre-empted by Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher. The land, then far beyond the limits of the settled or platted part of the town, purchased for two thousand dollars, was afterwards platted as J. S. and Wyman Elliot's addition, and has brought to the owners a revenue of at least half a million dollars, besides the satisfaction which its use in the early days of the town and



Wyman Elliot-

city yielded by cultivation as a suburban farm, nursery and market garden.

After his father had made his purchase and determined to make his residence in Minneapolis, Wyman brought out the family in the latter part of the year 1854. After they had been comfortably settled in a new dwelling house erected on the tract, Wyman went to near Monticello, Wright county, Minnesota, and took a pre-emption claim. Before this he stocked a farm and gathered his first crop, being among the first settlers and actual cultivators of lands west of the Mississippi river. He soon, however, left his claim and returned to Minneapolis, where he took charge of the home place. From time to time trees were planted, convenient buildings erected and the raising of such vegetables as were in demand was engaged in until, in 1862, an extensive market garden had been established, with a green-house for the production of plants and flowers. A nursery of trees was also planted, from which not only the Elliot addition was made attractive by the rows of shade trees and ornamental shrubbery, but the nursery was a source from which much of the stock was derived which has made the streets of Minneapolis shady and beautiful. He also added to the garden and nursery the seed business, and maintained for many years a store in the city mentioned for the sale of trees, shrubbery, plants, vegetables and garden and field seeds.

The site of the Elliot green-house was upon the west margin of a sunken water-hole, about where the fountain in Elliot Park now throws its spray into the sun. When the Elliots gave this tract to the city for a public park the water-hole was filled, the unsightly embankments removed, and the tract has become one of the beauty spots of the city.

Wyman Elliot had a natural love and taste for horticulture, and whether its indulgence brought profit or loss, he has, amid his other important business engagements, always found time to engage in his favorite pursuit. Not only has he practiced the art for his own pleasure and profit, but he has also labored with constancy and zeal to promote it in the community.

He participated in the formation of the Hennepin County Horticultural Society, and later in the State Society, of both of which he has been president, treasurer and director. He has rarely

missed attendance upon the meetings of the societies, and has participated in their discussions of the art of horticulture, and contributed freely and copiously to the literature of the societies by addresses and papers, which enrich the published transactions of the societies. He was also an exhibitor at the local and state fairs, whose tables seldom failed to show rare flowers and luscious fruits of his production.

Mr. Elliot married, November 25, 1868, Miss May Ella Chase, daughter of Elbridge Chase, of Minneapolis, but formerly of Haverhill, Massachusetts. They have four children.

Some years ago Mr. Elliot erected a family residence at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Tenth street, overlooking the Elliot Park, which is among the elegant private houses of the city.

More than twenty years ago Mr. Elliot identified himself with the Second Congregational Church, then a struggling mission in the lower part of the city, almost constantly serving as trustee of the society. A liberal contributor to its expenses, he has persevered, often through discouragement and gloom, in maintaining the organization and work of the church, until it has become established as the Park Congregational Church, and become one of the leading churches of its denomination in the city. Its succession of able and devoted pastors—Salter, Williams, Hovey, Woodbury and Smith Bebee, has found in Mr. Elliot a staunch supporter and reliable friend, whose counsels and aid have done much to make their spiritual work successful.

The eldest daughter of Mr. Elliot, returned, in the fall of 1892, from a tour of the world, having, in company with the family of Rev. Edwin Sidney Williams, visited Japan, China, India, Egypt and the Turkish Empire, and made visits to the leading Protestant missions of the Orient, an enterprise seldom undertaken save by the most enterprising of the sterner sex.

Mr. Elliot has made many visits to the Pacific coast, to which his father removed fifteen years ago; but, however much admiring the "land of the olive and the vine," the sunny skies and prodigal soil of that favored clime have not seduced him from his devotion to the cultivation of fruit and flowers under the severe conditions of our more inclement skies.

The passing years have dealt kindly with him.

He is broad-shouldered, stout and stalwart. His head of bushy hair is only slightly sprinkled with silver, and his movements are active. A life of moderate labor, the incentive of accumulating

fortune, and the mingling of rural art with the labor of uplifting others by the institutions of religion and education, have made his life a joy and a blessing.

MAJOR CHRISTOPHER B. HEFFELFINGER,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE subject of this sketch was born on the 13th day of January, 1834, in the town of Mifflin, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He is of the fourth generation of Heffelfingers born in America, his ancestors on both sides being of that hardy German stock which peopled southwestern Pennsylvania so largely in the colonial days. This race has given some of its best blood to all of the northern and some of the border southern states, and wherever it has appeared has always been followed by courage, industry, love of law and order, and all of the homely, domestic virtues. Major Heffelfinger's mother was named Bristil, and was also of the Americanized German race of his native state.

The infancy and boyhood of young Heffelfinger was spent upon a farm, and from the time he was old enough until he was eighteen he performed the ordinary routine duties of a farmer's boy. Throughout this period his early education was obtained in the little log school house where he attended school during the winter until twelve years of age, after which he sought more advanced education in the school of experience. At the age of eighteen he apprenticed himself to a neighboring tanner, and received a thorough training in that mechanical industry. As soon as his apprenticeship terminated he was taken into the firm and given an interest. He remained a year or two in the tannery, but growing restive with the fever to "go west," he sold out his interest in the tanning business, and in the year 1857 started for Minnesota.

Arriving in Minneapolis young Heffelfinger could find no employment at his trade, but with true American instinct took hold of the first thing that came to hand which promised profitable returns for an expenditure of hard work. The town was new, building up rapidly, and the demand for house painters and paper hangers was

great. Although by no means a skilled workman in these lines, he took hold of them, and after a few months' practice become quite proficient in his new occupation. Soon after he established a business of his own, hired men and began to take contracts, and at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 was doing a prosperous business.

In January of that year he went east to visit his old home, and remained there until the last of March. While there he watched the progress of events with much interest and no little concern, for Washington, D. C., was only a short distance away, and the mutterings of war could be heard in the distance. Before leaving home again for the west he had made up his mind that there would be war, and had at the same time determined to stand by his country. Soon after his return to Minneapolis the guns at Fort Sumter announced to the world that the Titanic contest had opened. H. R. Putnam, a prominent citizen of this town at that time, forthwith began to recruit a company, and young Heffelfinger was one of the first to volunteer with him. The company was called the "Lincoln Guards," and was accepted under the three months' call. On the 29th day of April the organization was mustered into the service of the United States government at old Fort Snelling, this company ranking as Company D, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Early in May, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, then governor of the state, was in Washington in consultation with President Lincoln. He was privately informed by the president that it was the intention of the government to enlist three hundred thousand men for three years or during the war. Governor Ramsey at once tendered the services of the First Minnesota for that term, and they were accepted, thus making the First the senior volunteer regiment for the three years'

service. News was forwarded immediately to Minnesota by the governor, and the regiment was reorganized for the war without delay. In the reorganization C. B. Heffelfinger was made sergeant of Company D. Minnesota at that time being a frontier state, at first it was determined to place the First Minnesota at exposed points along the border and relieve the detached companies of regulars on duty there, so that they might report for duty at Washington, but on June 15th, 1861, orders came for a final rendezvous of the regiment at Fort Snelling, preparatory to departure for the seat of war. On the 20th of June the organization left Fort Snelling and arrived at Washington four days later, going into camp on Capitol Hill. From that time until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox the history of this military organization becomes a part of the nation's history.

Sergeant Heffelfinger soon became known to the officers and men of the entire regiment as one of the most efficient non-commissioned officers in the regiment. In all soldierly qualities he was *sans peur et sans reproche*, and he was never found unready at the supreme moment when duty called. Before the famous seven days' battles in front of Richmond he had won his commission and taken rank as second lieutenant of Company D. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was slightly wounded, but continued in command of his company, and at the battle of Antietam received his promotion to first lieutenant. In the famous charge of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg he achieved the rank of captain. The duties of this position he did not have to learn, because for many months, beginning with the siege of Yorktown, although only second lieutenant, he had commanded Company D continuously, and so skillfully as to win the commendations of his superior officers.

At the expiration of the three years' term of service the First Regiment, as a body, refused to veteranize, and among them was Captain Heffelfinger. In the fall of 1864 the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery was organized, and Colonel William Colville, who led the famous Gettysburg charge, was commissioned its colonel. The war was drawing to a close, and all signs pointed to an immediate peace. Captain Heffelfinger was tendered a major's commission in the Heavy Ar-

tillery, but at first refused. His old comrades, however, would not listen to it, and finally, under protest, he accepted the commission, and proceeded to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he entered upon the discharge of his new duties. Here he served faithfully, performing all duties assigned to him until he was finally mustered out with his regiment on September 27th, 1865, and resumed life as a citizen of the country he had done his share to preserve.

At the close of the war Major Heffelfinger entered into a partnership with John S. Walker, and established a retail boot and shoe store in Minneapolis, under the firm name of Walker and Heffelfinger. In this business he remained until 1873, when, in connection with Hon. A. M. Reid, he organized the North Star Boot and Shoe Company, a corporation which has grown to be one of the best-known and most substantial manufacturing and jobbing houses in the northwest. From the beginning Major Heffelfinger has had full control and direction of the business, and through his energy it has developed into the largest concern of its character northwest of Chicago.

Major Heffelfinger has carried into his business life the same characteristics that distinguished him as a soldier. He has always been faithful, honest, truthful, energetic and trustworthy. As a citizen, though always quiet, modest and unassuming, he has the respect and possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In politics he has always been a Republican, having cast his first vote for Gen. John C. Fremont in 1856, and is strongly attached to the doctrines and tenets of that great political organization, although he has never been an extreme partisan or an active politician.

From 1867 to 1870 he served in the city council as alderman from his ward. Although often importuned since to be a candidate for official position, he has resolutely refused, preferring to give all his time and energies to the responsibilities of his large business.

Major Heffelfinger, while on a leave of absence from his regiment in December, 1863, to his old home, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, was married to Miss Mary Ellen Totton, daughter of John Totton, of Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania. From this union a large family has sprung—the second generation. Four sons, Alfred Sully,

William Walter, Frank Totton and Charles Edward, and three daughters, Mary Ellen, Fanny, and Annie Lucy, are still living, and are all residents of this city and vicinity. With his wife and family he has always professed the Presbyterian faith, and they all have been regular

attendants at the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Major Heffelfinger has many friends, but for none has he formed a greater attachment than for his old comrades and friends of the First Minnesota Regiment.

PETER BERKEY,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

PETER BERKEY was born near Johnstown, located amidst the Allegheny Mountains, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on September 14, 1822. His early days were passed amidst the bracing air of the mountains. His childhood sports were such as the conditions of the country tended to make most popular. Thus it was that he was endowed with health, strength and a hardy constitution.

At the age of thirteen the boy obtained employment on the Pennsylvania Canal as driver at a salary of eight dollars per month. Even in this minor capacity he displayed a faithful interest in his employer's affairs, and he was advanced from time to time until he became a sort of agent for the company. Later he ran a fast canal packet, running from Johnstown to Pittsburg. He was captain of the fast canal packet which made the trip from Johnstown to Pittsburg, one hundred miles, in twenty-four hours, or an average of four miles an hour. In this venture he made some money, and later became the owner of a line of stages and boats running from Pittsburg to Freeport by canal, and thence by stage to Clarion, Pennsylvania, located in the mining region of that state.

In 1853 Mr. Berkey married Miss Annie E. Porter, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. After his marriage he determined to locate in the then far west, and in the same year came to St. Paul. Here he at once became actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and, associating himself with John Nicols, whom he had known in Pittsburg, he formed the firm of Nicols and Berkey, dealers in iron of all kinds, and also in hardware. This business was naturally a success. Mr. Berkey, however, was engaged in other business enterprises. He purchased a livery stable and

placed an acquaintance in charge. In 1867 he formed a copartnership with Isaac Staples, of Stillwater, and engaged in the lumber business, with headquarters at St. Paul and Stillwater. This partnership was discontinued after but a short duration. In 1869 Mr. Berkey disposed of his interest in the firm of Nicols and Berkey to W. B. Dean, now Nicols and Dean, one of the oldest and best iron houses in Minnesota. Mr. Berkey also devoted his energies to aid the construction of railroads. In 1871 he built the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railroad, and was its president until 1876, when the road was sold to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, now absorbed by the "Northwestern" Railroad Company.

Mr. Berkey has probably achieved the most prominence in the business world as a financier. In 1865 he assisted in organizing the Second National Bank of St. Paul, and during its entire existence he has been a director of this remarkably successful financial institution, the stock of which is now worth two hundred and eighty dollars per share. He also was one of the organizers of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company in 1865, and since then he has continuously been a director of the company. He is now its vice-president. He has always been active in the management of the affairs of this company, and has done not a little to bring the value of the stock up to one hundred and eighty dollars per share. In 1883 he organized the St. Paul National Bank, with a capital of \$500,000; this was later increased to \$600,000. He was president of this bank from its organization until he resigned in 1892.

Mr. Berkey has been unswerving in his allegiance to the political principles he was taught in

early youth. He was originally a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. When the Whig party was merged into the Republican organization Mr. Berkey continued a faithful supporter of its doctrines. He has never been a politician, never craving official positions, but in 1859 he was elected alderman from his ward and served his neighbors in the city council off and on until 1870. He was county commissioner for six years. In 1871 he was elected to the legislature, serving for one term. He was appointed Indian commissioner to settle claims arising from the massacre of 1862.

Mr. Berkey has been very actively interested in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, and has always been a strong advocate of all the progressive measures adopted by that body. He was one of its organizers in 1867, and has been a member ever since.

Mr. Berkey's family consists of his wife, heretofore mentioned, his only son, John A., Mrs. John A. Berkey, *née* Miss Minnie DeGraff, only daughter of Andrew DeGraff, and their five children. John A. Berkey is engaged in conducting the light and water corporations of Little Falls Minnesota.

Mr. Berkey is modest and retiring in his disposition, finding his happiest moments in the circle of his home and in the society of his grandchildren.

Such is the biography of one of the foremost men of Minnesota. He owes the position he has reached and the fortune he possesses entirely to his own unaided efforts. He struggled from the

poverty of his younger days to the possession of wealth. He climbed from the very bottom to the pinnacle of success.

For forty years he has resided in St. Paul, and during that time his name has never been connected with anything but the most honorable deeds. No man has ever assailed his character, nor none ever denied that he was public-spirited and enterprising. He has lived during a remarkable period of our country's history. He has seen the common highways superseded by railroads—the canal boat give away to the iron horse. Electricity in all its stages has been put to practical uses during his lifetime. The great western prairies have been changed from a wild unbroken expanse to the fertile farms and beautiful cities and hamlets of our day. Such men as Mr. Berkey have developed this country. To the hard-working, energetic, never-tiring sons of the eastern states the great development of the west and northwest is due. The men who have built up the cities of the west are entitled to a prominent position on the pages of the history of that section, and in years to come, when this and many future generations be underneath the sod—when this country of ours will have her place as the arbitrating commander of the earth—historians will examine the contemporary histories of the present and will write essays upon the character of the western pioneer, who not only developed the country which he made his home, but left to his descendants the proud title of being descended from a self-made man.

ROGER S. MUNGER,

DULUTH, MINN.

THE city of Duluth has all the natural advantages requisite to enable her, the zenith city of the northwest, to become a great metropolis and take her position as a commercial rival of Chicago. Of all situations hers is by far the best in the west for the location of a commercial center. Roger S. Munger has virtually been the father of Duluth; he has dearly loved his child, and anything that he considered would develop the infant in strength was bestowed with a lavish hand. The great flouring industry was nourished

by him, the still greater pig-iron furnaces are due to his foresight and confidence in the future of this city.

Roger S. Munger is a son of Sherman and Lucretia (Benton) Munger, natives of Connecticut. He was born in North Madison in that state, February 25, 1830. His boyhood was passed in New Haven, to which place the family removed. He had the benefit of the public schools of that city, and, in addition, completed a course at the Hopkins Grammar School, prepar-

atory to entering Yale College. He decided, however, not to take the college course, though fully prepared for it, and at the age of twenty-one began his business career. For six years he had sole charge of a large music store in New Haven. At the end of that time he went west, spent one year in Iowa and then removed to St. Paul, where he engaged in the music business with his brother, Russell C. Munger. Mr. Munger was largely instrumental in securing the location of the capital and organizing the company that built the Grand Opera House in St. Paul.

In 1869 Mr. Munger settled in Duluth, and formed a partnership in the lumber business with Mr. R. A. Gray, which continued about six years. In 1872 the firm of Munger, Markell and Company, consisting of Mr. Munger, Clinton Markell, Russell C. Munger (heretofore mentioned), and another brother, Gilbert Munger, a distinguished American artist, who, for several years, has resided in Paris, France. The firm built the second elevator at the head of Lake Superior, known as Elevator No. 1, which was burned in 1880. After a few years Russell C. and Gilbert Munger withdrew, and the firm has since been Munger and Markell. Mr. Munger has always been closely connected with the grain and elevator business of the city. Under the joint management of himself and Colonel C. H. Graves the elevators of the Lake Superior Elevator Company, furnishing storage for eight million bushels of grain, have been constructed. In 1883 the firm of Munger and Markell built the Grand Opera House in Duluth. A pet scheme of Mr. Munger's had long been the building in Duluth of a large flouring mill, and his hopes in that direction are now realized in the Duluth Imperial Mill. Through his exertions on June 30, 1888, the Imperial Mill Company was organized, capitalized for one million dollars, with R. S. Munger, president and treasurer; T. A. Olmstead, vice-president, and B. C. Church, secretary and manager. The capital paid up is five hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. In September, 1889, the mill began grinding, with a daily capacity of six thousand barrels, and is now one of the largest mills in the world. The "Allis Roller" system is used.

Mr. Munger is also president of the Duluth Iron and Steel Company, a corporation organized entirely through his efforts. Fifty per cent of all

the iron ore produced in the United States is mined in the Lake Superior region. The Duluth Iron and Steel Company was organized in May, 1888, and capitalized for one million dollars. Its officers are R. S. Munger, president, and W. H. H. Stowell, secretary and treasurer. Its property consists of forty acres at West Duluth, having a river frontage of one thousand feet on the St. Louis river. The depth of water at the docks is twenty feet, enabling large vessels to unload ore immediately on the company's docks. The plant consists of a single furnace with stack, sixteen feet bosh and seventy-five feet high, having a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons of pig-iron daily, and consuming two hundred tons of ore (estimated), one hundred and fifty tons of coke and forty tons of lime. The cast-house contains three Gordon, Whitwell and Cooper stoves, with capacity of fifteen thousand feet of air per minute; sixteen boilers, one Weimer blowing engine, with pumps, hoisting engines and other paraphernalia, making a complete furnace as modern in design and as substantial in construction as the country could furnish. The works constructed simply cover blast furnace for manufacturing pig-iron, but it is the intention to erect steel works to convert this iron into the different kinds of steel, such as plates, structural iron, merchant iron and steel rails. The products of this plant will be used in this immediate vicinity, but the country tributary to Duluth is so immense that after this furnace is running successfully others will be constructed to supply the demand.

The quality of the ore of the Lake Superior district is conceded to be of the very finest in the United States. The ores are now shipped as far east as Troy, New York, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The price of coal in Duluth is very low, owing to the low freights charged by returning grain vessels, and it is but reasonable to predict that within a quarter of a century Duluth will be the greatest iron and steel center of the United States. The ores of Lake Superior embrace magnetic, red hematite and brown hematite, all lying in unheard-of quantities within a short distance.

Scarcely any large public enterprise has in recent years been undertaken in Duluth in which Mr. Munger has not been financially interested, and to the success of which he has not materially

contributed. He is a director of the Duluth and Winnepeg Railroad Company, and has rendered valuable assistance in securing other railroad facilities for his city. Beside his connection with the firm of Munger and Markell, the Duluth Iron and Steel Company, the Lake Superior Elevator Company and the Imperial Mill Company, he is interested as president of the People's Savings Bank of Duluth. Mr. Munger has recently completed the finest block of residence buildings ever erected in the State of Minnesota. On an elevation, four blocks from the main business street of the city, this row of handsome dwellings is located. The grounds are laid out as a park, and from them one may get a view of surrounding country of surpassing beauty and grandeur. The broad stretch of Lake Superior, and the entire city and harbor

of Duluth, can be seen from this location. The block of buildings will long stand as a monument to the enterprise of Mr. Munger.

In 1858 Mr. Munger married at Vassalboro, Maine, Miss Olive Gray. They have two daughters. Such is the biography of the most enterprising citizen of Duluth. Roger S. Munger has accomplished more for the city of Duluth than any individual that claims that city as his home. He has always assisted, both with his influence and his purse, any enterprise that would advance the prosperity of Duluth and the country tributary to that city. His record of twenty-three years as a resident of Duluth has caused his name to be known and respected throughout the north west. He is admired for his enterprise and ambition, and esteemed and honored by all.

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